ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Friday, September 19, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' consecutive insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Branch, 22, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ARCEDECKNE-BUTLER.—On Sept. 15, 1930, to ETHEL HELEN (PEETY), wife of MAJOR ST. J. D. ARCEDECKNE-BUTLER, Royal Signals, Catterick—a son.

BELL.—On Sept. 17, 1930, at 7, South Parks-road, Oxford, to KATHLEEN BERTRUDE, wife of KENNETH BELL, Fellow of Balliol College—a son.

CODRINGTON.—On Sept. 18, 1930, at 37, Chester-square, S.W.1, to CECILIA, wife of COLONEL G. E. CODRINGTON—a daughter.

HENDERSON.—On Sept. 9, 1930, at a nursing home, Woking, to AUDREY (*née* Cornwall), wife of CAPT. C. R. HENDERSON, I.M.S.—a son.

HILLYARD.—On Sept. 18, 1930, at Garden Croft, Welwyn, to KATHLEEN, wife of JAMES HILLYARD, junior—a daughter.

LUCAS.—On Sept. 18, 1930, at Icomb Lodge, near Stow-on-the-Wold, to DOLLY, wife of RALPH LUCAS—a son.

MCCOSH.—On Sept. 15, 1930, at Rochsoles, Airdrie, the wife of ANDREW K. MCCOSH—a son.

MACGEORGE.—On Sept. 14, 1930, at 37, Albanyvilla, Hove, to BETTY (*née* Caruana), wife of JOHN MACGEORGE—a daughter.

NORTH.—On Sept. 16, 1930, at Warblington House, Havant, Hants, to ELEANOR, wife of CAPTAIN DUDLEY NORTH, Royal Navy—a daughter.

PILE.—On Sept. 13, 1930, at a nursing home, Moseley, to JOAN (*née* Anderton), wife of J. S. PILE, of Salcombe, Leamasley, Lichfield—a daughter.

PORTER.—On Sept. 17, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to PAMELA (*née* Whiteley), wife of CAPTAIN A. G. PORTER, 9th Jat Regiment—a daughter.

SAVILL.—On Sept. 18, 1930, at 52, Scarsdale-villas, W., to BETTY (*née* de Saumarez-Brock), wife of LIONEL H. SAVILL—a son.

TRANT.—On Sept. 9, 1930, at Teneriffe, the wife of JOHN P. TRANT, H.B.M. Consul for the Canary Islands, of a daughter.

WINTER.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at Galle, Ceylon, to Mr. and Mrs. WINTER—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BULLOCK : HALL.—On Sept. 18, 1930, at the Church of St. John the Baptist, Barlaston, Stoke-on-Trent, by the Rev. T. H. Peate, Vicar of Barlaston, and the Rev. C. W. R. Higham, Vicar of Tittensor, CHRISTOPHER CHERNOCKE, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. BULLOCK, Barlaston, to MARGARET, younger daughter of CONSTANCE and Mrs. A. J. HALL, Parkfields, Tittensor.

CLAYTON : RIGGS.—On Sept. 16, 1930, at Thorpe St. Mary Church, Surrey, by the Rev. A. A. de Vere, JOHN RICHARD, only child of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN T. CLAYTON, of Idle, Bradford, Yorkshire, to ANN ELIZABETH, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS J. A. RIGGS, of Egham, Surrey.

COCKBURN : JONES.—On Sept. 10, 1930, at the Parish Church, Malpas, by the Rev. L. Armistead, GEORGE COCKBURN, eldest surviving son of the late Rev. L. Cockburn, of Hurstbourne, Hants, and of Mrs. Scott Cockburn, of Eyton House, near Wrexham, to CONWAY, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. WILLDING JONES, of Hampton Old Hall, Malpas, Cheshire.

CUTMBERT : CONNOR.—On Sept. 17, 1930, at the Church of St. Stephen the Abbey, R.C., by the Rev. Arthur McCheane, M.A., WILLIAM CUTHBERT to FRANCES CONNOR.

DARTNALL : CHAPMAN.—On Sept. 18, 1930, at St. John's Church, Leytonstone, FRANCIS ROBERT DARTNALL, son of H. Dartnall, of Leytonstone, to KATHLEEN OLIVE CHAPMAN, daughter of Mr. F. E. Chapman, of Leytonstone.

HARVEY : MITCHELL.—On Sept. 17, 1930, at Inverkeilor, by the Rev. A. Macdaid, assisted by the Rev. D. Duncan and other ministers, ROBERT HARVEY, of Chase, THOMAS BLAIR HARVEY, M.B., Ch.B., Sutton, son of the late Rev. Thomas Harvey, Edinburgh, to SUSAN MOOST, daughter of the late NORMAN MITCHELL, of Inverkeilor.

SALAMON.—In grateful memory of MAURICE SALAMON. Never to be forgotten.—ROSE, AMY, and his BOYS. Sept. 19, 1928.

WADDINGTON.—In loving memory of our dear husband and father, LUIS WADDINGTON, who passed away on Sept. 19, 1927. We loved him in life, let us not forget him in death.

WYLIE : MACPEAKE.—On Sept. 17, 1930, at St. James' Episcopal Church, Glasgow, by the Rev. Hugh Rollo, M.A., ARCHIBALD WYLIE, third son of the late JOHN and KEZIAH LOSTER WINTERBOTTOM, of Oldham, Lancs, to ISABELLE, eldest daughter of WILLIAM and ALICE RADFORD KENYON, of Bury, Lancs, and Derby. Present address: BUMDYO, Gensan, Korea.

DEATHS

ALLEN.—On Sept. 18, 1930, at 37, Grosvenor-place, MAJOR the RT. HON. C. P. ALLEN, in his 69th year. Funeral service at St. Luke's, Nutford-place, W.1, at 2 p.m., Monday, Sept. 22. Interment at the Brompton Cemetery afterwards.

BALDWIN.—On Sept. 17, 1930, suddenly, at Boscombe, GRACE SIDNEY, widow of FRANCIS BALDWIN, Clerk in Holy Orders, and daughter of the late Colonel H. E. Ironmonger, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 75. Cremation, Woking, to-day (Friday). Service, St. Andrew's Church, Boscombe, 9.30 a.m. Interment at Harristham, Kent.

BERRY-JONES.—On Sept. 18, 1930, at Farnham Chase, Farnham Royal, Bucks, BEATRICE BERRY-JONES, widow of DAVID John Berry-Jones and daughter of the late Alderman J. M. Berry. Funeral Woking Crematorium to-morrow (Saturday), 12 o'clock. No flowers.

BLACKBURN.—On Sept. 16, 1930, at Anglesey House, Portsmouth-road, Surbiton, ELIZA BLACKBURN, aged 83. Interment, Bournemouth East Cemetery, to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30 p.m.

BOURDILLON.—On Sept. 15, 1930, at Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia, ROBIN, the infant son of TOM and HELEN BOURDILLON.

BRANCH.—On Sept. 15, 1930, in Grenada, B.W.I., GEORGE FAULKNER, husband of ELLICE BRANCH, aged 55.

BUGLE.—On Sept. 16, 1930, at 229, Battersea Bridge-road, London, S.W., JAMES FRANCIS, eldest son of the late MICHAEL BUGLE, of Demerara, and Kaiteur, Hollington Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 71 years. R.I.P.

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DEATHS (continued)

BUTCHER.—On Sept. 16, 1930, EMILY GERTRUDE, daughter of the late FREDERICK BUTCHER, of Frogmore, Tring, Herts. No flowers.

CLARK.—On Sept. 17, 1930, at Harrogate, CHRISTINA CLARK, late of Penshurst, Blyth, Northumberland. Interment Preston Cemetery, North Shields, to-day (Friday), 2 p.m.

CORFIELD.—On Sept. 17, 1930, at 9.30 a.m., result of an accident, AUDREY GLADYS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM WILMOT CORFIELD, Bushmead-avenue, Bedford, aged 16 years. Funeral service St. Cuthbert's Church, Bedford, to-morrow (Saturday), 11 a.m.

DAVIS.—On Sept. 17, 1930, WILLIAM HENRY DAVIS, late of Park Hill, Moseley, in his 69th year. Funeral Witton Cemetery to-day (Friday), 2.30.

ELCUM.—On Sept. 15, 1930, at the Cottage Hospital, Neston, Cheshire, the REV. CHARLES CUNNINGHAM ELCUM, late Vicar of St. Agnes Church, Liverpool, R.I.P.

ELIOT.—On Sept. 14, 1930, at Ranikhet, India, CAPTAIN J. H. ELIOT, M.C., 3rd King's Own Hussars.

FINNISTON.—On Sept. 15, 1930, suddenly, at Eastbourne, ELIZABETH FINNISTON, widow of John Finniston, of Bexhill. Funeral at Kensal Green Cemetery, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11.30.

GIBBS.—On Sept. 3, 1930, in Madeira, GEORGE RUTHERFORD GIBBS, elder son of the late George Rutherford Gibbs, of Madeira, in his 67th year.

GODFERY.—On Sept. 17, 1930, at a nursing home, Guildford, HILDA MARGARET, beloved wife of COL. M. J. GODFERY, R.A.S.C., retired, daughter of the late Henry Simpson, Esq., M.D., of Conway, N. Wales.

HARRISON-JONES.—On Sept. 17, 1930, at Midhurst, SYDNEY HARRISON-JONES, of 6, Southernhill, Reading, aged 50.

HEATHFIELD.—On Sept. 17, 1930, at Preston Bagot Rectory, the REV. JOHN HEATHFIELD, only surviving son of the late Richard Heathfield, Barrister-at-Law, aged 93.

HICKMAN.—On Sept. 17, 1930, ALICE MAUD, widow of Dr. H. V. HICKMAN, of Wanstead. Funeral, 11 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday), at Wanstead Parish Church.

HOLLOWAY.—On Sept. 17, 1930, at 16, Liverpool-road, Kingston Hill, Surrey, very peacefully, GEORGE HENRY HOLLOWAY, aged 91. Interment Putney Vale Cemetery, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11.30.

LYONS.—On Sept. 13, 1930, at Ledeston, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, JOHN CHARLES GEOFFREY PILKINGTON LYONS, aged 47.

MACTAGGART.—On Sept. 18, 1930, at Dalintober House, Campbeltown, Argyllshire, COLONEL CHARLES MACTAGGART, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Medical Service (Retired). (Indian papers, please copy.)

MAINPRICE.—On Sept. 13, 1930, at Madras, OLIVE, wife of CHRISTOPHER MAINPRICE.

MILLER.—On Sept. 12, 1930, at Melbourne, Australia, the result of hunting accident, HUBERT MILLER.

PATERSON.—At Edgbaston, suddenly, after an operation, CAPTAIN JOHN CLARKE STEWART PATERSON, Royal Navy (ret.), most dearly loved husband of DORA Paterson and son of the late Robert Stewart Paterson, J.P., of Manstone, Herefordshire.

SAMPSON.—On Sept. 17, 1930, from injuries received in an accident, LUKE, eldest son of the late JOHN STEPHEN SAMPSON, of Pilsley and "The Cedars," Tibshelf. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at Pilsley.

TEMPLE.—On Sept. 17, 1930, at Wood Green, Hampshire, GRENVILLE EDWYN TEMPLE, Captain, late Sherwood Foresters, aged 70.

WOOD.—On Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1930, at Wellingborough Cottage Hospital, CHARLES JOHN WOOD, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O., of 3, Castle-road, Wellingborough, aged 70 years.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

COX.—In loving and grateful remembrance of LIEUT. J. LENNOX COX, 4th Scottish Rifles (Cameronians), killed in action, Salonica, Sept. 19, 1918, only child of Walter and the late Margaret Matthew Cox.

MILE.—To the dear memory of CLAUDE VAUDREY BARKER MILE, Captain, Rifle Brigade, killed in action at the Battle of the Somme whilst gallantly leading his men, Sept. 15, 1916.

RIGGENBACH.—In ever-loving memory of my only son, LIEUT. FRANK ARTHUR, killed in action in Palestine, Sept. 19, 1918, aged 21 years.

WYLEY.—In proud and ever-loving memory of WILLIAM REGINALD FITZTHOMAS WYLEY, Lieutenant and Adjutant, R.F.A., killed at Orvillers, Sept. 19, 1916.

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FUNERAL

COMBERMERE. — The funeral of ISABEL VISCOUNTESS COMBERMERE will take place at Wrenbury Church at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday). Flowers to 19, Cornwall-gardens, South Kensington, by 9 a.m. on Friday, Sept. 19. Train leaves Euston for Crewe at 10.5 a.m. Arrives 1 p.m. Motors will await to convey friends to Wrenbury Churchyard and back to Crewe.

CREMATION.—GOLDERS GREEN or WOKING. Fee 6gns. Easily arranged by undertakers. (Organ at both.) Booklet from 23, Nottingham-place, W.1 (Welbeck 4168.

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13, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0734.
Est. 1830. Telegrams, "Undertaker, London."

MAPLE and Co., Ltd.:
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LIBRARIES PURCHASED for prompt cash in Town or country. Also prints and autograph letters.—MYERS and Co., 102, New Bond-street, W.1. T.A., "Myerslibr, London." Tele., Mayfair 2931.

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PHANTOM ROLLS-ROYCE CARS for HIRE with liveried chauffeurs is, per mile. Contracts arranged.—Connelly's Garage, 2, Berkeley-mews, Portman-square, W.1. Welbeck 4530.

FREIGHTS WANTED

LET us move you to glorious Devon to LIVE. Free Estimates for Removals and particulars of Houses for Sale.—SELLICK'S Removal Experts and Estate Agents, The Close, Exeter. London Office, 30, Spring-street, W.2.

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COLLIS, REMOVERS and WAREHOUSEMEN, 7, Lisle-terrace, W.14, est. over 25 years, want RETURN LOADS. Marazie 2564. Gloucester October 2nd. Plymouth October 6th; also Manchester, Cardiff, Leicester, Cornwall, and loads to all parts; modern fleet four and six wheelers; experienced packers.—Phone, Fulham 5206.

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The Nurses on the Private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

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Telephone: Sloane 1311 (2 lines). Telegrams: Park 5606. Pribo, Sloane, London.
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CITY OF LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Old Street, E.C.1.
MIDWIVES and MATERNITY NURSES trained in the hospital SUPPLIED at once upon application to the Matron. 'Phone Clerkenwell 8171.

PERSONAL

FRANCIS.—If you will come home everything can be arranged.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For Index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. KEIGHTLEY gratefully THANKS all who have so kindly written or sent flowers of sympathy in her great sorrow. She hopes to write personally to each.

£25 REWARD.—LOST, on 19th or 20th inst., in the neighbourhood of Marble Arch, A PAIR of SINGLE PEARL EARRINGS, pearls about 17 grains each.—Apply Summers, Henderson, and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£5 REWARD.—MISSING from Park-road, Regent's Park, on the 20th ult., HYDRAULIC ROAD DRILL, No. 37. The above reward will be paid to the first person giving information leading to same to thief or recovery.—Apply Summers, Henderson, and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL.—An EXAMINATION will be held for SIX SCHOLARSHIPS on October 15th and 16th.—Further details from the Headmaster, Giggleswick School, Settle, Yorks. Entries should be made by October 6th.

TO-DAY is the 25th Anniversary of the death of Dr. Barnardo, "The Father of Nobody's Children." Will all lovers of little children SEND a GIFT TO-DAY towards the Annual Collection of 400,000 Half-Crowns in memory of the Founder to provide the children's food during the lean months? Over 24,000 meals have to be supplied every day. The family numbers 8,155.—Cheques, &c., payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund," and crossed, addressed Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31, Barnardo House, Stepney-causeway, E.1.

THE BLUE SKIES and GOLDEN SUNSHINE of SOUTH AFRICA will be among the objectives of travel this winter. Special Excursion Fares.—Descriptive programme, "Blue and Gold Tours," post free on request to Director, South African Government Travel Bureau, 73, Strand, London, W.C.2.

COLONEL DUFF, now in Town; LESSONS in Golf, Tennis, and Racquets.—Warwick-gdns., Kens. 2239.

NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY'S Great Autumn Rose Show in the New Horticultural Hall, Greycoat-place, S.W. To-day (Friday) and to-morrow (Saturday). Admission, Friday, 10 to 4; Saturday, 11 a.m., 1s.

6D. A MILE.—Saloon Cars, chauffeur driven.—Evans, 82, Seymour-street, W.2. Padd. 0558.

HEAR the cry of Dockland's Children, cared for at the EAST LONDON HOSPITAL for CHILDREN, Shadwell, London, E.1. They are comforted—but the Hospital starves for funds.

"I COMMEND YOU to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association for the soundest possible advice." Extract from letter from a settled R.A.F. Officer now settled in South Africa. Information regarding settlement in South Africa can be had from the Offices of the Association, 11, Strand, London, W.C.2.

SEVERAL LADIES REQUIRED for attractive full or part time work (not selling), in Provinces only; approximate remuneration £4 weekly for full time, and proportionately for part time; good references preferences should be submitted.—Box 1611, Morris, Vibert, London, W.C.1.

£60 A YEAR names a bed in KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, S.E.5.—For particulars please address House Governor.

LADY would like ANOTHER to BUY her WARDROBE and JEWELLERY; model dresses, &c.; shoes 5½, medium height, 40, 44.—Write Box 0849, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

URGENT.—Would someone LOAN widow £80 to save home? Security.—Write Box F.1232, The Times, E.C.4.

SPANIEL DOG, well-behaved, charming companion; trained gun; moderate worker; wants good home; low price to suitable purchaser.—Write Box F.1229, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY VICTORIA HERBERT'S FUND, for British ex-Prisoners-of-War, APPEALS for MONEY and CLOTHING to assist needy cases.—Address, 20, Talbot-square, W.2.

WELL-KNOWN MUSICIAN can RECEIVE few CULTURED GUESTS. W.2.—Write Box M.903, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPLORER wishes to SELL his comprehensive COLLECTION of 1,200 SLIDES and PICTURES WITH LECTURES (country, people and customs of CHINA, JAPAN, INDIA, MANCHURIA, &c.); also new portable.—Write to Z.G.2590, care of Rudolf Mosse A.-G., Zürich, Switzerland.

YOUNG LADY REQUIRES congenial EMPLOYMENT for four afternoons weekly; no remuneration.—Write Box M.900, The Times, E.C.4.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE to send a donation to enable a slum child to have one glorious day in the country. Help will be most gratefully received by the John Pounds Mission, Wellesley-street, Stepney, E.1.

J.H.—There are rules in every game. If you ignore them you cannot complain if you are disqualified.—M.

HELP EMPLOYED for LADY (middle-aged), two dependents, to RUN COUNTRY HOUSE for apartment house until next season; references.—Please write Box F.1231, The Times, E.C.4.

EXCEPTIONAL ACCOMMODATION available for gentleman; large panelled room, sitting room, beautifully furnished flat, near Regent's Park; large GARAGE.—'phone.—Write Box M.865, The Times, E.C.4.

"NOT" FALSE TEETH urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Apply Ivor Orosan, 3, Wells-rise, N.W.7.

SEA-FRONT FLAT; sleep five; plate, linen; 2 gns.; constant hot water.—1, Cobb House, Lyme Regis.

TO be LET for six months, in centre of BRIXTON, two floor FLATS, 8 and 9 rooms; rent 9.000 square feet. Room for three midget golf courses.—Offers to Box B.290, care of Aldridge's Advertising Service, 31, Southampton-street, Strand.

NEAR SEA, six miles BOURNEMOUTH: three reception, six bed, bath; 1½ Acre; going abroad, must sell.—Write Box F.1213, The Times, E.C.4.

SUPER SIX 4/8 h.p. Saloon; country; 6d. mile.—Bool, 5, Dean-road, Willesden. Kenton 2239.

SHARE GOVERNESS.—Naomi Lady Houstoun-Boswall would like to hear of girl 14 or 15 to share certificated governess with her daughter; English subjects, morning only; fees £25 a year.—Apply in person about September 24th.—Apply 3, Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

ON THE DOWNS.—To be LET FURNISHED for the winter, Fyfield, Wantage, a GEORGIAN HOUSE, recently decorated: eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; electric light, central heating; ample car accommodation; garage and stabling if required; tennis court near house and village; Storrington district, eight miles Worthing.—"G.," 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

PRACTICAL GARDENER REQUIRED for small Riviera property; £300 premium; good furnished cottage provided; high profits.—Write Box 8.59, The Times, E.C.4.

FREEHOLD £1,000. In charming, accessible village North Oxon; good social neighbourhood; modern COTTAGE RESIDENCE in garden of two acres, two sitting, four bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), attics, kitchen; outbuildings; company's gas and water; capable enlargement; suit business man, bachelor or spinster.

BICESTER HUNT.—To be LET FURNISHED for the Hunting Season, TINGEWICK HOUSE, with three reception, 10 bed rooms, and stabling for 7; grooms' quarters; main services; Tingewick, Buckingham, 5 miles, 15gns. per week.—Write Box F.1209, The Times, E.C.4.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED VILLA, eight bed rooms, large garden, central (Metrolux), to LET winter months; £6 per week.—Write British Agency, 17, Ave. de Verdun, Menton.

A Very charming, attractive 15th-CENTURY RESIDENCE with thatched roof; three reception, four bed, two bath rooms; four-roomed cottage; about 1¼ Acre. Freehold £1,600. West Sussex.—Write Box E.5118, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

CROWBOROUGH, SUSSEX.—Attractive MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE; two reception, four bed, bath, &c.; small garden; rent £52 Annually, or £2,050. Suitable for two ladies.—Write Box E.5119, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

HASLEMERE.—£2,000.—Charming little HOUSE, built round old barn, which forms drawing room; four-five bed rooms, bath room; electric light, gas, co.'s water; delightful garden, yew hedges, brick paths.—Mrs. Rees, Haslemere.

RETIRED CAPTAIN, R.N., bachelor, seeks OCCUPATION, Gloucestershire, Somerset preferred, or foreign travel or seafaring; remuneration not essential.—Write Box F.1220, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG GENTLEWOMAN—Public School boy, desires ALL WORK in London as TUTOR-COMPANION; all-round sportsman.—Write Box F.1217, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, labour-saving HOUSE; central heating, electric power and coal fires; all rooms; three receptions, six to seven bedrooms, two bath rooms; fully stocked garden, 1½ acre; 30 minutes from Waterloo, fast trains.—Apply The Thatches, Wraysbury.

TO be LET, furnished or UNFURNISHED, TUNBRIDGE WELLS and TONBRIDGE (between).—Detached HOUSE, approached by carriage drive, commanding magnificent views; three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room, &c.; electric light; garage; rent £36 per annum; grounds of about 1¼ ACRE, including tennis lawn and orchard. Long lease.—Write Box W.1521, The Times, E.C.4.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—For SALE, a perfectly appointed GEORGIAN RESIDENCE of great character in a Park of 60 Acres; nine main bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four charming sitting rooms; splendid hall, light and central heating; lovely old English garden; three cottages; a really perfect home.—Write Box F.1228, The Times, E.C.4.

SMALL BACHELOR FLAT, FURNISHED; attendance, every convenience.—Bird, 40, Dorset-street, W.1.

"A" cub hunting will start; do your best for the hunt and it will do its best for you. Plenty of hunting men prefer this district.—Box 1611, Morris, Vibert, London, W.C.1.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—The last few "walks" of the day for partridges can probably be arranged so that your pheasants are driven into covert from stubbles and roots.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—Eley and Kynoch cartridges (British made) are as hard on pheasants as on partridges.

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P. & O.
Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rajputana ..	16,000	Cadle	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Ranpura ..	17,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
†Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Mooltan ..	11,000	Morton	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooke	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Viceroy of India	16,000	Townshend	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
†Comorin ..	17,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadle	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Cathay ..	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Mooltan ..	21,000	Morton	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Chitral ..	15,000	Sigaren	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

*Nankin ..	7,000	Tickell	Sept. 26	—
Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Oct. 10	—
Padua (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Oct. 24	—
Burdwan (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Nov. 7	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Macedonia ..	11,000	Dickinson	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
*Lahore (cargo) ..	5,804	—	Sept. 20	—
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Cooper	Oct. 16	—
Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooke	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
Kashmir ..	9,000	Mallalue	Nov. 13	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
* Not calling Southampton.
‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	London	Antwerp
*Dumana ..	8,427	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
*Domala ..	8,441	Oct. 18	Oct. 24	Oct. 26
*Dumana ..	8,686	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
*Mundra ..	7,275	Nov. 29	Dec. 5	Dec. 7

* Cargo steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
MORVADA ..	8,231	—	—	Sept. 20
MULBERA ..	9,100	—	Sept. 27	Oct. 4
MANTOLA ..	8,324	Oct. 1	Oct. 11	Oct. 18
MASHOBRA ..	8,324	Oct. 15	Oct. 25	Nov. 1

† Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antw'p.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MATTANA ..	9,007	—	—	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
MALDA ..	9,066	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
MODASA ..	9,070	Nov. 1	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 29
MADURA ..	9,077	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.2. Freight Office, Passage and Freight (I.) Dept., Manager, Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bd. des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
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P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
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GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
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P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; H.L.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi), Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and Queensland Lines, Birt, Potter and Hughes, 3, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26
MOTORUA	14,500	Oct. 24
MATUNA	14,500	Oct. 24
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Nov. 20
EUAHINE	11,000	Dec. 19

To Suva, ¶ 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Watray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tels., Avenue 5220), or the Pacific Mail Steamship Agency (W. R. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

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LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
MAKURA	—	Oct. 1
NIAGARA	Oct. 15	—
MAUNGANUI	—	Oct. 29
AORANGI	Nov. 12	—

† Suspension-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. ‡ Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. Jamieson, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	Liverpool.
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BARRAGUP ..	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—
BENDIGO ..	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	—

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 74-76, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Tilbury.	Naples.
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	Oct. 5
ORAMA ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
OTWAY ..	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
ORTHANTO ..	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Nov. 30
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORVIETO ..	15,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ORONTES ..	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL
FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Ship.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Nagpur ..	10,136	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter ..	9,447	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Simla ..	9,488	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Canterbury	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
City of Paris ..	10,902	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice ..	9,388	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
City of Rome ..	7,129	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta
City of York ..	7,844	Oct. 30	Bombay and Karachi
City of Athens ..	4,962	Nov. 7	Madras and Calcutta
City of Marseilles	4,587	Nov. 13	Bombay and Karachi

* Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras. (d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Alsatian	2,243	Sept. 22	Smyrna and Constant.
Anchusian	5,073	Sept. 27	Malta and Alexandria

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Poona ..	7,485	Sept. 27	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Cairo ..	7,562	Oct. 11	Bay, East London
City of Karachi ..	5,519	Nov. 8	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates on application.
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GLASGOW: 73, Bothwell-street " City 9223

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Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Leicestershire ..	12,000	Sept. 19	Sept. 27
Shropshire	12,000	Oct. 3	Oct. 11
Worcestershire ..	12,000	Oct. 17	Oct. 25
Staffordshire ..	15,000	Oct. 31	Nov. 8

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool, 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8056, 8057.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

ATHOS II.	Sept. 28 and Oct. 9	D'ARAGON	
MOUSSINAY, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.			
L. DE LOUIS	Oct. 3 and Oct. 17	CHAMBORD	

PIRAUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.
PIERRE LOTI .. Oct. 2 | LAMARTINE
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
MARSEILLE FOCKA Sept. 23 and Sept. 30 | THEOPHILE GAUTIER
For passages and all particulars apply to
LONDON: 7, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

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Special pleasure cruises and Tourist Round Trip Tickets. ALL LINES.
Full details in programme free on application.
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SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

AQUITANIA - - - SEPT. 20
*TUSCANIA .. Sept. 20 | BERENGARIA .. Sept. 27
* Via Havre—not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

*SCYTHIA - - - SEPT. 20
†SAMARIA .. Sept. 27 | ‡LACONIA .. Oct. 4
‡ Calls Galway and Boston.
* Calls Boston. † Via Belfast—not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

AUSONIA - - - SEPT. 20
ASCANIA .. Oct. 4 | AUSONIA .. Oct. 18
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

†LETITIA - - - SEPT. 20
ANDANIA .. Sept. 26 | †ATHENIA .. Oct. 4
† From Glasgow previous day.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg
Olympic .. Wed., Sept. 24 | Majestic .. Wed., Oct. 1

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.
(1)(2) Adriatic Sat., Sept. 20 | (2) Baltic .. Sat., Oct. 4
Britannic Sat., Sept. 27 | Cedric Sat., Oct. 11
(1) Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.
CABIN AND TOURIST ACCOMMODATION STILL AVAILABLE FOR EARLY ACCEPTANCE IN
Adriatic .. Sat., Sept. 20 | Britannic .. Sat., Sept. 27

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Doric .. Fri., Sept. 19 | Laurentic .. Fri., Oct. 3

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Tamarca (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Oct. 10

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.
(5) Lapland .. .. Sept. 20
(4) Westernland .. .. Sept. 27

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., Sept. 27
(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., Oct. 11
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnetonka, 21,906 tons .. .. Sept. 27 | Oct. 25
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. .. Oct. 11 | Nov. 8
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. .. Oct. 4 | Nov. 1
Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER."
LAND AT PLYMOUTH AND SAVE ANYTHING FROM TWELVE TO SIXTEEN HOURS. (THE MAILS TAKE THIS ROUTE.) EMBARK ALSO AT PLYMOUTH. THE ADVANTAGE IS PRECISELY THE SAME.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
" DE GRASSE " (c)	Sept. 20	Sept. 28
" ISLE DE FRANCE " (c)	Sept. 24	Oct. 2
" PARIS " (c)	Oct. 1	Oct. 7
" LAFAYETTE " (c)	Oct. 4	Oct. 12
" FLANDRE " (c)	Oct. 8	Oct. 14
" ILE DE FRANCE " (c)	Oct. 16	Oct. 22

(c) Express First and Second Class Liners.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.
Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON
Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
HAVRE TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE VANCOUVER. (First Class only).
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. Oct. 6
S.S. "CUBA" .. .. Nov. 3
Also SERVICES TO
CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.
†NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First Class fare from £42 5 0) Sept. 20
ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £47 0 0) Oct. 4
S.S. STATENDAM (First Class fare from £51 10 0) Sept. 27
CUBA AND MEXICO.
*MAASDAM .. Sept. 20 | *SPAARNDAM .. Oct. 11
* From Boulogne. † Calling at Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL-MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Ger. 5440).

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OCEAN LINE.

HAVANA	RIO BRAVO .. .. Oct. 14th
VERA CRUZ	RIO PANUCO .. .. Nov. 27th
TAMPICO	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.,
GALVESTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
HOUSTON	

WINTER CRUISES to JAMAICA.
The land of glorious sunshine. Return fare from £80.
Regular fortnightly service from London by Steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
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Sept. 28 from GENOA .. NAPLES .. GIBRALTAR — "ROMA"
COSULICH LINE, Ltd.
N.G.I. LINE.
Other Sailings: Oct. 7, Oct. 27, Nov. 11, Nov. 27, Dec. 16.
Other Sailings: Oct. 17, Oct. 31, Nov. 19, Nov. 29, Dec. 30.
Oct. 3 from GENOA .. NAPLES .. GIBRALTAR — "CONTE GRANDE"
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MARITTIMA ITALIANA.
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Via France, Spain and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Sept. 28	—
†DESEADO	11,477	—	Sept. 27
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Oct. 10	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Oct. 11
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Oct. 24	—
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Oct. 25
*ARLANZA	14,622	Nov. 6	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Nov. 20	—

* Calls Madeira. †Omits Cherbourg.
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THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE Via France, Spain. PERU
BERMUDA PANAMA CANAL
HAVANA

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From London.
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 2
OROPESA (calls Jamaica)	14,075	Oct. 16
ORBITA	15,495	Oct. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,527	Nov. 13

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

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CANADA & U.S.A.
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(Via Cherbourg).
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EMPRESS OF FRANCE (Quebec only) .. Sept. 27
MONTCLARE .. .. .. Oct. 4
LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.) .. .. Sept. 19
DUCHESS OF YORK .. .. .. Sept. 26
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.) .. .. Oct. 3
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL .. .. .. Oct. 10
(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD .. .. .. Sept. 20
MINNEDOSA .. .. Sept. 26

JAPAN AND CHINA.
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) .. Oct. 2
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton Sept. 20
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA .. .. Oct. 16
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton Oct. 3

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" PATRIA " Oct. 11 Oct. 15 Oct. 18 Oct. 17
" PROVIDENCE " Oct. 18 Oct. 22 Oct. 23 Oct. 24
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Branches at Brixton, Brondesbury, Croydon, Ealing, Finsbury Park, City, Forest Gate, Lewisham, Maida Hill, Palmers Green, Wimbledon, Leeds, Manchester.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS in search of a SCHOOL should write first for free information to Schools Dept., Whitaker's Almanack, 12, Warwick-lane, London, E.C.4.

PARENTS SEEKING SCHOOLS.—PROSPECTUSES and full particulars of the Best and Most Suitable sent free.—School and College Agency, 48, Strand, W.C.2.

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SECRETARIAL and BUSINESS TRAINING with a written guarantee of a good salaried position on completion of training. Languages and foreign shorthand a speciality. Postal courses also available.—Prospectuses and full information from Mr. J. M. HUNFORD, KENSINGTON COLLEGE, Bishop's-road, London, W.2. Telephone, Paddington 9046. Residential accommodation for girls.

SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.—All the most important APPOINTMENTS in PUBLIC, SECONDARY and ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS are announced in THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT. Every Saturday. Price 3d. of all Newsagents and Bookstalls.

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WANTED for present term, ASSISTANT MASTER chiefly for Junior Chemistry; preferably resident and requiring part-time study.—Apply Grindleford College, Derbyshire.

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THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL
MEDICAL SCHOOL.
London, W.1.
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The WINTER SESSION begins on OCTOBER 1st and intending students should apply for admission at an early date.
The Medical School and Hospital occupy a Central Position within five minutes' walk of Oxford-circus, and are fully equipped for teaching the entire Medical curriculum both for University Degrees and the Conjoint Course.
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TWENTY-FIVE RESIDENT APPOINTMENTS are offered annually to students recently qualified. In addition TEN REGISTRARS are also appointed annually.
SCHOLARSHIPS and PRIZES of a value exceeding £1,000 are awarded each year.
Large Athletic Grounds at North Wembley.
Common Rooms. Squash Racquets.
There is no accommodation for women students.
For further particulars and Prospectus apply to the Dean, T. IZOD BENNETT, M.D., F.R.C.P., or School Secretary, Middlesex Hospital, Mortimer-street, London, W.1.

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LE COLLEGE FEMININ
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MODERN COLLEGE FOR
FOREIGN AND FRENCH GIRLS.
12 miles north of Paris.
Three Châteaux in a Park of 75 Acres.
SOUND TUITION in the French language, history of art, dressmaking, sewing, millinery, domestic science, &c.
ALL SPORTS. In the Park a Golf Course of 9 holes reserved for the use of the pupils of the Collège Féminin. Open-air Swimming Bath. Rhythmic Dances, Horse Riding, Basket-ball, Hockey, several Tennis Courts. Games and Physical Exercises under the direction of trained instructors.
For particulars apply to Madame H. PICHON, Principal, Collège Féminin de Bouffemont (Seine-et-Oise).

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SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE.
(Close to.)
EXCELLENT SHOP PREMISES in busy shopping thoroughfare; frontage 13 feet, depth 25 feet; good basement accommodation; lease expiring December, 1933, at low inclusive rental of only £350 per annum, for DISPOSAL at nominal figure. Renewal of lease can probably be had.—Apply
GODDARD and SMITH,
22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER, in a very central and favoured position for high-class commercial or professional purposes, yet enjoying quietude.—ATTRACTIVE SUITE of abundantly lighted and well-arranged self-contained OFFICES or SHOW ROOMS.
Approximately 2,500 feet. Five rooms.
To be LET at low rental of 10s. per foot, inclusive.
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BAKER-STREET.—Excellent SHOP and FIRST FLOOR, each 22 ft. sq., in best position. Lease at £425 per annum. To be SOLD, or would be sub-let at £600 per annum.—GEO. HEAD and Co., 40, Baker-street, W.1.

BOND-STREET (few yards from).—Magnificent CORNER SHOP and BASEMENT. Long Lease at low rental to be SOLD, or would be Let without premium.—Agents, Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

CORNHILL.—SHOP and BASEMENT; seven years' LEASE for SALE; 4 years 6 months unexpired; cheap; part let and producing £750 per annum inclusive. PRICE £1,700.—Apply WEATHERALL and GREEN, Surveyors, 22, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE.
TO BE LET.
ENTIRE PREMISES suitable for business purposes, containing 20 rooms (offices, board rooms, &c.). Central heating. Low rent. No premium.—FRANK DURRANT, M.A.I., 114, Cheapside, E.C.2.

EAST LANCASHIRE TOWN.—As Multiple Shop or Bazaar.—For SALE, centrally situated FREEHOLD PROPERTY in two main thoroughfares; extensive frontage and commodious accommodation. VACANT POSSESSION.—Write Box F.1227, The Times, E.C.4.

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FINE CITY WAREHOUSE; 50,000ft.; rent only £1,250 per annum.—Agents, MILLARD BROS., 231, Oxford-street, W.1.

GEORGIAN COTTAGE to be LET, BEDFORD-SQUARE District, three rooms, suitable studio or offices; alterations to suit tenant.—Box 68, care of WALTER HILL'S, 67-71, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

GLASGOW.—Valuable CENTRAL FREEHOLD PROPERTY for SALE, 22,000 sq. ft., island site, 635ft. frontage; on Glasgow's main thoroughfare; opportunity for quick purchaser.—F. Pickard, 115, Trongate, Glasgow.

NORTHAMPTON.—To Insurance Companies, Multiple Shop Companies, and others.—For SALE, in the very centre of prosperous shopping district, excellent BUSINESS PROPERTY. Four Floors and Basement. Frontage 30ft. Super. Area 2,160 sq. ft. VACANT POSSESSION December 31st, 1930.—MERRY, SONS and Co., Auctioneers, Northampton.

IDEAL FOR WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTOR or SMALL MANUFACTURER.
N. LONDON (HIGHBURY).—Excellent FACTORY to be LET. Floor area 4,700 feet. Lift, loading doors, &c. No premium. Apply LEIGH, FARMER and SONS, Factory Specialists, 6, Gresham-street, E.C.2.

FOR SALE.
HIGH-CLASS BUSINESS PREMISES.
Corner House, Ground Floor and three flats with commodious basement, suitable equally for offices, &c.
COMMANDING POSITION IN
PATRICK-STREET, CORK,
the principal street of Ireland's most prosperous city. Held on long lease at exceptionally low rent. Unique situation for Branch of Important Company, Bank, Multiple Store, &c.—Write Box H.684, The Times, E.C.4.

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ST. JAMES'S.—Large GROUND-FLOOR SHOWROOM, 36ft. deep (could make shop), and BASEMENT, to be LET. Rent only £400 inclusive.—COCKETT and HENDERSON, 5, Pall-mall-place, S.W.1.

WELL-FURNISHED CHAMBERS to be LET, with rent, rates, light, firing, and part-time clerk included; £180 per annum.—Write the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor, 21, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

WANTED

FUND of £5,000 AVAILABLE immediately for purchase of good-class weekly properties, preferably in S. London. Particulars arranged as HOLLAK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W.1.

£500,000 AVAILABLE for INVESTMENT by purchase of large blocks of mansion flats, let at secured rentals to yield 8 p.c. or estates of well-built good-class houses in London or suburbs; first securities will be inspected. Please forward immediately.—Please forward particulars, in strict confidence, to A. W. B., c/o. Goddard and Smith, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

FARMS AND NURSERIES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

CAPITAL DAIRY FARM, HANTS COAST, for SALE with VACANT POSSESSION. Gentleman's HOUSE; electric light, company's water; three cottages, ample buildings; stalling for 50 cows; 248 ACRES (half pasture); 100 acres corn. Price £8,000 or near offer. Tenantage arranged. More land available. Also 40-Acre Pasture Farm, price £1,250.—Apply HEWITT, Land Agent, Lymington.

EAST SUSSEX 16th-CENTURY HOUSE; six bed, two bath; valuable addition; every modern requirement; £4,500; with farmhouse, cottages, 225 acres, £8,000. Photos.—Write Box F.1540, The Times, E.C.4.

FARM to be LET, MIDLANDS, 400 acres, 100 arable, 300 grass; convenient for dairy and stock-rearing; buildings; small fox cover; good partridge shooting; occupation September.—Write Box F.1011, The Times, E.C.4.

KENT, 1½ mile from Sandwich.—Exceptionally good FRUIT FARM, 10 ACRES, well thriving matured fruit plantations with superior brick-built RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, three reception; delightful gardens; garage; ample buildings; cottage. VACANT POSSESSION.—WHITE and SANDWICH, AUCTION, "STATENBOROUGH," SANDWICH. AUCTION with POSSESSION, in October.—GEERING and COLYER, Ashford, Kent.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD HOP, DAIRY, and STOCK FARM, near HASTINGS; 238 ACRES, mostly grass and rich meadow, with fine FARMHOUSE, three cottages, &c.; good shooting. Price £7,500. For particulars apply to Owner's Agents, NORMAN, BRETT and Co., 2, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, W.1.

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

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TWENTY-FOUR FLATS and MAISONETTES at NOTTING HILL, producing £2,414 per annum, for SALE in lots on Tuesday next by HEALEY and BAKER, 29, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

FIFTEEN good-class HOUSES in fine letting position at ST. PANCRAS to be SOLD for SALE by AUCTION in five lots on Tuesday next by HEALEY and BAKER, 29, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

HOLLOWAY-ROAD.—FREEHOLD INVESTMENT within a few doors of Messrs. Jones Bros. Let on full repairing lease to an old-established tenant, producing £155 per annum. For SALE by AUCTION by HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES compel the owners of SUBURBAN SHOP PREMISES to offer the whole for SALE; 8½ per cent. NET RETURN ON £ PER CENT.
The shops are well placed and leased to sound tenants. Price of each unit £2,850, or for the whole, comprising seven shops, £19,500.—Apply Owners' Agents, ATKINSON and MARLER, 21, Maddox-street, W.1. Mayfair 2874.

For conversion into shops and offices.
MAIN WEST END STREET.
PROMINENT CORNER PROPERTY for DISPOSAL as BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS and TUTORS.—N. W., Ross, M.A., 4, Regent-place, Regent-street, W.1.

£250 PER ANNUM NET for £500 cash and £1,250 on mortgage for a term of 15 years at £130 per annum, INCLUDING interest, secured upon a FREEHOLD detached HOUSE at SYDENHAM, on level with Crystal Palace. Particulars arranged as three flats, but possession of whole or part could be had at short notice.—Write Box F.69, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED

FUND of £5,000 AVAILABLE immediately for purchase of good-class weekly properties, preferably in S. London. Particulars arranged as HOLLAK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W.1.

£500,000 AVAILABLE for INVESTMENT by purchase of large blocks of mansion flats, let at secured rentals to yield 8 p.c. or estates of well-built good-class houses in London or suburbs; first securities will be inspected. Please forward immediately.—Please forward particulars, in strict confidence, to A. W. B., c/o. Goddard and Smith, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC RELIEF FUND.
FIFTH LIST OF DONATIONS.
Amount previously acknowledged, £723 8s.
£5.—E. H. Rhodes.
£3.—The Misses A. and B. Waring.
£2.—Miss H. R. Waring.
£1 1s.—George Baker, Esq.
£1 each.—Mrs. D. S. Brewer; "Anon. Sympathizer."
10s.—L. W. Bryant, Esq.
5s. each.—"E. and M. Way"; "C. P. S. W."
Total, £737 9s.
Further donations should be sent to
The Hon. Treasurer,
British Red Cross Society,
14, Grosvenor-crescent, S.W.1.
September 17, 1930.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

THE ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.
PRODUCTION ENGINEER.
REQUIRED, a PRODUCTION ENGINEER for the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Repair Shops of the above Railway Company in India. Age about 28 to 35 years.
QUALIFICATIONS:—
(1) A sound knowledge of modern production methods, with special training in machine-shop practice. Capable of introducing new production methods in large engineering works.
(2) Good designer of jigs and tools and fixtures, and able to make tool layouts for all classes of machine-shop work.
(3) A sound knowledge of planning and rate fixing. Capable of laying out detailed manufacturing operations, estimating times and detailing the types of machines in which parts are to be manufactured.
(4) Must be prepared to supervise demonstrations of operations on all classes of machine tools used in a large machine shop.
(5) A good knowledge of inspection methods and gauging system essential.
(6) The candidate selected should have held the position of either production engineer, head planner and rate fixer, or machine-shop manager in a large engineering works.
(7) Locomotive or carriage and wagon experience essential.
Salary:—Rs.375 to 975 per calendar month (plus overseas allowance), according to age and qualifications.
Terms:—A three years' agreement in the first instance, and first-class free passage to India. The selected candidate will be required to pass a strict medical examination.
Particulars of candidates' careers, giving in chronological order (with dates) details of general and technical education, where apprenticeship or pupilage was served, and subsequent experience, and stating age and whether married or single, accompanied by copies only of testimonials, should be addressed to the undersigned. Applications will be considered as received.
By order of the Board,
M. A. RICHARDSON, Acting Secretary.
18th September, 1930. 80, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS (continued)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, LONDON, E.C.1.
There will be a VACANCY in October for a DEMONSTRATOR in the PHYSICS DEPARTMENT. Salary £300 per annum.
Applications must be sent on or before September 27th to the Dean, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE ROYAL INFIRMARY, SHEFFIELD.
(500 Beds.)
POST OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.
WANTED, an ASSISTANT to the GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT. Applicants, who must be thoroughly conversant with routine by training in a Hospital Secretary's Office (including the taking of Minutes at meetings), are invited to write forthwith, stating age, qualifications, and salary desired, to JNO. W. BARNES, General Superintendent and Secretary, The Royal Infirmary, Sheffield.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will be sufficient for the purpose, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will arise.

ADVERTISING Officer (Assistant).—Services of young man required by Association interested in the advertising of feeding-stuffs. Applicants must have had agricultural training and possess knowledge of stock-feeding questions. Able correspondent preferred. Salary £250 per annum.—Write, giving full particulars of experience and education, to T. S., care of Abbott's, 32, Eastcheap, E.C.3.

AUTOMATIC Machines.—Representatives wanted, all localities, for the sale of attractive machines for cigarettes and other articles, retailing at £5 19s. 6d., instalments over 10 months. Commission £1 per machine sold.—Box 1613, Morris Vibert, London, W.C.1.

ENGINEER.—Wanted by a large tea company in Assam, a fully-trained Mechanical Engineer, with knowledge of oil engines preferred; well educated, age 23-28 years; pay commencing about £300 a year; free housing, medical attendance; healthy district, and excellent prospects for good man.—Write Box F.1206, The Times, E.C.4.

ORGAN manufacturers building the most modern instrument, without competition, in smallest sizes desire Representatives for Provinces. Only applicants who are well introduced to cinemas, hotels, cafés, restaurants, &c., will be considered; liberal terms.—Apply Secretary, Box 524, Pratt and Co. (Advertising), Ltd., 239, High Holborn, W.C.1.

PRINCIPAL Salesman required by well-known speciality concern to take charge of their refrigeration department in London and Home Counties; unlimited scope for enterprising man having the necessary experience.—Write Box F.1211, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED 1st of October young educated English-man "au pair" for lessons; references exchanged; photos.—Sprachschule Bendall, 7, Grosse Münzstr., Magdeburg, Germany.

REQUIRED to manage in New York a medium-sized but high class retail speciality business, selling grocery specialities, men's and ladies' sports wear and fancy wear. Experience and first-class credentials in high class trade essential.—Write, with full particulars, to Box R.1289, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVE with good connexions wanted to sell plaster; liberal commission.—Reply in writing, Ferrophite, Ltd., Abbey House, Westminster.

REPRESENTATIVES (two) required for exclusive publication, sales price 12gns., to call upon country families, &c.; only those with sufficient confidence in ability to work on a commission basis need apply.—Write Box M.894, The Times, E.C.4.

SPECIALITY Salesmen required in all districts for the Sale of a hygienic time and money saving device for slicing Cooked Meats including Corned Beef. The price is within the reach of the smallest grocer, confectioner, hotel or restaurant; sells on sight; no competition; liberal commission; buying agents in certain areas considered; large profits can be made by real Salesmen who are willing to work to make big money.—State full particulars in first instance to facilitate interview of applicants for interview.—Write Box W.1520, The Times, E.C.4.

THE British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Company, Ltd., Stafford, require the service of two young Engineers (age 20 to 25), with some knowledge of reinforced concrete or constructional engineering, to train for positions of Junior Representatives; previous commercial experience not essential, but applicants must be of good appearance and address, and have an aptitude for the commercial side of business.—Applications marked "Junior Representatives" should be addressed to Secretary.

VICAR requires experienced Lay-Reader for two country parishes; musical preferred; cyclist, clubs, &c.; salary and furnished rooms.—Litlington, Royston, Herts.

CHARTERED Secretaries Examinations.—Expert postal and oral tuition of the highest grade is provided at reasonable fees where necessary.—Apply Registrar, Chartered Secretaries Students' Societies' Co

LEGAL NOTICES
4 lines 8s. (minimum)

H.M. LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2.
LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.
NOTICE.—The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any) addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2," must be made before the expiration of 14 days from the 19th day of September, 1930.

Short Description of land. | Person to be registered.

FREEHOLD.

Land in Shelbourne Road, Tottenham, Middlesex. (P.69332.) — Edgar Barnes, of 37, Queen's Road, Rayleigh, Essex.

Porchester, Oak Lane, Sevenoaks, Kent. (P.69333.) — Eric Gordon Dougal, of Porchester, Oak Lane, Sevenoaks, Kent.

3a and 5 to 19 (odd), Adlar Road, Padstow, West Ham. (P.69350.) — Samuel Thomas Tolman and James Henry Tolman, both of 83, Grove Road, Bow, E.3.

Thelma Villa, Westfield Avenue, Hendon, Derbyshire. (P.69367.) — Joseph William Oxley, of 115, Ecclesall Road, Heanor, Derbyshire.

Land in Rugby Road, Wimbledon, Surrey. (P.69394.) — Frederick Edward Gillett the Younger, of 58, Marryat Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

Land in the Parish of Leeds, Kent. (P.69378.) — John William Fox, of Leeds, Kent.

Land in Chalk Road, West Horsley, Surrey. (P.69394.) — Charles Cliffe Hamilton, of the Bank of England, E.C.2.

76, King's Close, Hendon, Middlesex. (P.69426.) — George Alexander Lee, of 14, Calverley Grove, Upper Holloway, N.19.

Elmer Farm, Elmer Road, Middleton, Bognor, Sussex. (P.69428.) — Henry William James Fisher, of 51, Vivian Road, East Sheen, S.W.14.

Land in Red Hill, Chislehurst, Kent. (P.69443.) — John William Cohesan, of 102, East Sheen, S.W.14, and George Thomas Hunter, of 23, Temple Sheen Road, East Sheen, S.W.14.

Land in Stanwell Road, Ashford, Middlesex. (P.69449.) — Percy William Dolton, of Rock House, Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E.3.

25, Ravenswood Avenue, West Wickham, Kent. (P.69454.) — John Javes, of St. Hilda's Avenue, Stanwell Road, Ashford, Middlesex.

2, 18, 20, 22, and 24, Circular Road, Tottenham, Middlesex. (P.69460.) — Mary Blencowe, of Brockley Croft, Beckenham Road, West Wickham, Kent, and Horace Henry King, of Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E.C.3.

St. Clare, St. John's Drive, Rayleigh, Essex. (P.69474.) — Jack Surrey, of Flat 2, 41, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Craigles, Solihull, Warwick. (P.69481.) — Horace Vernon Winter, of Hockley Brow, Newhall Road, Hockley, Essex.

Wayside, Sutton Courtenay, Berks. (P.69482.) — Tullis Russell and Company, Limited, of Markinch, Fife, Scotland.

75, Gorringe Park Avenue, Mitcham, Surrey. (P.69517.) — William Bradbrooke, of Wayside, Sutton Courtenay, Berks.

52, Dixon Road, South Norwood, Croydon. (993659.) — Sidney Percival White, of 128, Woolwich-road, Greenwich, S.E.10.

Land at junction of Cuffley Hill and Cuffley Hill Road, Cuffley, Herts. (P.69534.) — Marwood Paull, of 52, Dixon Road, South Norwood, S.E.25.

Land in Compton's Brow and land and lane near Compton's Lane, Horsham, Sussex. (P.69536.) — Florence May Knadon, of Sunnymead, Harold Road, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex.

61 and 63, Station Road, Heswell, Ealing, Middlesex. (P.69368.) — Eva Mary Platford, of The Dell, Ruislip, Middlesex.

1, Seven Sisters, Sandringham Road, Dalston, Essex. (P.69541.) — Clarendon Gardens, Wembley, Middlesex. — Thomas Edward Bell, of Homefield, Edgware Avenue, Sudbury, Wembley, Middlesex.

1, The Avenue, Beckenham, Kent. (P.69542.) — Horace Ormesby Lloyd, of 5, Portsdown Avenue, Golders Green, N.W.11.

Land in Sheffield Road, Dore, Derbyshire. (P.69545.) — Thomas Kilpatrick Wilkinson, of Dore, Sheffield.

2, Portsdown Avenue, Golders Green, Middlesex. (P.69445.) — George Benson, of 15, Eagle Lodge, South Paddington, London. (993103.)

15, Elain Mews South, Paddington, London. (993109.) — Anna Louise Littleboy, of Hillcrest, Hornsey Rise, Middlesex. — 13, Chomeley Crescent, Highgate, N.16.

J. S. STEWART-WALLACE, Chief Land Registrar.

No. 25 (Rule 56 (6).)

IN the MATTER of ANGLO-SCOTTISH SECURITIES Limited. By Order of the Court dated the Eighteenth day of July 1930 Mr. HERBERT JOHN PAGE Chartered Accountant of Kemp, Chatteris, Nicholas & Co., 36, Coleman Street, E.C.2, has been APPOINTED LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company with a Committee of Inspection.
Dated this Seventeenth day of September 1930.
Witness to the above signature:—HERBERT J. PAGE.
LARS, Solicitor, Mess. BIRCHAM & CO., Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

IN the Estate of ISABELLA DUFF KAY deceased. Pursuant to Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of ISABELLA DUFF KAY late of 27, Lauriston Street in the City of Edinburgh in the Island of Trinidad who died on the 6th day of August 1928 and to whose Estate Letters of Administration were granted by the Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago on the 6th day of April 1929 to Charles Algernon Kay the duly appointed attorney of Thomas Henry Kay of 25, Temple Sheen Road East Sheen, S.W.14. are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their debts or claims to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrators on or before the 20th day of November, 1930, after which date the said Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 17th day of September 1930.
CARRICK, DUDDING & DUDDING, County Court Buildings, Wigton. Solicitors for the said Administratrix.

RE SIDNEY BRUNTON Deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of SIDNEY BRUNTON late of Fairlands House, near St. Albans, Herts, Stock broker deceased, who died on the 3rd of July 1930 and Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 10th of September 1930 by Fanny Brunton, Miss Brunton and Edward James Gilbert the Executors therein named are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 17th day of November 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 8th day of September 1930.
By Order of the Board.
CUTLER A. JONES Director.

VICTORIA MAUD MCDOUGALL deceased. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the Estate of VICTORIA MAUD MCDOUGALL late of Ambleside Mytchett Frimley in the County of Surrey formerly of Wincanton in the County of Somerset, Widow, who died on the 18th day of April 1930 and Letters of Administration (with the Will) of whose Estate were granted by His High Court of Justice at Somerset House Strand, London, to Murray the lawful daughter of the said deceased and one of the testamentary legatees under the said Will are required to send particulars in writing of their debts claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the Administratrix on or before the 24th day of November 1930 after which date the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice and she will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts claims and demands she shall not then have had notice.
Dated 16th September 1930.
LOWE & Co. 2, Temple Gardens, London, E.C.4.

WILLIAM FRANCIS SHAPLAND Deceased. Pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of WILLIAM FRANCIS SHAPLAND, late of Dicking Cottages Colebrooke, Copplestone, Devon who died on the 27th June, 1930 and whose Will was proved at Exeter on the 11th of August 1930, are required to send particulars to the undersigned before the 31st day of November 1930, after which date the estate will be distributed having regard only to claims then received.
Dated the 11th day of September 1930.
DAW & SON, 13 Bedford Circus, Exeter. Solicitors to Richard Smith Esq., the sole Executor.

WILLIAM RUFUS ISRAEL deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of WILLIAM RUFUS ISRAEL late of 37, Tresmot Street in the City of Hartford Connecticut in the United States of America deceased who died on the 2nd day of January 1930 and whose Estate were granted by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 12th day of September 1930 to The City Bank Farmers Trust Company Limited (the lawful Attorney of the Phoenix State Bank and Trust Company one of the Executors named in the will) the Administrators of the Estate of the said deceased are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Administrators on or before the 20th day of November 1930 after which date the said Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 16th day of September 1930.
WILLIS & WILLIS Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE JOHN HENRY HILLS deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 section 27. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claim or demands against the estate of JOHN HENRY HILLS late of No. 20 Lakeside Road Palmers Green in the County of Middlesex Master Printer who died on the 27th day of May 1930 and Letters of Administration to whose Estate were granted by the Principal Probate Registry on the 13th day of August and Alfred Ivens the Executors of the said estate are hereby required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for their claims and demands to the particulars in writing of their claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.
Dated the 17th day of September 1930.
KEEN ROGERS & Co., 59 Carter Lane, Doctors' Commons, London, E.C.4, Solicitors for the said Administrators.

RE ARNOLD LUPTON deceased. Pursuant to Section 27. of the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of ARNOLD LUPTON late of 7 Victoria Street, S.W.1. in the county of London deceased, who died on the 22nd day of May 1930, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 4th day of September 1930, by Jessie Lupton one of the Executrix therein named are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to the undersigned before the 21st day of November 1930, after which date I shall proceed to distribute the estate of the said deceased having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have had notice.
Dated this 17th day of September, 1930.
THOMAS MARSDEN Solicitor, Hardwicke Chambers, 90 Richmond Terrace, Blackburn.

ROBT. WILSON HUTTON Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, Sec. 27. Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the ESTATE of ROBERT WILSON HUTTON late of Calvo near Silloth in the County of Cumberland, Gentleman, who died on the 9th day of May, 1930, and to whose estate Letters of Administration were granted by the Carlisle District Probate Registry on the 30th day of August, 1930, to Louise Mattinson Hutton are hereby required to send in particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned the Solicitors of the said Administratrix on or before the 20th day of November, 1930, after which date the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Robert Wilson Hutton deceased, amongst the persons entitled thereto and Notice is hereby also given that after that date the said Administratrix will not be responsible for the assets of the deceased amongst all persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the said Administratrix shall then have had notice and that the said Administratrix will not be responsible for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons whose debt or claim the Administratrix shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 15th day of September, 1930.
CARRICK, DUDDING & DUDDING, County Court Buildings, Wigton. Solicitors for the said Administratrix.

RE SIDNEY BRUNTON Deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of SIDNEY BRUNTON late of Fairlands House, near St. Albans, Herts, Stock broker deceased, who died on the 3rd of July 1930 and Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 10th of September 1930 by Fanny Brunton, Miss Brunton and Edward James Gilbert the Executors therein named are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 17th day of November 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 8th day of September 1930.
By Order of the Board.
CUTLER A. JONES Director.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Probate Divorce & Admiralty Division. In the Estate of REGINALD HENRY GEORGE WEBB deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the GRANT of PROBATE of the WILL of REGINALD HENRY GEORGE WEBB late of Como near Sydney in the State of New South Wales in the Commonwealth of Australia deceased, who died at New South Wales aforesaid on the 14th February, 1930 at Como aforesaid and was domiciled there at the time of his death and was resident in England at the time of making his Will. All persons having any interest in the said Will are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 25th day of September, 1930, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.
Dated this 16th day of September 1930.
SHEPHEARDS WALTERS & BINGLEY, 23, Penywern Street, Kensington, W.8. Solicitors for Percy Stewart, Shepheard and Henry Frederick Dudley Bingley the lawful attorneys of Caroline Cecilia May Webb.

No. 00568 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Chancery Division. Companies Court. Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of INMANS CLUB, Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1929 and In the Matter of that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice, was on the 18th day of September 1930 presented to the said Court by Albert Archibald Dew of Cromwell House, Mount 15 Road of no occupation in the County of Surrey Esquire. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C., on the 14th day of October 1930, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated this 18th day of September 1930.
J. F. FREEDMAN, Tyrrell Chambers, 104 High Holborn, W.C.1. Solicitor for the Petitioner.
NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th day of October 1930.

JOS GUNDERSEN and COMPANY, Ltd., Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 220 of the Companies Act 1929 that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at 161 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, on Monday the 6th day of October at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes provided in the said section.
Dated this 17th day of September 1930.
G. L. COCKRELL, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that WILLIAM PERCIVAL MONTGOMERY late of Riverton Place, Kensington, London, who has now taken up his residence in Canada has ceased and ABANDONED that PERSONAL NAME of ROSE and has RESUMED and intends henceforth on all occasions and at all times to use and be known by the NAME of WILLIAM PERCIVAL MONTGOMERY in lieu of and in addition to his former names of William Percival Rose and evidenced by a Deed Poll under his hand and seal attested and dated the 26th day of August 1930 duly executed.
Dated this 16th day of September 1930.
GRAHAM HOOPER & BETTERIDGE 3, Old Steine, Brighton. Solicitors for the said William Percival Montgomery.

NOTICE is hereby given that HERBERT AUGUSTUS EDMONDS-SEAL of 7, Oxford Road, Harrow, Middlesex, lately called Herbert Augustus Seal has ASSUMED and intends henceforth upon all occasions and at all times to use and be called and known by the NAME of HERBERT AUGUSTUS EDMONDS-SEAL in lieu of and in SUBSTITUTION for his former NAMES of HERBERT AUGUSTUS SEAL and that such intended change of name is formally declared and evidenced by a Deed Poll under his hand and seal dated the 5th day of September 1930 duly executed and attested and enrolled in the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature on the 17th day of September 1930.
Dated this 18th day of September 1930.
DIMOND & SON 27, Bedford Street, London, W.C. Solicitors for the said Herbert Augustus Edmonds-Seal.

RE FREDERIC BRICE BUNNY deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of FREDERIC BRICE BUNNY late of 5b Lanham Mansions, Kensington, London, S.W.5, (who died on the 16th day of June 1930 and whose Will was proved by the Trustee the Westminster Bank Limited on the 2nd day of September 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry) are required to send particulars thereof to the undersigned Solicitors on or before the 25th day of September 1930 after which date the said Trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which notice shall then have been received and the said Trustee will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 16th day of September 1930.
LOVELL SON & PITFIELD 3 Gray's Inn Square, London, W.C.1. Solicitors for the said Westminster Bank Limited.

RE JOHN EMANUEL JACOBS Deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of JOHN EMANUEL JACOBS late of 3 Cholmeley Crescent, Highgate, London in the county of Middlesex deceased (who died on the 12th day of April 1930, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 28th day of August 1930), by Westminster Bank Ltd and Joseph William Ginsburg the Executors therein named), are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their claims to us the undersigned the solicitors for the said executors on or before the 20th day of November next, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 17th day of September 1930.
KEEN ROGERS & Co., 59 Carter Lane, Doctors' Commons, London, E.C.4, Solicitors for the said Administrators.

RE MARIA JENNINGS deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. All persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of MARIA JENNINGS, late of Buxton Street, Morecambe and Heysham, Spinster, who died on the 17th day of July 1930, and whose Will was proved by the executor the undersigned, the Executor named, on the 10th day of September, 1930, in the Lancaster District Probate Registry, are required to send particulars thereof to me on or before the 25th day of November, 1930, after which date I shall proceed to distribute the estate of the said deceased having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have had notice.
Dated this 17th day of September, 1930.
THOMAS MARSDEN Solicitor, Hardwicke Chambers, 90 Richmond Terrace, Blackburn.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of SPHINX ELECTRIC, Limited. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 10th September, 1930.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:—Creditors and Contributories 30th September, 1930, at Bankruptcy Buildings (Room 35), Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., at 2.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 3 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
17th September, 1930.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS 1914 and 1926. In the County Court of Surrey holden at Croydon. In Bankruptcy No. 116 of 1930. Re ARTHUR HENRY HAWES of 234 Brighton Road, Croydon in the County of Surrey, Plumber and Decorator. RECEIVING ORDER. 8th September, 1930. Adjudication 8th September, 1930. FIRST MEETING 30th September 1930 at 2.30 p.m. at 25 Russell Square, W.C.1. PUBLIC EXAMINATION 30th October 1930 at 11 a.m. at The County Court, Scarbrook Road, Croydon.
Note.—All debts due to the Estate should be paid to me.
Dated 17th September 1930.
THOMAS GOURLAY, Official Receiver. 23 Russell Square, W.C.1.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929. THE BRITISH ORIENTAL BANK Limited Pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act 1929 Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at No. 1 Walbrook in the City of London on Tuesday the 30th day of September 1930 at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in the said section.
Dated this 8th day of September 1930.
By Order of the Board.
CUTLER A. JONES Director.

WILLIAM JOHN WILLIAMS Deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of WILLIAM JOHN WILLIAMS late of "Alwyne" Everton near Lymington in the County of Hants who died on the 27th day of August 1930 at Canonbury in the County formerly of Middlesex but now of London and Fr. Middle Gentleman deceased who died on the 16th day of June 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 12th day of July 1930 by Westminster Bank Limited whose registered office is situate at No. 41 Lothbury in the City of London the Executor therein named are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Executor or to Westminster Bank Limited at the Trustee Department, 51 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2 on or before the 2nd day of December 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which notice shall then have been received and the said Executor will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands the said Executor shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 16th day of September 1930.
LOVELL SON & PITFIELD 3 Gray's Inn Square, London, W.C.1. Solicitors for the said Westminster Bank Limited.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Chancery Division. Companies Court. Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of INMANS CLUB, Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1929 and In the Matter of that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice, was on the 18th day of September 1930 presented to the said Court by Albert Archibald Dew of Cromwell House, Mount 15 Road of no occupation in the County of Surrey Esquire. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C., on the 14th day of October 1930, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated this 18th day of September 1930.
J. F. FREEDMAN, Tyrrell Chambers, 104 High Holborn, W.C.1. Solicitor for the Petitioner.
NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th day of October 1930.

IN the ESTATE of ISABELLA DUFF KAY deceased. Pursuant to Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of ISABELLA DUFF KAY late of 27, Lauriston Street in the City of Edinburgh in the Island of Trinidad who died on the 6th day of August 1928 and to whose Estate Letters of Administration were granted by the Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago on the 6th day of April 1929 to Charles Algernon Kay the duly appointed attorney of Thomas Henry Kay of 25, Temple Sheen Road East Sheen, S.W.14. are hereby required to send in particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrators on or before the 20th day of November, 1930, after which date the said Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons whose debt or claim the Administrators shall not then had notice.
Dated this 15th day of September, 1930.
CARRICK, DUDDING & DUDDING, County Court Buildings, Wigton. Solicitors for the said Administratrix.

RE SIDNEY BRUNTON Deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of SIDNEY BRUNTON late of Fairlands House, near St. Albans, Herts, Stock broker deceased, who died on the 3rd of July 1930 and Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 10th of September 1930 by Fanny Brunton, Miss Brunton and Edward James Gilbert the Executors therein named are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 17th day of November 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 8th day of September 1930.
By Order of the Board.
CUTLER A. JONES Director.

VICTORIA MAUD MCDOUGALL deceased. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the Estate of VICTORIA MAUD MCDOUGALL late of Ambleside Mytchett Frimley in the County of Surrey formerly of Wincanton in the County of Somerset, Widow, who died on the 18th day of April 1930 and Letters of Administration (with the Will) of whose Estate were granted by His High Court of Justice at Somerset House Strand, London, to Murray the lawful daughter of the said deceased and one of the testamentary legatees under the said Will are required to send particulars in writing of their debts claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the Administratrix on or before the 24th day of November 1930 after which date the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice and she will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose debts claims and demands she shall not then have had notice.
Dated 16th September 1930.
LOWE & Co. 2, Temple Gardens, London, E.C.4.

WILLIAM FRANCIS SHAPLAND Deceased. Pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of WILLIAM FRANCIS SHAPLAND, late of Dicking Cottages Colebrooke, Copplestone, Devon who died on the 27th June, 1930 and whose Will was proved at Exeter on the 11th of August 1930, are required to send particulars to the undersigned before the 31st day of November 1930, after which date the estate will be distributed having regard only to claims then received.
Dated the 11th day of September 1930.
DAW & SON, 13 Bedford Circus, Exeter. Solicitors to Richard Smith Esq., the sole Executor.

WILLIAM RUFUS ISRAEL deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of WILLIAM RUFUS ISRAEL late of 37, Tresmot Street in the City of Hartford Connecticut in the United States of America deceased who died on the 2nd day of January 1930 and whose Estate were granted by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 12th day of September 1930 to The City Bank Farmers Trust Company Limited (the lawful Attorney of the Phoenix State Bank and Trust Company one of the Executors named in the will) the Administrators of the Estate of the said deceased are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Administrators on or before the 20th day of November 1930 after which date the said Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 16th day of September 1930.
WILLIS & WILLIS Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE JOHN HENRY HILLS deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 section 27. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claim or demands against the estate of JOHN HENRY HILLS late of No. 20 Lakeside Road Palmers Green in the County of Middlesex Master Printer who died on the 27th day of May 1930 and Letters of Administration to whose Estate were granted by the Principal Probate Registry on the 13th day of August and Alfred Ivens the Executors of the said estate are hereby required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for their claims and demands to the particulars in writing of their claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.
Dated the 17th day of September 1930.
KEEN ROGERS & Co., 59 Carter Lane, Doctors' Commons, London, E.C.4, Solicitors for the said Administrators.

RE MARIA JENNINGS deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. All persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of MARIA JENNINGS, late of Buxton Street, Morecambe and Heysham, Spinster, who died on the 17th day of July 1930, and whose Will was proved by the executor the undersigned, the Executor named, on the 10th day of September, 1930, in the Lancaster District Probate Registry, are required to send particulars thereof to me on or before the 25th day of November, 1930, after which date I shall proceed to distribute the estate of the said deceased having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have had notice.
Dated this 17th day of September, 1930.
THOMAS MARSDEN Solicitor, Hardwicke Chambers, 90 Richmond Terrace, Blackburn.

ROBT. WILSON HUTTON Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, Sec. 27. Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the ESTATE of ROBERT WILSON HUTTON late of Calvo near Silloth in the County of Cumberland, Gentleman, who died on the 9th day of May, 1930, and to whose estate Letters of Administration were granted by the Carlisle District Probate Registry on the 30th day of August, 1930, to Louise Mattinson Hutton are hereby required to send in particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned the Solicitors of the said Administratrix on or before the 20th day of November, 1930, after which date the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Robert Wilson Hutton deceased, amongst the persons entitled thereto and Notice is hereby also given that after that date the said Administratrix will not be responsible for the assets of the deceased amongst all persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the said Administratrix shall then have had notice and that the said Administratrix will not be responsible for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons whose debt or claim the Administratrix shall not then had notice.
Dated this 15th day of September, 1930.
CARRICK, DUDDING & DUDDING, County Court Buildings, Wigton. Solicitors for the said Administratrix.

RE SIDNEY BRUNTON Deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of SIDNEY BRUNTON late of Fairlands House, near St. Albans, Herts, Stock broker deceased, who died on the 3rd of July 1930 and Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 10th of September 1930 by Fanny Brunton, Miss Brunton and Edward James Gilbert the Executors therein named are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 17th day of November 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 8th day of September 1930.
By Order of the Board.
CUTLER A. JONES Director.

VICTORIA MAUD MCDOUGALL deceased. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the Estate of VICTORIA MAUD MCDOUGALL late of Ambleside Mytchett Frimley in the County of Surrey formerly of Wincanton in the County of Somerset, Widow, who died on the 18th day of April 1930 and Letters of Administration (with the Will) of whose Estate were granted by His High Court of Justice at Somerset House Strand, London, to Murray the lawful daughter of the said deceased and one of the testamentary legatees under the said Will are required to send particulars in writing of their debts claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the Administratrix on or before the 24th day of November 1930 after which date the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice and she will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose debts claims and demands she shall not then have had notice.
Dated 16th September 1930.
LOWE & Co. 2, Temple Gardens, London, E.C.4.

WILLIAM FRANCIS SHAPLAND Deceased. Pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of WILLIAM FRANCIS SHAPLAND, late of Dicking Cottages Colebrooke, Copplestone, Devon who died on the 27th June, 1930 and whose Will was proved at Exeter on the 11th of August 1930, are required to send particulars to the undersigned before the 31st day of November 1930, after which date the estate will be distributed having regard only to claims then received.
Dated the 11th day of September 1930.
DAW & SON, 13 Bedford Circus, Exeter. Solicitors to Richard Smith Esq., the sole Executor.

WILLIAM RUFUS ISRAEL deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of WILLIAM RUFUS ISRAEL late of 37, Tresmot Street in the City of Hartford Connecticut in the United States of America deceased who died on the 2nd day of January 1930 and whose Estate were granted by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 12th day of September 1930 to The City Bank Farmers Trust Company Limited (the lawful Attorney of the Phoenix State Bank and Trust Company one of the Executors named in the will) the Administrators of the Estate of the said deceased are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Administrators on or before the 20th day of November 1930 after which date the said Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons whose debt or claim the Administrators shall not then had notice.
Dated this 17th day of September 1930.
COWARD CHANCE & Co. Solicitors for the said Administrators. 30, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3.

WILLIAM JOHN WILLIAMS Deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of WILLIAM JOHN WILLIAMS late of "Alwyne" Everton near Lymington in the County of Hants who died on the 27th day of August 1930 at Canonbury in the County formerly of Middlesex but now of London and Fr. Middle Gentleman deceased who died on the 16th day of June 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 12th day of July 1930 by Westminster Bank Limited whose registered office is situate at No. 41 Lothbury in the City of London the Executor therein named are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Executor or to Westminster Bank Limited at the Trustee Department, 51 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2 on or before the 2nd day of December 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which notice shall then

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

RACING

THE WESTERN MEETING

THREE WINNERS FOR FOX

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Western Meeting was continued at Ayr yesterday in pleasant weather. The going was very heavy after a terrific storm which broke over the coast during the night, and it may well be that some of yesterday's results were affected by the changed conditions.

A number of very moderate two-year-olds took part in the opening race, the Montgomerie Selling Nursery, most of them being in serious difficulties long before the race was over. The best stayer, and therefore the winner, was Leg Puller, who had run second in a selling race at the last meeting at Manchester. There had then been no bid for the winner, but after his success yesterday he was sold for 150 guineas, while the second was sold for 250 guineas. This was False Doctrine, who was giving the winner only 2lb. Leg Puller was ridden by Fox. The next winner, to make things level, was ridden by Gordon Richards. His mount was General O'Malley, who won the Cuninghame Selling Handicap with ease from Archimage, with Martian third. The winner had run very well at Doncaster when beaten by Thorburn. Before he had been very heavily backed in a race at York, in which he was beaten. He is probably not of much account, but he might win again in similar company. Fox very soon went in front of Gordon Richards once more when he won the Ayrshire Handicap on Doura. This gelding by Rhodesian had not shown any form this season which could suggest a success here, but the fact that Fox was riding caused some people to support him, and he started at 10 to 1. Sargasso was always a good favourite, while Grand Prince was well backed, as, at the moment, is any horse carrying the colours of Lord Glanely. The early running was made by Eileandonan, who had won this race before. He was followed early on by Black Ensign, but before the Straight was reached Doura had moved up into second place. Grand Prince was well placed when the Straight was reached, but he very quickly gave up in the Straight, and it was obvious a long way from the finish that he would not win. Early in the Straight Sargasso was shut in on the rails some lengths behind the leaders, and, although Weston got him clear some distance from the finish, it never seemed likely that he would win. At the Distance Doura was in front, and apparently winning easily, but he had to be ridden hard to hold off a late challenge from Larking, who failed by only a head to get up and win. Kerr's Pink was third, three-quarters of a length behind the second. If only that able and consistent rider Jelliss had been able to find an opening sooner on Larking I am sure he would have won. Grand Prince was the seventh runner saddled by Captain Hogg for Lord Glanely since racing was begun at Doncaster last Friday, and he was the first loser.

It seemed from the betting on the race that Dusky Sue, who belongs to Lord Glanely, would win the Arran Nursery, for which there were only three starters. She was always favourite, but was never in a winning position. Itsagift, a half sister to Sir Cosmo, by Arch-Gift, made all the running and won easily, Aviation always being outpaced. Fox rode the winner, this being his third winning mount during the afternoon. Another very short-priced favourite was beaten when Duke of Florence failed to hold off in the Straight a challenge from Manvero, who went on to win pulling up. Manvero, a five-year-old gelding, had won several races before this season, and had been placed in others. He was ably ridden by his trainer, Mr. Boyd. Although he had not won a race for a long time, Livid was always a short-priced favourite for the Kyle Stakes. Tutbury, after all, was not started for this race. For the third time during the afternoon one of Lord Glanely's horses was beaten, for the best that Livid could do was to finish second, beaten by a very easy length by Tad, who seemed to make all the running. Livid began slowly, but was running on at the finish. Golden Legend was third. Cedarwood had every chance, but once more would not go on with the gallop. He is, it is to be feared, very ungenerous. Tad, who is by Tetrameter, is trained by Peacock, who, in spite of the fact that the filly started at 100 to 9 against, was not surprised at her success. She has run well before this season, and had won at Thirsk.

The afternoon's racing was concluded with the Stewards' Maiden Plate, for which there were only two starters, Smoked Salmon, who had run very badly at Edinburgh, and Julia Mannering, who until recently was in the same stable, that of Jack Jarvis, as Smoked Salmon. On form this race appeared to be a really good thing for Smoked Salmon, but there was a lot of support for Julia Mannering, and in the end Smoked Salmon started at only 11 to 10 on. He won by a length, and had to be hard ridden to win.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

2.0.—BUCHANAN SELLING HANDICAP (1m.).—It is very difficult to make a selection here, for all of the probable starters are so moderate. Perhaps the winner will be MISS CARPATHIAN, who has been placed several times in similar races this season, and who will be ridden by G. Richards.

2.35.—ALLOWAY SELLING PLATE (5f.).—There will be only a small field, and all of them are bad. The winner may be COLD BLAST, who has once been second in a selling plate, which seems just better than any of the others.

3.15.—AYR GOLD CUP (6f.).—Oak Ridge runs, and, even with top weight, he has a good chance. He is such a good, consistent horse that it is never safe to leave him out. Grandmaster gives way to Grandma, who has not run since Ascot. Heroulea was very unlucky at Manchester and not very lucky at Nottingham. On that form he has a nice chance. His trainer also saddles Quothquan. Poor Lad failed at Doncaster, but ran well at Goodwood. On that form he is rather kindly treated. Tefnut does not run. Knight Error and Holikoki should run well. This is a good and puzzling handicap. Accordingly I shall go for the top weight, OAK RIDGE, who, even if he is beaten, is certain to do his best.

3.55.—EGLINTON PLATE (1¼m.).—OCEAN WIDE should win, the danger being Algonquin, who, however, should not be able to give Lord Glanely's filly 11lb.

4.30.—LAND OF BURNS NURSERY (6f.).—Khartoum, who had appeared very well handicapped, does not run. FROISSEE won so easily at Manchester that, even with a penalty, she may well win again. The best of the others may be Light o' Love.

5.5.—SHAW MEMORIAL HANDICAP, ST. LEGER has not run for a long time, and is probably a very moderate animal. Still, he should be able to win this small race.

WINDSOR PROSPECTS

2.0.—QUEEN ANNE'S HANDICAP (5f.).—Thunder Squall has a chance on his form both at Doncaster and Lewes, and Scotford ran very well at Warwick earlier in the week. Douglas was an easy winner at Alexandra Park on Saturday, but he has more to do at Windsor. On that race, however, at to-day's weights, he should again finish in front of Red Queen. Peppermint does not seem so good as he was earlier in the season. Gossamer often runs well but never wins. Andy must have a good chance on his Lewes running. Redgrave has not run for some time. I shall take ANDY to win from Douglas.

2.30.—BARDOLPH SELLING PLATE (5f.).—The best chances here seem to be held by Ca-Too-Sa, the Orange Peril filly, Private Seal, and Queen of Mars, although it might be well to remember that Nitsichin was very unlucky at Alexandra Park last week. I like best the chance of CA-TOO-SA.

3.10.—WINDSOR HANDICAP (1¼m.).—SANS ESPOIR was disqualified after running a dead-heat with Noble Star at Doncaster last week, and is therefore virtually in here as a winner without a penalty. He is my selection to win from Earn Hill.

3.45.—FALSTAFF SELLING HANDICAP (1m.).—Mira Monte was favourite when beaten at Pontefract, as he was when losing at Ripon. He has a chance, as have Liar, Young Buck, and Tetragem. My choice is MIRA MONTE.

4.20.—MERRY WIVES NURSERY (6f.).—The RULE NISI COLT, who has won his last two races, has to carry top-weight here, but it is difficult to see what will beat him. Vileika ran well over the distance of this race at Folkestone, and I take her as the danger and alternative selection.

4.55.—CASTLE MAIDEN PLATE (1m.).—LUCKY HUNTER may follow up his Doncaster success with another win here.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Headquarters will again supply runners in the northern and southern meetings to-day. Although the runners will be few at each meeting I feel confident that they will do well.

WINDSOR

Of our runners in the Queen Anne's Handicap, Peppermint, Gossamer, and Tyron Lady have done well lately in home gallops. TYRON LADY may be better now than on any public form that she has shown so far this season. She will take some beating.

For the Bardolph Selling Plate CHIQUITA may be our only representative. She has won a race this season and appears to have a very good chance of winning this race.

In the Windsor Handicap we have as likely runners Marlborough, Flying Call, and Fustanella, and these three animals are quite well fancied by those who are interested in them. I have liked the way in which FLYING CALL has gone in recent gallops and I believe that she will prove the best from Newmarket.

The Falstaff Selling Plate may be won by VELOCITY II. and in the Castle Maiden Plate DICK BUSH, who has done well in recent gallops, is confidently expected to win.

AYR

The Gold Cup will be the chief event of the day at Ayr. KNIGHT ERROR has been specially prepared for it and I believe he will win. ALGONQUIN is fully expected to win the Eglinton Plate and FROISSEE the Land of Burns Nursery.

WINDSOR PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The QUEEN ANNE'S WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Five furlongs.

	Yrs	st lb
SOMME OIR (Mr. D. M. Gant) ... W. P. Lowe	5	9 4
THUNDER SQUALL (Mr. S. Wootton) ... S. Wootton	5	9 4
SCOTFORD (Mr. F. G. de Mestre) ... De Mestre	3	8 12
REDGRAVE (Mr. F. H. Bowcher) ... Gwilt	3	8 10
ANDY (Mr. H. G. Biscoe) ... Biscoe	4	8 10
DOUGLAS (5lb. ex.) (Sir Malcolm McAlpine) ... J. M. Bell	3	8 7
JOCK TROTTER (Sir W. Gilbey) ... T. Cannon	3	8 7
TURLEY (Mr. K. S. Freeland) ... W. Nightingall	3	8 4
†PEPPERMINT (Lady Ludlow) ... Watts	3	8 4
PENTILLA (Mr. E. C. Dawson) ... E. Dawson	3	7 12
TETRAGON (Mr. J. M. Woodville) ... Sneyd	3	7 11
KORDA (Mr. C. Seratsopulo) ... R. Day	4	7 11
aGOSSAMER (Mr. J. M. Mina) ... Mina	3	7 11
RED QUEEN (Mr. G. C. Sneyd) ... Sneyd	4	7 10
aPYREDALLAR (Major Durham Matthews) ... Kelly	4	7 7
OWNING (Mr. H. C. Barber) ... J. Beary	5	7 5
aTYRON LADY (Mr. H. Pulitzer) ... S. Darling	3	7 4
WHAT'LL YOU HAVE (Lady H. McCalmont) ... Payne	3	7 4
SCOTCH LASSIE (Miss R. V. Smith) ... J. Rhodes	3	7 4
ON WATCH (Mr. A. H. Saxby) ... Saxby	4	7 4

2.35.—The BARDOLPH SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. for two-year-olds only. Five furlongs.

	St lb
KROONER c, by Verdun (Mr. A. Cochrane) ... East	9 0
SCOTSOME (Major R. ... Colmore) ... J. Beary	9 0
GOLDEN LEGEND (Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Johnson) ... Gwilt	9 0
GAY UNCLE (Mrs. Lloyd) ... O. Bell	8 13
THE RIDGE (Lady Ludlow) ... W. Nightingall	8 13
BELLAIR (by Tourbillon (Mr. W. Clowes) ... East	8 11
ALFRESCO (Mr. H. S. Persse) ... Persse	8 11
SQUANDER F, by Dark Legend (Sir W. Cooke) Read	8 11
MICKEY MORAY (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius) ... G. L. Ward	8 11
CA-TOO-SA (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius) ... G. L. Ward	8 11
GRAND ROCK (Mr. S. M. Dada) ... G. Sadler	8 11
ORANGE PERIL F, by The President (Mr. T. Davidson) ... Gwilt	8 11
THRILLING F, by The Winter King (Mrs. D. P. Dick) ... Dick	8 11
PRIVATE SEAL (Mr. A. Donn) ... V. Smyth	8 11
SILVERLEE (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell) ... H. Waldron	8 11
GREEN POST (Sir W. Gilbey) ... T. Cannon	8 11
VIODEL (Mr. G. W. Hands) ... Saxby	8 11
GALLANT GIRL (Mr. J. H. Keep) ... H. Smyth	8 11
NITSICHIN (Mr. D. Kennedy) ... Thrale	8 11
LONA (Mrs. V. Kernan) ... Martin	8 11
BACK HER c, by Knockando (Sir Darcy Lindsay) ... Morris	8 11
WILD RIDGE (Mr. D. Nicoll) ... G. L. Ward	8 11
BOJO (Mrs. E. C. Nolan) ... R. J. Colling	8 11
HEAD PROOF (Dowager Lady Penrhyn) ... Cundell	8 11
aBLACK CAP F, by Blandford (Mr. F. Poulton) ... Douglas-Pennant	8 11
QUEEN OF MARS (Mr. J. E. Rowson) ... Cundell	8 11
FISH HAWK (Mr. E. St. G. Stedall) ... Stedall	8 11
CHACHEZO (Mr. J. W. Stewart) ... O. Bell	8 11
aCHIQUITA (Captain H. F. Thomas) ... R. J. Colling	8 11
FLIP THE FROG (Mr. G. Laing Ward) ... G. L. Ward	8 11

3.10.—The WINDSOR HANDICAP, a plate of 400 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile and a half.

	St lb
NOBLE STAR (9lb. ex.) (Mr. H. P. Nickalls) ... Cundell	9 9
FIREAWAY (5lb. ex.) (Mr. R. J. Hughes) ... R. J. Colling	8 12
EARN HILL (Major F. B. Sneyd) ... Sneyd	8 9
SANS ESPOIR (Sir A. Butt) ... Marsh	8 7
TUNGSTEN (Mr. M. E. Kayton) ... Fred Butters	8 6
TOURS (Mrs. J. Morley) ... M. Hartigan	8 5
STEP FORWARD (Mr. F. Robson) ... Martin	8 3
CLADIUS (Mr. V. P. Mims) ... Smyth	8 1
aMARLBOROUGH (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) Leach, jun.	7 13
FIRST SHOT (Mr. T. Davidson) ... R. Day	7 10
LEMONSETTA (Lady Ludlow) ... W. Nightingall	7 10
aCALVADOS (Sir A. Bailey) ... R. Day	7 10
aFLYING CALL (Mr. H. Pulitzer) ... S. Darling	7 8
VANILLA (Mr. J. de Rothschild) ... Pratt	7 7
HAREM GUARD (Mr. D. Macnee) ... Macnee	7 6
TOWN TALK (Mr. H. R. Lawrence) ... Gwilt	7 5
AIDOIN (Mrs. E. Wallace) ... J. Beary	7 5
FINANCIER (Mr. W. F. Larkin) ... Larkin	7 5
SPARTAN (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius) ... G. L. Ward	7 3
NEPHANDA (Mrs. R. C. Dawson) ... R. Dawson	7 2
GENTILITY (Lady Meux) ... Perse	6 12
OBSERVER (Mr. S. Wootton) ... S. Wootton	6 10
aFUSTANELLA (Mr. P. Ralli) ... A. Sadler	6 10
SIFCERA (Mr. W. L. Irving) ... Goldsby	6 10

3.45.—The FALSTAFF SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile.

	St lb
YOUNG BUCK (Mr. E. Wallace) ... J. Beary	9 0
TETRAGEM (Mr. T. Richards) ... W. Nightingall	8 9
EMERY BEACON (Mr. P. Hands) ... Thrale	8 9
aVELOCITY II. (Mrs. J. G. Fyffe) ... R. Jarvis	8 7
LIAR (7lb. ex.) (The Aga Khan) ... R. Dawson	8 6
PEARMINT (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius) ... L. Ward	8 4
Miss COLES (Mrs. B. C. Fairhurst) ... Morris	8 4
JOURNEY'S END (Mr. W. J. Waldron) ... R. Jones	7 12
SPANISH ADMIRAL (Sir Malcolm McAlpine) ... J. M. Bell	7 12
KING CUBE (Mr. H. J. Simms) ... F. Leader	7 12
HALF WIT (Mr. F. C. Nolan) ... R. J. Colling	7 8
CARABAS (Duke of Richmond and Gordon) ... C. Chapman	7 7
GOLDEN LOCH (Mr. J. E. Cottrell) ... Gilbert	7 5
PERPLEXITY (Captain D. F. Simson) C. Chapman	7 5
PHANTASIA (Miss M. Poole) ... Poole	7 5
GLAMAYRE (Mrs. F. Gilbert) ... Coldbeck	7 2
MIRA MONTE (Mr. S. Wootton) ... S. Wootton	7 2
aBLUE-HARE (Mr. E. T. Franklin) ... Cundell	7 0
QUEEN'S PARK (Mr. S. Wootton) ... S. Wootton	6 13
NORMAN'S BAY (Mr. J. B. Porter) ... Porter	6 12
IVY LASS (Major C. H. Stevens) ... Stevens	6 12
GATE CRASHER (Mrs. R. G. Borwick) ... Morris	6 12
DESDEMONA (Mr. V. Smyth) ... V. Smyth	6 10
SKY HAWK (Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Johnson) ... Johnson	6 10
aBISHOP'S HULL (Mr. H. Hanshaw) ... Hanshaw	6 10

4.20.—The MERRY WIVES NURSERY HANDICAP, a plate of 300 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

	St lb
RULE NISI C, by Chivalrous (Lady Aylesford) ... Douglas-Pennant	9 0
FERN FARM (Mr. E. Gwilt) ... Gwilt	8 11
CROQUETTE C, by Desman (Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Johnson) ... Johnson	8 5
MOTOR-BOAT (Mrs. Dodd) ... Briscoe	8 3
VILEIKA (Major C. Blundell) ... Sadler	8 3
FARLANDS (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ... Cottrill	8 2
GAY FAREE (Sir W. Cooke) ... Read	8 2
BLAIRMORE (Lord Woolavington) ... F. Darling	8 0
MARIA MOSER C, by Santorb (Mr. F. H. Bowcher) ... Gwilt	8 0
SIR CLEMENT'S (Mr. R. F. Watson) ... Lawson	7 13
MERRY WIDOW (Lord Carnarvon) ... R. Dawson	7 11
MEG O' THE MILL (Mr. P. Ellison) ... Butchers	7 7
aSWEETEN T, by Keltos (Sir W. Cooke) ... Read	7 7
CRITTENDTOCCS (Mr. G. Ward) ... G. L. Ward	7 0

(Continued at foot of next column)

AYR PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The BUCHANAN SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile.

	Yrs	st lb
PERIASTER (Mr. F. J. C. Pollitzer) F. Armstrong	4	9 2
SAUGOR (7lb. ex.) (Mr. R. Dennis) ... Drake	5	8 12
BLUE LINE (Mrs. E. Wallace) ... J. Beary	3	8 10
aTYRANO (Mr. W. J. Gale) ... W. J. Gale	4	8 10
aMISS CARPATHIAN (Mr. J. A. Campbell) ... Thompson	3	8 8
HELICON (Mr. A. Lowry) ... In Ireland	5	8 8
FASTING SPELL (Mrs. A. Hall Watt) ... Renton	5	8 7
SATAN REY (Mr. J. Connor) ... Gunter	4	8 5
WEE-PEI-FU (Lord Lonsdale) ... R. Armstrong	3	8 5
GUANO (Mr. J. N. Boyd) ... Boyd	4	8 4
aBISHMAN'S QUEEN (Mr. T. Chapman) Renton	5	8 4
OPEN PROSPECT (Mr. S. McGregor) ... Bulbeck	4	8 0
FLINT STONE (Mr. R. W. Armstrong) ... F. Armstrong	a	8 1
LOVELACE (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) ... Barthropp	a	8 1
MARKER (Captain A. S. Wilson) ... Storie	3	8 1
NUNTON (Mr. W. J. Mason) ... Binnie	6	8 1
TYROE LADY (Mr. H. Pulitzer) ... S. Darling	3	8 0
COLLINGWOOD (Lord Glanely) ... Hogg	3	8 0
STORMY (Mr. H. M. Martineau) ... F. Armstrong	3	7 13
ROCHESTER ROW (Mr. W. Peck) ... Baxter	6	7 13
aPAPP STICK (Mr. W. Webster) ... Seymour	3	7 12
KNOTWEED (Mr. L. Robson) ... W. Renwick	5	7 7
HALF WIT (Mr. F. C. Nolan) ... F. J. Collins	3	7 1
aCLARA VERE DE VERE (Mr. J. McLean) McGuigan	4	7 11
RATTLE (Mr. A. Lowry) ... Collinson	3	7 10
aCROSS-KEYS (Mr. J. McLean) ... McGuigan	3	7 10
FIRE LANCE (Mr. J. A. Dawson) ... J. Dawson	3	7 10
FIRE CROSS (Mr. C. Booth) ... Drake	3	7 9
aFIRE QUEEN (Mr. J. Gorman) ... Peacock	3	7 9
aMY CRACKERS (Mr. J. McGuigan) ... McGuigan	a	7 8
CRATTONS (Mr. L. Robson) ... W. Renwick	5	7 7
aGHILLIE (Mr. J. Porter) ... McCulloch	4	7 7
aBLUE FINCH (Mr. C. Mulholland) ... Mulholland	6	7 0
SHERIAZ (Mr. W. Lumsden) ... Lumsden	6	7 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PERIASTER, H. Wragg; TYRANO, ... Miss CARPATHIAN, G. Richards; WEE-PEI-FU, C. Bromley; FAST Work, Weston; FIRE QUEEN, J. Caldwell; GRATUITOUS, —; BLUE FINCH, W. McCafferty.

2.35.—The ALLOWAY SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	St lb
DETRIMENT (Captain A. S. Wilson) ... Storie	9 7
THE LIMPET (Mr. V. Thompson) ... McCall	9 7
aROME (Mr. J. McLean) ... McGuigan	9 7
GIFT HORSE (Lady Bowyer) ... J. Jarvis	9 7
HUNDAKEG (Lady Gold) ... Douglas-Pennant	9 7
aMISS AMY (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ... Barthropp	9 4
CHIVALRESQUE (Miss S. Whitburn) ... Cottrill	9 4
aMISS JACKIE (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ... Barthropp	9 4
WICKET (Mr. W. Yapp) ... Yapp	9 4
CASTALIA (Lord Beaverbrook) ... In Ireland	9 0
PRINCE DE PRALERE (Mr. John Bell) ... Bell	9 0
THE STALKER (Mr. M. Berman) ... W. J. Gale	9 0
aSIMON WEBB (Mr. L. Bradlaw) ... J. Burns	9 0
aPHILIPPOS (Mr. H. F. Clayton) ... Peacock	9 0
ROYAL DELIGHT (Mr. F. W. Dennis) ... Templeman	9 0
CHALMERSTON (Mrs. E. Wallace) ... J. Beary	9 0
FORMER (Mr. F. L. C. Plummer) ... Hardwick	8 11
aGOLD BLAZE (Lord Glanely) ... Hogg	8 11
VENETIAN BLIND (Mr. T. Cuthbert) ... Poole	8 11
aALL SCOTCH (Lieutenant-Commander E. W. B. Leake) ... J. Burns	8 11
HIGHLY FAVOURED (Lord Lonsdale) R. Armstrong	8 11
CRACKABERRY (Mr. S. B. Mason) ... Drake	8 11
PIERPOINT F, by Black Jester (Mr. H. R. Mowll) ... Gwilt	8 11
AVONFORD (Mr. F. C. Nolan) ... R. J. Colling	8 11
SLOBBER (Mr. G. H. Peek) ... J. Canning	8 11
ALFRESCO (Mr. H. S. Persse) ... Persse	8 11
LEVANON (Captain H. Trennaune) ... Cottrill	8 11
aBALAMOUR (Mr. Reid Walker) ... Street	8 11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MISS JACKIE, T. Weston; PHILIPPOS, H. Wragg; COLD BLAST, G. Richards; ALL SCOTCH, J. Caldwell; BELAMOUR, W. Nevett.

3.15.—The AYR GOLD CUP, a handicap plate of 1,000 sovs. (including a 100 sovs.) second to receive 60 sovs. and third 40 sovs. Six furlongs.

	Yrs	st lb
aOAK RIDGE (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) ... Cundell	a	9 12
GRANDMASTER (Lord Glanely) ... Hogg	5	9 1
HEROULEA (Mr. W. R. Smith) ... Peacock	3	8 6
SEARSKIN (Mr. D. L. Wilson) R. T. Wakefield	4	8 4
KNIGHT ERROR (Sir G. Noble) ... Whitaker	4	8 4
aHOLIKOKI (Mr. J. Watson) ... Peacock	4	8 3
POOR LAD (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ... O. Bell	5	8 3
TEFNUT (10lb. ex.) (Sir J. Rutherford) R. Day	3	8 1
aMERRYMOUNT (Mr. J. R. Arnold) ... Elsey	3	7 10
QUOTHQUAN (Lord Hamilton of Dalzell) Peacock	3	7 10
TUFFAN (Mr. W. H. Thorpe) ... Pollock	5	7 10
aGRANDMA (Lord Glanely) ... Hogg	3	7 7
MERRY LASSIE (Sir A. Bailey) ... R. Day	3	7 7
OLD CONTEMPTIBLE (Mr. J. Macarthur) ... Macarthur	4	7 0

GRAND SUCCES (Mr. J. R. Brown) ... Drake 4 disq.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

OAK RIDGE, H. Beasley; HERONSLEA, J. Taylor; KNIGHT ERROR, C. Elliott; HOLIKOKI, E. Jones; POOR LAD, H. Wragg; MERRYMOUNT, Gordon; QUOTHQUAN, W. Nevett; TUFFAN, G. Baines; GRANDMA, G. Richards.

3.55.—The EGLINTON PLATE of 1,000 sovs., of which 100 sovs. to go to the breeder of the winner, 100 sovs. to the owner, and 100 sovs. to the breeder of the second, 50 sovs. to the owner and 15 sovs. to the breeder of the third. One mile and a quarter.

	Yrs	st lb
aKERR'S PINK (4lb.) (Mr. J. L. Dugdale) ... Peacock	4	9 2
aALGONQUIN (Lord Beaverbrook) ... J. Watt	3	9 1
2ND LEGER (Lord Derby) ... Frank Butters	3	8 8
aTIMBER (Mr. J. F. Kayton) ... Fred Butters	3	8 5
aOCEAN WIDE (8lb.) (Lord Glanely) ... Hogg	3	8 4
aDOURA (8lb.) (Mr. J. Wallace) ... Elsey	3	8 4
aSALMON LEAP (Mrs. A. James) Frank Butters	3	7 12
ALDERSAN (6lb.) (Mr. W. G. P. Kincaid Lennox) ... F. Armstrong	3	7 10
RAVENSWOOD (4lb.) (Sir J. Rutherford) ... Dundas	3	7 8
HINDUSTAN (4lb.) (Lord Zetland) ... Dundas	3	void

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ALGONQUIN, C. Elliott; TIMBER, H. Wragg; OCEAN WIDE, G. Richards; SALMON LEAP, T. Weston; ALDERSAN, W. Nevett.

4.30.—The LAND OF BURNS NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 300 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

	St lb
aFOREST KNIGHT (Mr. J. A. Campbell) ... Thomson	9 0
GALENI (Sir E. Hanmer) ... Peacock	9 0
aWAIF (Lord Lonsdale) ... Pickering	8 5
aREDAR'S LADY F, by Jackdaw (Mrs. F. A. Clark) ... Cottrill	8 3
aFRONDE (7lb. ex.) (Lord H. de Walden) D. Waugh	8 2
aLIGHT O' LOVE (Mr. J. Hammond) ... J. Jarvis	8 0
aITSAGIFT (10lb. ex.) (Mr. R. C. Clayton) ... Duffield	8 0
DUFFIELD (Mr. G. H. Peck) ... J. Cannon	7 11
aHARPSTOUT (Mr. R. Hall) ... Hogg	7 11
aSEA CAT (Lieutenant-Commander E. W. B. Leake) ... J. Beary	5 9 8
aMANVERO (Mr. F. Pomond) ... J. Jarvis	4 9 13
aDOURA (10lb. ex.) (Mr. J. Wallace) ... Elsey	4 10 2
aMANCHESTER (Lord de Walden) ... D. Waugh	4 9 13
2ND LEGER (Lord Derby) ... Frank Butters	4 9 10
NESTORIAN (10lb. ex.) (Mrs. E. Wallace) ... J. Beary	5 9 8
aLAIRD (Mr. J. C. Lund) ... McCall	5 9 4
aMANVERO (10lb. ex.) (Mr. J. E. Anderton) Boyd	5 9 4
aALLUDER (Mr. C. A. Dewar) ... Pickering	3 9 3
PROPIDITION (10lb. ex.) (Mr. W. J. Peck) Rickaby	4 9 3
FEU D'ARTIFICE (Mr. S. H. Darling) S. Darling	4 9 3
HALALIE (Mr. R. W. Armstrong) R. Armstrong	6 8 11
LATCHFORD (Mr. F. M. Clayton) ... H. Cunningham	5 8 11
GOURD (Lord Ellesmere) ... Peacock	5 8 8
FAINT PRAISE (Mr. F. W. Dennis) Templeman	3 8 7
aLEMBURY (Mr. S. B. Mason) ... D. McAlpine	3 8 7
LUCIUS (Miss M. Marks) ... G. Armstrong	5 8 7
aMIST (Mr. Reid Walker) ... Street	4 8 6
SNIPE (Mr. R. Benton) ... Benton	4 8 6
aRUFF DON (Lord Glanely) ... Hogg	4 8 6
ROMAN CANDLE II. (Mr. H. Pulitzer) S. Darling	3 8 5
aFRAU-SPRINT (Mr. Reid Walker) ... Street	6 8 4
PRINCE ALEX (Mr. G. Baxter) ... Gunter	6 8 4
aSWASHBUCKLER (Major J. A. Coats) Nevison	5 8 0
aSOUTHERN (Mr. W. Bell) ... Nevison	a 8 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MONTCLAIR, H. Jellies; ST. LEGER, T. Weston; LAIRD, H. Wragg; HALALIE, C. Brown; GOURD, J. Taylor; MANVERO, Bullock; LEMBURY, Mine or BEAU SPRINT, W. Nevett; SEPT. J. Caldwell; BLUE DON, G. Richards.

RACE DECLARED VOID

After the race for the Juvenile Hurdle Race at Newton Abbot on Wednesday the Stewards held an inquiry and found that the Starter had started this race at the wrong place, and that the horses actually ran one mile and six furlongs instead of one mile and four furlongs. The Stewards declared the race void, and severely reprimanded the Starter and fined him £5. The betting on the race stands, however, the "all right" signal having been hoisted.

ENTRIES

The NEWBURY AUTUMN HANDICAP. One mile and a half (38 entries). Closed September 16, 1930. To be run at Newbury on October 25.

	Yrs		Yrs
Paul Caret	4	Colliery II.	5
Coster Boy	5	Ramsay	5
Plantago	5	Poor Man	5
Le Voleur	4	Leopardus	5
Theresina	4	Monastic Haste	5
Fair Geste	3	Noble Star	3
Black Freign	4	Mint Master	3
Migmavour	5	King Orry	5
Silver Spoon	5	Promptitude	a
Star Rapoir	3	Ox and Ass	6
Brother-in-Law	3	Sir Joshua	5
Servus	3	Old Orkney	a
Acorn	3	Corn de Grace	3
Glorious Devon	3	Hard	a
Hot Bun	4	Flange	a
Val des Aulnes	5	Rock Star	3
Norman Baron	4	Jum	6
Yu Shan	4	Grease Paint	4
Charnwood	4	Bachelor's Date	4

The LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP.—Cup Course (one mile, two furlongs, 170 yards) (38 entries). Closed September 16, 1930. To be run at Liverpool on November 7.

	Yrs		Yrs
Sweet Swan	3	Grand Salute	3
Alight	4	Noble Star	3
Soloptic	4	Gang Warily	5
Tarcmoute II.	4	Promptitude	6
Jacky Tor	5	Farn Hill	3
Plantago	5	Hightide IV. (bred in France)	4
Ashford	5	Lion Hearted	4
N.F.B.	4	Chelmarsh	4
Larking	4	Leonidas II.	5
Mignavour	5	Fullerton	4
Lord Bill	5	Break of Day	5
Elton	5	Planes	4
Hail Pilot	5	Six Wheeler	5
Alcester	4	Regain	4
Sargasso	4	Weary Willy	4
Firenze	3	Moyrossure	4
Fair Isle	3	Anthurium	4
Ragtewood	3	Sardana	3
Hot Bun	4		
Rose of England	3		

4.55.—The CASTLE MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile.

	Yrs	st lb
BOXING GLOVE (Mr. E. H. Gregory) Colinsby	4	9 7
LUCKY HUNTER (Mr. V. Rosenthal) ... Mokony	3	9 2
JACKYLIS (Lieutenant-Colonel T. Carthew) ... S. Wootton	3	8 6
AIDWAY (Mr. H. R. Lawrence) ... Poole	3	8 6
aVENETIAN BLIND (Colonel F. Lundgren) ... Starling	3	8 4
aDICK BUSH (Mr. H. T. Mills) ... S. Darling	3	8 4
SEA MAIDEN (Sir A. Butt) ... Marsh	3	8 3
aSHOOTING STAR (Mr. F. Connolly) ... Cole	3	8 3
aDARK LIGHT (Sir W. Cooke) ... Read	3	8 3
ROKENIA (Mr. G. A. Cooper) ... G. L. Ward	3	8 3
DARKENED PASTURES (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ... Bell	3	8 3
ELFIN (Lord Ellesmere) ... F. Darling	3	8 3
LADY CROSS (Mr. E. S.

Letters to the Editor

THE NATIONS IN COUNCIL

POLITICAL AND LEGAL DISPUTES

A CARDINAL DISTINCTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Professor Pearce Higgins calls attention to the grave issues raised by the proposed amendments to the Covenant. Of these by far the gravest, in my judgment, is the vital alteration which, in a political as distinct from a legal dispute, would give the members of the Council of the League, other than the parties, the right compulsorily to impose a settlement. This is a step which the authors of the Covenant deliberately refused to take; it is a step which will render more improbable than ever the adhesion to the League of the country of President Wilson.

In international matters—as, indeed, elsewhere—there is a cardinal distinction between the "legal" dispute, in which the parties are seeking their legal rights, and the "political" dispute, in which one at least of the parties is asking for the legal rights to be altered—asking, that is, for legislation. This cardinal distinction runs through the relative provisions of the Covenant—a document which has at any rate that essential quality of greatness which is simplicity—and was given classic shape at Locarno. For legal disputes what is wanted is a legal tribunal, which cannot now be other than the Permanent Court of International Justice; and the world, in great part, is ready to recognize the obligatory character of its decisions, even though no force be applied for their execution. Political disputes involve claims to alter existing international relationships, whether or not they are the result of treaties operating either as contracts or conveyances; and for such disputes the world, though the Pact of Paris binds it not to resort to war, is, I think, not yet ready to accept a final and compulsory authority. Nor has any such authority yet been evolved. The Council of the League is the best thing that we have, but it remains to be proved (and this was the wisdom of the authors of the Covenant) whether, as a result in particular of a wise use of Article XI. of the Covenant, the Council can properly be trusted with a power greater than any the human race has yet known.

This cardinal distinction, however, is ignored in another important proposal for the amendment of what may be called International Constitutional Law, now under discussion at Geneva. The present Government has announced its intention or desire, subject, however, to consultation with the Dominions, to adhere to the so-called "General Act" for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, elaborated at Geneva in 1928—a document certainly less simple than the Covenant and lacking perhaps the facility of easy comprehension by the public which, if I remember right a passage in Lord D'Abernon's diary, was considered by Herr Stresemann to be highly desirable. Chapter III. of this General Act (on which Professor Brierly's article in the current British Year Book of International Law may be consulted with no little profit) proposes that political disputes should ultimately be settled not by the Council of the League but by special tribunals of five arbitrators, who are to decide the points in difference by the application of legal rules or, "in so far as there exists no such rule applicable to the dispute" (a contingency which, in defiance of what I believe to be the better opinion, the General Act nevertheless contemplates as a possibility), *ex aequo et bono*, i.e., as may seem good to at least three of the five arbitrators.

Thus if the amendments to the Covenant and also the General Act (Chapter III.) are accepted, a political dispute in which this or any other country is involved may go before one or other (and it is not clear which) of two authorities, the Council of the League or the Court of five arbitrators. The Council of the League—but only if it is unanimous but for the disputants—will be able to enforce a settlement; the arbitrators, or any three of them, may hold that no legal rule is applicable and then, equally with the Council, may impose a political settlement. Thus three persons, of whom we know nothing beforehand, are to have authority equal to that of the whole Council of the League apart from the disputants. If they take the view that a legal rule is applicable they ignore the distinction between the legal and political dispute; if they take the other view, then three persons of a hitherto unknown group of five are endowed with international omnipotence.

There is plenty of work to be done at Geneva—the authority of the League and of the Permanent Court needs confirming in the strength which comes from successful working according to plan; the acceptance of the Optional Clause was in the judgment of many (of whom I am one) a great advance to a better international order—but we shall only set back the cause of international peace, order, and good government if we hasten to erect on unsound and even contradictory principles elaborate *façades* of a world constitution which may collapse at the first blast of the storm.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN FISCHER WILLIAMS.
Gorran Haven, Sept. 17.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Philip Pilditch's letter in *The Times* on Wednesday is rather misleading to anyone not acquainted with the iron and steel trade in South Wales. The importation of foreign pig iron and steel has taken place for a quarter of a century, but never before on the scale it is taking place to-day. The following table gives the iron and steel exports and imports in thousands of metrical tons for the United Kingdom for the years stated:—

Year	Exports	Imports
1897	3,318	—
1899	3,380	645
1901	2,817	809

It will be seen that in those years the importation of iron and steel was comparatively small, while the export of the same material was high. Since 1913 the importation of iron and steel has increased enormously. The following table gives the figures in English tons over a series of years:—

Year	Exports	Imports
1913	4,969,225	2,230,955
1924	3,451,435	2,429,385
1925	3,731,566	2,719,779
1926	1,967,379	3,737,607
1927	4,196,206	4,466,089
1928	4,290,467	2,697,349
1929	4,178,403	3,316,857

South Wales, once the largest producing district of pig-iron in Great Britain, has now only two blast furnaces in operation. All the other furnaces have been closed down, and many of the steelworks are also seriously affected. Unemployment is rife as a result of this importation of foreign iron and steel. If the present standard of life is to be maintained it seems clear to me that something will have to be done to protect British workers against this competition. The alternative is a reduction of wages to those prevailing in foreign countries, or total loss of employment.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
DAVID PHILLIPS.
6, Glanrhyd, Rhiwbina, near Cardiff.

AUTOMATIC TRAFFIC SIGNALS

A STANDARDIZED SYSTEM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your article on the importance of the standardization of automatic signals is most opportune; indeed I would go farther and say that the co-ordination of all road signs in one comprehensive scheme by one central authority is long overdue.

It is submitted that the tentative efforts to solve the problem by isolated experiments throughout the kingdom are peculiarly futile, since rich material is ready at hand from the vast experience, extending over many years, of the practical working of various systems throughout the length and breadth of Canada and the United States of America. The enterprising and efficient automobile clubs in these countries would be only too pleased to supply the information, as they have experienced the difficulties and expense of producing order out of chaos (to which we are fast heading) within their own several States. Moreover, the extension of uniformity throughout the whole area of the North American Continent will take years of prolonged negotiation and labour and at an enormous cost. We have now the opportunity of profiting from their initial errors and saving ourselves the expense of scrapping thousands of installations at a future date. It is realized that overseas there are advocates of each system of lighting, but a study of the pros and cons would produce much valuable data to meet our needs.

At first sight overhead lights suspended across road junctions would seem to be the most visible and practical, but that device is found to be difficult for drivers of closed cars. The system of Southern California has great merits. At cross-roads an electric signal pillar is installed near the kerb on the near side of each of the four corners, with a set of red, amber, and green lights. By this means a driver is able to see the lights on the transverse opposite side if those on his side of the road are shut out by another vehicle. In addition to, and synchronizing with, the lights a small semaphore arm, "Go" or "Stop," is raised. This device counters the defects of colour blindness. A useful adjunct is the provision of a bell, which is the executive signal for action on a change of lights. The period of stoppage and release of traffic varies, and can be adjusted to suit the volume of traffic at each road junction. In New York, on the contrary, the traffic is stopped or released simultaneously on the whole length of street.

As light signals have come to stay, and will become increasingly common, there seems to be no adequate reason for any warning sign. The provision of cowls to lights limits their radius of vision, and since they are found to be unnecessary in the blaze of a tropical sun they cannot be needed in our gloomy atmosphere.

H. D. FARQUHARSON.
1, The Beach, Walmer, Sept. 12.

COSTS OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The recent announcement that 12 new Traffic Commissioners are to be appointed under the Ministry of Transport causes "the patient British ass" furiously to think. Is there never to be an end of the long-exploded idea that more officials necessarily mean increased efficiency?

It is vital at this time of high taxation and severe trade depression that all unnecessary expenditure should be ruthlessly cut down. We may even be forced to cut down large items of expenditure which might be termed necessary. It simply has to be done—needs must when the Devil drives.

Businesses are reducing staffs, lowering salaries, and yet we find Whitehall calmly surveying the world through rose-coloured spectacles. They evidently expect the British taxpayer, out of his sadly depleted resources, to find the wherewithal to carry on these highly inflated public services. The late Lord Fisher in his well-known message to your paper said "ruthless, relentless, and remorseless, sack the lot."

I will not go so far as to suggest such a drastic remedy, but a cut of at least 10 per cent. in the salary bill of all public departments would result in a considerable saving to the taxpayer, when he is groaning under the heavy burden of present taxation, and with reduced emoluments with which to meet these imposts. In other countries this course is being adopted in a time of stress; why not here? Only in this way is the will to economize likely to be stimulated.

The public departments must be run as a sound business would be conducted, a ruthless cutting down of expenditure and the curtailing of all fresh commitments; in other words, cut the garment according to the cloth. This is the only way out of the fool's paradise in which the country is floundering.

Yours faithfully,
H. B. JOHNSON.
The Croft, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, Sept. 17.

"SHENANDOAH"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The revival of this subject in your columns prompts me to offer an explanation of the variation in the title such as your correspondent, Mr. A. A. Brockington suggests—namely, "Shanadar," "Challingor," "Shanabar," "Tranabar." I have also heard "Shallow Law" used.

This chantey is obviously of American origin, whether a spiritual or not it is difficult to say, but as nearly all work done in the old slave days by the negro population had a tendency that way, and wherever possible had music introduced, it might quite reasonably be concluded that the chanteys originated in America were spirituals.

"Shenandoah" was more a wool and cotton chantey than a capstan chantey. I have many times heard it sung down the hold on the wool screws by the Sydney waterside workers, who were always old deep-water men, and many were full-blood negroes, who undoubtedly brought these chanteys off the cotton ships. The reason the name varies so much is because it has been used by men of so many different nationalities. I have heard it sung by certainly English, Scots, Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, Dutch, and negroes. These men were all uneducated, had music in them but lacked accuracy in pronunciation.

With regard to the words, these vary according to the taste of the chantey man in the first and third line of each verse, there being no effort called for on these two lines, but the second and fourth lines were always the same, these being the rhythm lines on which the weight was used.

When I was in the wool trade in the eighties, in both the Tweed and Cutty Sark this chantey was daily used on the wool screws. There are many chanteys of English origin, but they could never be termed spirituals. I do not know if they were used on American ships, but undoubtedly there were many of American origin on the great soft wood clippers of that country which did originate as spirituals.

Yours, &c.,
R. L. ANDREWES.
Coombe, Oxon, Sept. 13.

BELIEF IN WITCHES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In 1900 I was living in a small Sussex village between Groombridge and Eastbourne. An old villager one day began to talk about witches. "The worst on 'em about here's not long dead," she said. She told me a few of the common tales, injuring children, damaging poultry, &c. Then she warmed up. Pointing to the adjacent cross-roads, she said:—"I was standing just there, one day, and *she* was there. Along come one of Squire —'s big farm carts, you know, him at the Park." (Just then "the Park" was let to "furriners"—*i.e.*, non-Sussex people.) "*She* looked at it, and down went the horses into the road over their knees, and the cart over the axles."

It was a sandy cutting; but any one aware of the solidity of a Sussex, red and blue, wagon, with its sturdy team of four, will recognize the greatness of this feat. Finally, she told me the day, hour, and place where, if I went, I could watch all the local witches meet and career on their broomsticks. It was midnight, in early January, on an exposed space on Burwash Ridge. I did not go. As the crow flies, and possibly by broomstick, this village is just over 40 miles from London.

I am your obedient servant,
GERALDINE HODGSON.

LONDON MONUMENTS

THE BURGHERS OF CALAIS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The discussion on the unsatisfactory position which Rodin's magnificent group of the "Burghers of Calais" occupies in London has ended without result. The sculpture remains on its high pedestal in a corner of the Embankment Gardens near the House of Lords, where it has now been joined by a central statue of Mrs. Pankhurst.

Even if no more satisfactory place can be found in London, at least something might be done to enable this masterpiece to be better appreciated and its moving story understood. I have just seen again the corresponding group which stands outside the Hôtel de Guise, in the Place d'Armes, at Calais. There it is placed a foot or two above the ground level, which enables the details of the figures to be well seen and the beauty of the technique appreciated. At present this is not the case in London.

A simple improvement would be to place the group on the two steps which form the base of the present high pedestal and to surround this with a low railing, set a few feet away. The massive pedestal could no doubt be utilized elsewhere. A short inscription should briefly record the historical incident which Rodin has so finely rendered, and which it may be assumed will be familiar to few of those who look. All this will cost but a few pounds. Mr. Lansbury has shown, in several directions, a desire to render the amenities of London more accessible to its citizens. Perhaps, therefore, he may be disposed to do something to enable this great work of art to be better seen and its story understood.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WYNDHAM R. DUNSTAN.
September 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Office of Works, which those who know it will agree is one of our most enlightened Departments and wages an unceasingly gallant war on behalf of national artistic values, is spending, or is about to spend, over £100,000 on the preservation and restoration of ancient monuments.

Everybody will be anxious that so admirable an undertaking should bring in its full quota of interest and instruction. But this hope will not be realized if the preserved or restored building is left merely to tell its own tale. Even a trained architect or antiquary confronted with these piles of stone has the greatest difficulty in inferring from them the design of the original structure and in determining the real significance of the restorations; while to the ordinary layman they are frankly unintelligible.

I suggest that whenever a historic building or monument comes under the healing hand of the Office of Works every effort should be made to show what it looked like in the days of its glory and its completeness, before it crumbled beneath "the unimaginable touch of time." Old prints and drawings, photographically enlarged and placed in waterproof frames, would enable everyone to reconstruct the building as it was and to understand at once the meaning of the restorations.

For a sum that I do not think would exceed £2,000 the Office of Works could in this way explain and immensely widen the appeal and the appreciation of the work to be accomplished with the remaining £98,000. Otherwise, except to the very, very few, it will convey nothing.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,
ALFRED C. BOSSOM.
5, Carlton-gardens, S.W.1, Sept. 18.

THE HURRICANE IN DOMINICA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Thanks to the generous response of the public to our appeal made in your issue of the 11th instant, we have been able to cable another £500 to the Dominican Republic Relief Fund, making £1,000 in all.

Another appeal has now reached us from the same part of the world. The island of Dominica—which must not be confused with the Dominican Republic—is, of course, a British Possession. From the Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas St. Johnston, we have received the following cable:—

Can Red Cross assist British Island Dominica seriously injured recent hurricane? Six deaths, many wounded. Over 1,000 peasants' houses damaged or destroyed and most of fruit and food crops gone. Immediate medical staff and supplies sufficient, but financial assistance needed especially restore houses.

From the above it is evident that the immediate appeal is for financial assistance to restore houses. This does not come within the sphere of the British Red Cross Society. I am asking you, however, to be kind enough to publish this cable in the hope that there may be people connected with the island and other sympathizers who would wish to do what they can to help the islanders who have suffered so terribly from the hurricane.

Any subscriptions that are sent to our Honorary Treasurer at the address given below will be forwarded to the Governor free of expense.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR STANLEY, Chairman,
Executive Committee, British Red Cross Society.
14, Grosvenor-crescent, S.W.1, Sept. 18.

MEN FOR COMMERCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your correspondent Colonel Scorgie says that in professional life the coming man is frequently spotted before he has emerged from the ruck; and he asks whether any managing director of a commercial undertaking has ever spotted a promising youngster in his own organization. He might have asked more simply whether any managing director is competent to do his job.

In large organizations, where ability to control men is the primary function of directors, character is what you must go for; if you can find "character plus brains," so much the better. But, speaking broadly, brains are usually available, so that character plus an ability to use brains makes a good working standard. My experience has been that in business, as in the Army, power to control men is not confined to, but is much more likely to be found in, the "officer class"—*i.e.*, the man from a public school. Not infrequently you will find the workman who makes an excellent foreman, even a good factory manager; advance him further, give him real responsibility, and he cracks. During the past few years, for this very reason, I have taken in nearly a dozen youngsters straight from the big public schools. It is early days yet, but I am so well satisfied that I am looking for more.

Colonel Scorgie suggests that, in choosing youngsters, commercial men perhaps look for "clean hands or an ability to speak French." My experience of public school boys is that generally they have clean hands—and clean minds, which is so much more important—but seldom can talk French, never Spanish.

Yours, &c.,
A MANAGING DIRECTOR,
London, Sept. 12.

Points from Letters

MUSEUMS OF THE EMPIRE

The Museums Association is about to publish a directory of museums in the British Empire. It has been difficult to obtain information regarding private or lesser known local museums. It will be of great assistance if any of your readers, knowing of the existence of museums in out-of-the-way places of the Empire, would pass their information on to me.—Mr. S. F. MARKHAM, secretary, The Museums Association, 39B, Alfred-place, South Kensington, S.W.7.

A PAGEANT OF JEWISH HISTORY

I am desirous of presenting a series of *tableaux vivants* of some of the most important events in Jewish history, and would greatly appreciate the assistance of any ladies or gentlemen who would kindly give their services either by posing for the *tableaux* or who would advise authentically upon the history of the pictures. I would also be glad of artists who could advise and assist with the painting of the scenery, &c. The *tableaux* will be presented at a charity concert which is being arranged in aid of the Jewish Health Organization of Great Britain, which is undenominational and a most deserving cause, looking after the health of the community throughout the country, and is sadly in need of funds. It is hoped that this idea will add an extra stimulus to the attractions of the concert, and that its novelty will tend to make the success which is so urgently needed.—Mr. D. A. ABRAHAMS, The Jewish Health Organization of Great Britain, 19, Dorset-square, Upper Baker-street, N.W.1.

ROADS IN THE HIGHLANDS

I have just returned from motoring in the Western Highlands, and can thoroughly endorse all that Sir Archibald Hurd writes in his letter to *The Times* of September 10 concerning the condition of roads there. I would just add that I was given to understand in Scotland that the ratio of unemployment is even higher than in England.—CAPTAIN J. OSMON, Whitehall Court, S.W.1.

THE BIRTH OF A RAILWAY

The objection of Lord Derby (the 12th Earl) to the project for a Liverpool and Manchester railway was shared by his family and by the landed interest generally. Railways were essentially the project of the industrial middle class. The objections of the landowners of Lancashire and Cheshire were "managed" by Creevey, a very unjudicial member of the Commons Committee of 1825. "Sefton and I," he writes, "have come to the conclusion that our Ferguson is *insane*. He quite foamed at the mouth with rage in our Railway Committee in support of this infernal nuisance—the locomotive Monster carrying 80 tons of goods and navigated by a tail of smoke and sulphur, coming thro' every man's grounds between Manchester and Liverpool. He was supported by Scotchmen only, except a son of Sir Robert Peel's, and against every landed gentleman of the county—his own particular friends, who were all present, such as Lord Stanley, Lord Sefton, Lord George Cavendish, &c. . . ."—Mr. H. T. KEMBALL COOK, Romford.

A WARNING

You have once or twice very kindly inserted warnings against certain impostors who have represented that they are selling various articles on behalf of the Star and Garter Home. Recently another form of imposture has come to our notice. A man has been calling at City offices appealing for funds on behalf of the home and representing that he was an authorized collector; I am told that he has produced a list of alleged subscribers. The police have been informed. I should be very grateful if you would be kind enough again to publish a warning, for the Star and Garter employs no collectors of any kind.—Mr. J. RUDGE HARDING, Secretary, The Star and Garter Home for Disabled Sailors and Soldiers, Richmond, Surrey.

HEIGHT OF SIGNPOSTS

Signposts generally to be found along the roads are fixed 7ft. to 8ft. from the ground, designed for travellers on horseback, when such a height would be level with the eyes. Nor are the letters of adequate size. To-day in a low-built saloon car the driver finds any direction post higher than 5ft. increasingly difficult to read unless speed is reduced to a mere 5 or 6 m.p.h. In my opinion, a direction post of 4½ft. in height, with 6in. black block letters on a white ground, is ideal, and such a sign can be seen when travelling at normal touring speeds.—Mr. E. ARNOLD BEECH, Nant-y-Glyn, 11, York-avenue, Fulwood, Preston.

COUNTY CRICKET

What is needed in the County Cricket Championship is a higher premium on wins. At the same time it is clear that points for a lead on the first innings are too popular to be completely abolished. The following scale of points, which I have not seen put forward by anyone, appears to me to be satisfactory from all points of view: win, + 3; first innings lead, + 1; loss, − 1; tie or no result + ½.—Mr. JUSTICE KENDALL, Briarcroft, Drake's-avenue, Exmouth.

BATS IN CHURCHES

The appeal of the Vicar of Saffron Walden for funds to repair the oak roof of his church, which has fallen a prey to the death-watch beetle, moves me to join in the correspondence in your columns on the subject of bats in churches. For it so happens that last month I visited the beautiful church of Saffron Walden for the first time, with a friend, and that our conversation turned to the subject of the increasing ravages of the death-watch beetle in recent times. My friend, a man of learning and discretion, ascribed this increase to the modern practice of refusing to allow bats to harbour in the churches. For bats eat insects and are, therefore, the natural enemies of the death-watch beetles, which increase and multiply when there is no one to eat them. This seems to me a matter that ought to be inquired into before further measures are taken to excommunicate bats. After all, they are harmless creatures, and when they do sing, which is rarely, their voices are so shrill that they are hardly audible to the human ear and so do not interfere with the chanting. Why not leave them in peaceful occupation of the homes which they and their forebears have occupied for centuries?—PROFESSOR W. ALISON PHILLIPS, London.

THE HALF-CROWN

There is no more convenient coin than the half-crown for the payment of wages in large works. Its abolition would cause considerable inconvenience and an appreciable loss of time in counting out the money for the pay-tickets. I speak after an experience of nearly 50 years in the management of works employing several hundreds of workpeople.—Mr. GEORGE H. STRICK, Lanesfield, Lansdown-road, Cheltenham.

WHITEHALL

Your very interesting leading article on Whitehall prompts me to bring to notice that, as far as I could ascertain during a recent visit to the London Museum, there is no model of Whitehall Palace in that most interesting collection. I am sure if a model could be constructed it would be a most valuable historical addition to the museum.—COLONEL H. L. CROSTHWAIT, late R.E., Schooner Hotel, Alnmouth.

LANDING AT ST. KILDA

The outbreak of "the epidemic cold" on strangers landing at St. Kilda is fully described by Martin, who visited the island in 1697 and published in 1698 "A Late Voyage to St. Kilda." He writes:—"Those of St. Kilda gave me the following account—that they always contract a cough upon the Stewards' Landing, and it proves a great deal more troublesome to them in the Night-time, they then distilling a great deal of Flegm. This indisposition continues for some Ten, Twelve, or Fourteen days. The most Sovereign Remedy against this disease is their great and beloved Catholicon, the Giben, *i.e.*, the Fat of their Fowls."—Mr. WILLIAM SYMINGTON, 6, Cambridge-square, Hyde Park, W.2.

BULLS

Concerning bulls. A few years ago I accompanied Mr. Fred Martin, well known to many of your Parliamentary readers as the blind ex-member for East Aberdeenshire, while he was trout fishing near his northern home. I had been at some pains to pilot him over a ditch and a barbed wire fence when I espied a bull by the stream. I mentioned the fact to him and sought his views. Surely I was wrong, he protested; he had never heard of a bull being kept in that field. There it was, however, ominously challenging our passage. A strategic retreat was therefore indicated, as a blind man cannot successfully and with dignity negotiate both a ditch and a barbed wire fence precipitately. "Now that would explain," said Martin contemplatively as he began once more to unreel on the old bank, "that deep breathing at the back of my neck as I fished that part of the stream last week."—Mr. W. HUTCHEON, 5 and 6, Clement's Inn, W.C.2.

FASTER AIR MAILS

COOPERATION WITH TRAIN AND BOAT

SIR SAMUEL HOARE'S HOPES

Sir Samuel Hoare, who was Secretary of State for Air in the Conservative Government, yesterday advocated higher speeds for air mail services, and expressed the view that aviation should be accepted by transport interests as a supplementary facility to be developed by them alongside the older forms. He suggested reducing the time taken by air mails between Great Britain and India to 30 or 40 hours and, insisting on the vital relation between aviation and meteorology, spoke with approval of the expedition at present at work in Greenland. This address was given to students at the Bonar Law College, Ashridge, Bucks.

He said a review of developments in recent years showed that, while a notable advance had been made with the aeroplane and in a lesser degree with the airship, the result was still incomplete and in some respects even unsatisfactory. He referred to the failure of the International Convention of Aerial Navigation, which had been in force since 1922, to ensure the free passage of civil aircraft over the territories of the signatory nations, and mentioned the claim of Italy to restrict and even prohibit a foreign service. If instruments of great speed and range were to be held up at every frontier, he said, their principal advantage was destroyed. He was not prepared to guarantee free passage over the British Empire to all foreign aircraft if we were not given similar facilities over foreign territory.

STATE SUBSIDIES

Internationally air lines should be the means of improving human intercourse; that was to say, understanding between nations, social relations, trade, and the like. They should not be regarded as potential lines of military communication. The more civil and military air lines and aircraft diverged, the better it would be for the peace of the world and the development of aviation as a whole. Neither should air lines be principally regarded as a means of national propaganda. An air line should be what its name implied—a service for transporting passengers and freight from one distant point to another, and a service that should be made to support itself financially as soon as possible. At present there was practically no civil air service in the world that was self-supporting. Speaking generally, our chief rivals were finding in Government subsidies more than 70 per cent. of the total cost of their air services. In England there was a system of long-term agreements under which the Government subsidies were to taper out during the next seven or eight years, and it was hoped that by the end of the period no further subsidies would be needed.

Taking these facts into account, too much attention need not be paid to the actual mileage of the air lines in operation. In mileage England might still make a bad showing, for while Germany had nearly 20,000 miles and France more than 10,000 miles in operation, we had only 6,000. It was not the number of miles so much as the kind of service that mattered. From the point of view of the State it was better to have a smaller mileage of air line operated by economic machines and carrying a substantial amount of passengers and freight than a larger mileage of machines carrying very little, and year by year getting no nearer the point at which they would be able to fly without State subsidies. Judged by these tests, British air lines made a better showing than the air lines of our principal rivals. They could show an unbeaten record for safety and punctuality, and were nearer to becoming self-supporting than any of the services in the United States, Germany, France, or Italy. During the next few months several thousands more miles would be added to our mileage by the opening of the first stages of the through service to Cape Town. The time was not far distant when we should have not only the most economical air lines in the world, but the biggest mileage as well.

The few years of experience that this country had had, and any successes it had achieved, must not make her complacent. Certain developments were necessary if we were to make air lines really worth while. There should be the fullest and freest discussion of air-transport problems, and we should not fall into the grievous error of treating these questions as though they were articles of faith. Zealots on both sides did harm, and he welcomed any fair interchange of views between the supporters and the critics of air transport. He was glad to see the correspondence in *The Times* over the future of airships, and was particularly glad to read the sound and sober views of Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd. Neither side had at present the right to dogmatize about airships. They were still in an experimental stage, and it would probably be some years before they passed out of the period of experiment into the period of commercial development. Aeroplanes and airships could not, in his view, be regarded as substitutes for ships, trains, and motors. Each method of transport had its peculiar uses, and one should dovetail into another.

FUTURE OF FLYING

When he looked to the future he would say, first of all, bring air transport out of its present isolation into the centre of the field of Imperial transport and regard it neither as a stunt nor as a substitute, but as a normal means of supplementing in certain essential ways our present system of Imperial communications. From this standpoint it would be wise, in his opinion, for British shipping companies and British railways to make the fullest possible use of the new means of transport that might be invaluable to them in the future. The great Canadian railways were already absorbing airlines in their systems. It was unfortunate that up to the present British shipping lines and railways had taken so little interest in aviation. Secondly, there must in the future be more imagination and more differentiation applied to our air services than had been the case in the past.

At present British air lines were served by slow omnibus machines intended to carry both passengers and freight at a speed that averaged less than 100 miles an hour and for journeys of not more than about 300 miles without the need of long stops and protracted refuelling. For the ordinary passenger this slow progress might be not unsatisfactory, because it was very tiring for the ordinary passenger to fly more than about 600 miles a day. But if the full use of speed was to be made for the mails, a very different condition of things came into being. There was no technical reason why mails should not be flown to India in from 30 to 40 hours.

If full use was to be made of the aeroplane for the purpose of Imperial trade air mail services of this kind were essential in the future. But no less important than hurrying up the aeroplanes would be the hurrying up of the General Post Office. Up to the present the British Post Office had shown itself to be the blackest reactionary in all matters concerned with the air. Almost alone of the great countries of the world we had refused to have an air stamp, and even now, after several years of successful air communication, air pillar boxes were regarded as one of the rarest curiosities of the capital of the Empire. Lastly, if we were to achieve the progress that the Empire needed, we must make as great an advance in our knowledge of the element through which the aircraft had to fly as of the machine and engine itself. Meteorology and aeronautics ought to be regarded as the heavenly twins. Certainly aeronautics could not develop without the development of meteorology, and meteorology owed almost all its recent advances to the progress of aeronautics. The air must be charted like the sea. At present there were two serious gaps in the field of the investigations. In the North were the Polar regions, where no regular weather reporting had hitherto been possible, in the South was the Antarctic, a centre of gales and weather changes even less known than the North Pole. It was, therefore, particularly satisfactory to note the work of the expedition that had recently gone to Greenland for the purpose of studying flying and weather conditions for some future air route between England and America *via* the Arctic. He congratulated all who had a share in the expedition and wished them every success in their important enterprise.

PICTURES FOR PRESERVATION OF COUNTRYSIDE

The Council for the Preservation of Rural England, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, and the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association have pictures illustrating their work on view in the Building Trades Exhibition at Olympia. The contents of their stall include pamphlets and some interesting literature.

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

HEART

PLEASE HELP THE
NATIONAL HOSPITAL for DISEASES OF THE HEART
Westmoreland Street, W.1.
Donations and Legacies are greatly needed.
73 years of splendid work.

CANCER

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
(under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England). The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal kingdom.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, 8-11, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, from whom also a form of Bequest can be obtained.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL
(FREE)
FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.
Devoted both to Treatment and to Research. A certain number of beds are provided for incurable cases, who are kept comfortable and free from pain.
An urgent appeal is made for £150,000
for Building Extensions, the first part of which will be wards for "middle income" patients who can contribute towards their cost.
AND ALSO FOR RADIUM
Bankers: Coutts & Co. *Secretary*—J. Courtney Buchanan.

FOR CHILDREN

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL
FOUNDED 1838.
Great Portland Street, London, W.1.
Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Mddx.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., President.
CURES CRIPPLED CHILDREN
Number of Out-Patients in 1929, 103,254.
470 Beds—Open-Air Wards and Sunlight Treatment.
A long list of children waiting their turn for cure.
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED
Over £50,000 must be raised each year.
Please send a donation to the Secretary.

HOSPITALS FOR NERVOUS DISEASES

The NATIONAL HOSPITAL
QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.
For the relief and cure of Diseases of the Nervous System, including Paralysis and Epilepsy.
Help the oldest and largest hospital of its kind.
GODFREY H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

WEST END HOSPITAL for NERVOUS DISEASES
73, Welbeck Street, W., and Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.
URGENTLY NEEDS YOUR HELP
For men, women, and children suffering from Nervous Diseases, which are ranked fourth among the principal causes of death, and embrace a wide variety of serious complaints, including paralysis, epilepsy, encephalitis lethargica and neurasthenia.
J. P. WETENHALL, *Secretary.*

GENERAL HOSPITALS

KING GEORGE HOSPITAL
(Ilford) *for LONDON-in-ESSEX*
Under H.M. Patronage.
NOW IN THE MAKING
". . . this new hospital has no roots, and both its creation and maintenance are full of difficulties. Let us do what we can. . . ."
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales at the Inaugural Dinner, 18/12/28.
Become a Founder or Subscriber.
Communications to SIR CECIL LEVITA, County Hall, S.E.1.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL
700 YEARS
Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at St. Thomas's Hospital, London? New annual subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.
WON'T YOU HELP AND SEND A CONTRIBUTION?
Treasurer—The HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY, G.B.E.
Secretary—A. F. B. IRWIN.

ROYAL NORTHERN Hospital, Holloway, N.7.
The Largest General Hospital in North London.
URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.

FOR THE SHIPWRECKED

BE THE WEATHER FOUL OR FAIR the resources of the
SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY
are daily called upon for help not only to shipwrecked men but to many widows and orphans of fishermen and sailors and to aged and distressed seafarers. Funds needed to carry on the work. Will you help?
Patron—H.M. THE KING.
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50, Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN

THE
LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL & HOME REQUIRES £30,000
in the 184th year of its National Work.
Please send a special donation to J. F. W. Deacon, Esq., D.L., J.P., or The Lord Kinnaird, Hon. Treasurers, at 283, Harrow Road, London, W.9. Founded 1746.

The ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN
Waterloo Road, S.E.1
For 115 years this hospital has carried on its merciful work for Children and Women; to-day it urgently
NEEDS YOUR HELP.
Legacies are specially helpful.
W. S. Talbot, C.I.E., Hon. Treasurer.

FOR WOMEN

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL
FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.
70 BEDS. SPECIAL CANCER WARDS. Over 100 Cases of Cancer admitted annually.
HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.
Hon. Treas., The RT. HON. LORD KENSINGTON.

CHEST HOSPITALS

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL
For Diseases of the Heart and Lungs,
Victoria Park, E.2.
NEEDS £12,500
FOR URGENT STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS £4,000
ADDITIONAL ANNUAL INCOME £20,000
to reopen THE CONVALESCENT HOME closed for lack of funds.

HELP THE ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL
CITY ROAD, E.C.1.
The Oldest Hospital of its kind in the World.

FOR THE POOR

£5 means one hard-working mother and three children will get a fortnight's stay, with good food and rest, at a Church Army Holiday Home. Please send a Gift.
THE CHURCH ARMY
Cheques FRESH AIR FUND *payable to Prebendary CARLILE, C.H., D.D., Hon. Chief Secretary, 55, Bryanston St., London, W.1.*

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS

Will you express by gift your appreciation of ophthalmic advice if you have benefited thereby, of sound sight if you are so blessed, or of the splendid work which is being done at the
WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1?
Founded 1856.
H. W. BURLEIGH, Hon. Secretary.

CHILDREN'S HOMES

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES
8,155 Children supported—the largest family in the world.
Please send
HALF-A-CROWN
towards the annual collection of 400,000 half-crowns to feed the children during the lean months.
Cheques and Orders payable "Dr. Barnardo's Food Fund," and crossed, addressed Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

SAFETY FIRST
A present family of 4,783 children and a total of over 34,000 is the record for the past fifty years of the
WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY
Please send a gift to Rev. A. J. Westcott, D.D., Secretary, Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E.11, Bankers, Barclays Ltd., and so aid this work
FOR THE COMING GENERATION.

THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES & "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP,
164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.
President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
EARNESTLY APPEAL FOR HELP IN TRAINING, CLOTHING, AND FEEDING THEIR 1,100 CHILDREN.
PLEASE SEND A GIFT.

"The splendid work you are doing" is H.R.H. the DUKE OF YORK'S description of the
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NATIONAL RADIO EXHIBITION

THE LATEST DESIGNS

ALL-ELECTRIC SETS AND SIMPLER CONTROL

(FROM OUR WIRELESS CORRESPONDENT)

The National Radio Exhibition opens at Olympia to-day and will continue daily from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. until September 27. The price of admission will be 1s. 6d. The exhibition, as in previous years, has been organized by the Radio Manufacturers' Association, and will doubtless prove as popular with the listening public as any of its predecessors. For both technical and non-technical people there is great variety of new components and receivers, and it is unlikely that anyone could examine properly more than half of the new features in a single visit.

The last two exhibitions were notable in that each had its valve novelty. The introduction of the screen grid valve and the pentode, in succession, brought about marked improvements in the high-frequency and loud-speaker stages of our receivers. This year there is no radical departure from existing valve design, but improved characteristics and a higher standard of working consistency are quietly in evidence.

The outstanding feature of the Exhibition for most people will undoubtedly be the sign of the widespread adoption of the all-from-the-mains policy on the part of the designer of broadcast receivers. All-electric sets are the rule instead of the exception as in previous years. Close collaboration with the valve manufacturer has led to the development of sets, worked wholly from the mains, which are entirely free from hum and extraneous noises and capable of yielding results unexcelled by any battery-operated set.

Many listeners, however, possess satisfactory sets and do not feel inclined to make a complete change to a mains receiver, although they wish for the freedom from battery and other troubles. For such listeners there is a range of battery chargers embodying the use of the Westinghouse metal rectifier as well as a range of universal eliminators which provide low-tension current as well as the usual high-tension and grid bias supplies.

The simplicity in working of the latest receiver designs is even more pronounced than in previous years. By suitable ganging of condensers, tuning in many receivers is merely a single-knob control, though, at the same time, the increased selectivity demanded by the B.B.C. Regional Stations is satisfactorily attained. Much simpler switching devices for changing from long to short waves are in evidence, and the old process of coil changing is, in most cases, entirely unnecessary. For the home constructor there are the usual kits of parts brought up to date and representative of the very latest in receiver design. Improvements in components, particularly in low-frequency transformers, giving faithful reproduction, are most marked. New transformers and condensers for use in building battery eliminators and push-pull output transformers will, perhaps, be the most notable features for the experienced amateur. In loud-speakers the most welcome development is undoubtedly the permanent magnet moving coil type. Many people desirous of enjoying the excellent reproduction obtainable from a moving coil speaker have, in the past, been unable to do so because of the difficulty of supplying the energizing current for the electromagnet, but with the permanent magnet type no such current is necessary.

RADIO-GRAMOPHONES

Among the more pretentious sets exhibited the radio-gramophone must be given pride of place. Here the designer is not limited to a small number of valves, as such sets are run from the mains. The Columbia Model 302, at 95 guineas in walnut and 90 guineas in oak, is a *de luxe* set which needs only a few feet of wire as an aerial. When the gramophone side is used a brilliancy control is available which emphasizes the bass or treble according to the preference of the listener or the type of record. A less expensive model is the Type 308 at 69 guineas in walnut and 62 guineas in oak. The General Electric Company show a Gecophone all-electric radio-gramophone for A.C. mains which employs two high frequency screen grid valves, a power detector, and a 10-watt output valve. For reception from local or more powerful stations little or no aerial is required. The cabinet is solid oak and the price £70. The radio-gramophone made by Gambrell Radio is fitted with the Novotone corrector, which is designed to compensate for losses in records for notes below middle C. The set also embodies the B.T.H. pick-up and a moving coil speaker. The D.C. model in oak is 62 guineas and the A.C. model 70 guineas.

For those interested in getting the best quality in gramophone reproduction there is the Igranic response corrector. This component, which costs £3 17s. 6d., is inserted between the electrical pick-up and the first valve of the amplifier and automatically corrects for the defects inherent in a gramophone record for frequencies below 200 cycles a second. The same firm, Igranic Electric Company, Limited, are exhibiting a new electric pick-up designed to respond to all frequencies as low as 50 and as high as 8,000 cycles a second, as well as a variety of electrically driven turntables suitable for gramophone use.

The list of new receiver table models is almost embarrassing. The Columbia Model 307 is an all-electric set with single-dial tuning, extra selectivity being obtained by a variable aerial coupling. The set can be adapted to gramophone reproduction by means of a pick-up, and is listed at 20 guineas. At usual electric supply rates the cost of running this set is only about one farthing an hour. Both two-valve and three-valve all-electric receivers are shown by Ferranti, Limited. Model 21 comprises detector and output stages only, but will operate a moving coil speaker. It has single-knob tuning, is calibrated in wavelengths, and, complete with valves and royalties, costs £16. Model 22, made by the same firm, is a two-valve set designed specially for local station listening. There is no tuning and no dial, the coils being definitely tuned by the maker. The alternative programme is obtained merely by the operation of a switch. Its price is also £16.

Perhaps the chief feature of the Marconiphone exhibit is the new "Console" Model 560, which is a very up-to-date set at a moderate figure. The circuit comprises two screen grid stages, detector, and pentode, and works a moving coil loud-speaker housed in the same walnut cabinet. For normal use no aerial is required, but provision is made for the use of an external aerial, as well as for two external loud-speakers. The price is 38 guineas. Radio Instruments are showing three-valve all-electric receivers suitable for districts in which the supply frequency is only 25 cycles a second. These receivers are designed to work in conjunction with the moving coil speakers made by the same firm. Graham Amplion, Limited, are showing their two-screened grid cabinet model, an entirely self-contained installation comprising receiver, loud-speaker, frame aerial, mains unit, and trickle charger in one cabinet. The trickle charger comes into operation directly the set is switched on, and charges at a slightly higher rate than the consumption of the receiver. The same firm is also exhibiting a two-valve A.C. mains receiver.

HOME CONSTRUCTION SETS

Gambrell Radio, Limited, have a wide range of all-electric receivers, in which line they have specialized for some time now. A four-valve model which includes a moving coil speaker at £45, a four-valve model at £33, a three-valve set at £26 15s., and a two-valve set at £16 10s., all for A.C. working, represent a range to suit all purses. The Gecophone all-electric three-valve receiver is a remarkably powerful set with a wide range, while the price, £18, is remarkably low. The set is worked with pre-detector control and can be used with a gramophone pick-up. A four-valve set of advanced design by the same firm is listed at £30, complete with valves.

The Osram Music Magnet, which can be easily made up from a kit costing only £11 15s., is now a four-valve set, comprising two screen-grid stages and a triple gauge condenser for tuning. There is also a volume control. Another new kit set is the 1931 Orgola of the Mullard Company. This is a three-valve combination with many new features, which, with valves, costs £8. The "Orgola Four," a more ambitious set, can be built either as a battery-operated or A.C. mains set. For those desirous of using an eliminator with a set already giving satisfactory results there is a wide range of E.K.C.O. products in which the Westinghouse rectifier is used. Models which supply filament, grid, and anode voltages range from about £11 to £18. Regent Radio also have a wide range of eliminators, including a "Regentone" combined unit for portable receivers. A.C. models suitable for supplying high tension to a receiver range from £3 7s. 6d. to £17 10s.

In loud-speakers chief interest centres in the moving coil models, which require no energizing current. Ferranti's magno-dynamic model, which is very sensitive, can be bought for £9 10s. (chassis only). A table model in oak is listed at £15 5s., and in walnut £16 14s. For those who are able, without trouble, to use an electric supply, the Igranic moving coil loud-speaker at £7 15s. is very attractive. Of loud-speakers of the cone and "Lion" type there are 22 models in the Amplion range. One cone lond-speaker is listed as low as one guinea.

The B.B.C. exhibit this year is devoted mainly to technical apparatus. On a stand in the Empire Hall is shown a working amplifier which supplies music to 300 loud-speakers on exhibition stands and in demonstration rooms. Private lines connect the control room at Savoy-hill with the apparatus at Olympia, so that the National or Regional programmes may be relayed in the Exhibition. When no suitable music is available in the programmes, music is relayed from a gramophone or from the dance band in the Exhibition. A microphone in a room on the stand is being used for announcements. In contrast to this compact amplifier, the original 2LO transmitter that was installed in Marconi House is also on view. Of the equipment employed for broadcasting, one section shows some of the apparatus used in a Regional transmitter, including a main closed circuit coil; a variable oil dielectric condenser; a water-cooled valve jacket; and an insulating hose former, these together making a complete unit. Another section is devoted to a display of portable apparatus used for line-testing. Five different types of microphones are on view, and other exhibits include a portable amplifier used in the first nightingale broadcasts, and transmitting valves, both ordinary and water-cooled, of different types. All B.B.C. publications are, as usual, on sale.

A SUCCESSFUL INDUSTRY

Mr. J. H. THOMAS, Secretary for the Dominions, broadcasting from the National station last night, said that the National Radio Exhibition was British throughout, backed by British capital, and entirely concerned with British products. It was the largest of its kind ever held in the Empire, and was twice as large as last year's. The wireless industry, he said, was one of the few industries in this country which were practically unaffected by the world trade depression. Indeed, the Radio Manufacturers' Association were, he understood, constructing six new factories which will cover 200,000 sq. ft. There were no unemployed on the skilled register of the wireless trade, and the trade had been steadily absorbing unskilled labour. The wireless industry of necessity used the products of a number of other industries, and a "boom" in wireless production had far-reaching effects. The British Broadcasting Corporation had put forward a scheme for an Empire broadcasting service, under which programmes and news bulletins would be broadcast to all such parts of the Empire as desired to receive them. This scheme, said Mr. Thomas, received the approval of the recent Colonial Office Conference, and every effort was now being made to find the money to put it into operation as soon as possible. The subject of radio communications with a special reference to broadcasting would also be discussed at the forthcoming Imperial Conference, and they would then be able to learn whether any of the Dominions wished to join the British Broadcasting Corporation's scheme.

TELEGRAMS TO SOUTH AFRICA

CHARGES TO BE REDUCED

Imperial and International Communications, Limited, state that on the conclusion of an agreement with the South African Government providing for the combined working of the wireless and cables in South Africa, they will equalize the telegraph tariffs from this country to the Union of South Africa, as from October 1, and will thus reduce the charges by both means of communication for ordinary telegrams to 1s. 3d. a word. Corresponding reductions will be made in the rates for deferred telegrams.

A new service of "preferred" telegrams, both by cable and wireless, to be prefixed "PRF," will be introduced at the tariff of 1s. 8d. a word. These telegrams will receive preferential treatment over those transmitted at ordinary rates. It is hoped, similarly, on the expected conclusion of agreements with the Governments of Australia and India, to equalize cable and wireless rates for traffic with these countries, thus affording the public a reduction of 4d. a word on all cable telegrams.

Imperial and International Communications, Limited, have also decided to reduce the telegraph tariffs by their cable and wireless circuits from this country to South America on the same date as that of the South African reduction. The new South American rates represent a reduction of 4d. a word in the case of ordinary telegrams to Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, and Peru, and of 3d. a word in the case of Uruguay. Corresponding reductions will be made for deferred and letter telegrams. The company are also making a reduction in the tariffs for Press telegrams to South America, which will become 6d. a word, as against 1s. 0½d. a word charged at present.

It is hoped by Imperial and International Communications, Limited, that these substantial reductions may stimulate the trade of the Empire and so help to ameliorate the present economic situation.

MR. CLYNES AND THE DOLE

CASE OF PROFESSIONAL WORKERS

Mr. Clynes, M.P., Home Secretary, addressed the delegates to the International Congress of Non-Manual Workers at a dinner given in their honour by the National Federation of Professional Workers at the Criterion Restaurant last night. Mr. GEORGE LATHAN, M.P., the president of the federation, was in the chair.

Mr. CLYNES said his colleagues in the Government desired him to signify their appreciation of the real service of non-manual workers in the work of the world and to indicate the good will of the Government in the endeavours to bring together the intellectual workers of various grades in order that they might find common expression for their needs and take common action. Intellectual workers had rather lagged behind manual workers in organized effort to secure that which was their due. Hand and brain must work together in unity for the attainment of the aims they had in view, and intellectual workers must face the facts and realities of rapid changes and unforeseen conditions.

Speaking of insurance against unemployment, Mr. Clynes said the conditions of unemployment in the case of the professional worker were no less real in severity and suffering than those of many of the manual workers. Indeed he could conceive in their case a state of suffering in many instances more acute and more painful. He hoped that they were agreed that such conditions of unemployment from which the intellectual workers suffered should be provided for by them in conjunction with the State or by the State itself in order that in the future those men and women would feel as secure against the ravages of starvation as the ordinary manual worker was secured against them to-day. Being "on the dole" was regarded as an offensive term. The words did not at all mean what was indicated or implied. His opinion was that the workman paid not merely by contributions from his wages, but in other respects to the Unemployment Fund. By his labour the workman enabled the employer to secure the profit out of which came the employer's contribution to the fund, while by his generous services to the State through the agencies of taxation and by the work he performed, the workman enabled the State also to pay its contribution to the Fund.

He (Mr. Clynes) agreed that there might be cases where unemployment claims were abused and deception practised, but in his opinion it was true to say that in 99 cases out of 100 in this country, as it must be in others, the average workman was willing to "play the game," and act honourably. The workman preferred employment and decent wages to any kind of charity or relief.

COLNE OYSTER FISHERY OPENED

The Colne oyster fishery, which belongs to the Corporation of Colchester, was officially opened yesterday, in the customary manner, at the oyster beds in Pyefleet Creek, off Brightlingsea. After the opening, tiny glasses of gin were handed to those present, and the health of the King was drunk. Small squares of gingerbread were next consumed. Oysters were then hauled up by the Mayor (Councillor C. J. Jolly) and Alderman W. Marriage. After an inspection of the fishery an oyster luncheon was served on Pewit Island. The Colchester Oyster Feast this year has been fixed by the Mayor for Thursday, October 23.

A fire broke out at 2 a.m. yesterday in a building occupied by three wholesale clothiers in Strype-street, Stepney.

WINTER RAILWAY SERVICES

CHANGES ON MONDAY

Winter services, to be introduced by the railway companies on Monday, will show important alterations. Many holiday trains will be taken off; others will be hastened and, by permitting earlier connexions, much time will be saved. In one instance a journey is shortened by nearly 4½ hours.

The Flying Scotsman will revert to its winter schedule and, instead of running non-stop to Edinburgh, will make calls at four intermediate stations. The Cornish Riviera expresses, breaking their normal non-stop runs of 226 miles between Paddington and Plymouth, will call at Exeter. As stated in *The Times* of September 16, many stations will be closed for passenger traffic on Monday. This will have the effect of giving some towns almost an express service of trains.

Alterations in the Continental time-table will take effect as from October 5, when Summer Time ends. The following are among the principal changes which will be brought about by the winter programmes:—

LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH

On the London Midland and Scottish Railway main line trains are to be accelerated. All parts of the country are affected by the alterations. By the acceleration of the 9.5 a.m. express from Perth to London by 30 minutes, arrival times at nearly every important centre are considerably improved. Examples are:—

	Time saved
Liverpool, 4.25 p.m.	21min.
Manchester, 3.50 p.m.	44min.
Derby, 5.48 p.m.	2hr. 50min.
Birmingham, 5.25 p.m.	1hr. 15min.
Bristol, 7.42 p.m.	4hr. 43min.
Hereford, 6.8 p.m.	1hr. 42min.

This alteration will also have the effect of accelerating the service from North Wales to London and the South generally.

The 11.45 a.m. St. Pancras to Ayr by arriving at 8.45 p.m. instead of 9.32 p.m. shows a saving of 47 minutes. The 10.30 a.m. London to Liverpool and Manchester will carry a new through coach for North Wales, affording earlier arrivals by from 50 minutes to two hours. The services from Midland towns will be correspondingly improved. West of England trains from Bristol to the North (Liverpool, Manchester, &c.) will be speeded up by from six to 20 minutes and by seven minutes in the reverse direction. The service between Windermere and London will be quicker by 15 minutes.

L.N.E.R.

On the London and North Eastern Railway the Flying Scotsman will call at Grantham, York, Newcastle, and Berwick-on-Tweed. The 11.50 a.m. Scarborough Flier will be cancelled, but the Queen of Scots and the West Riding Pullman will continue to run throughout the winter.

The closing of stations between York and Scarborough will accelerate the service between these two places by at least 30 minutes. There will be only two intermediate stops and the journey will be done in about an hour.

In the London district there will be improved services from King's Cross and Liverpool-street. Additional rush-hour and Sunday services are to be provided for Crews Hill and Cuffley, and the 11.55 night theatre train to Gordon Hill will in future run to Hertford every night. The 5.5 a.m. from King's Cross to Peterborough will call at Welwyn Garden City, and the 10.10 p.m. from Hitchin will call at Brookman's Park. There will be an additional morning service to Liverpool-street from Epping, Chigwell, Grange Hill, Hainault, Fairlop, and Barkingside, and there will also be slight alterations to the Sunday morning services on the Southend, Southminster, and Maldon branches.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

On the Great Western Railway an acceleration of 25 minutes over the winter service of 1929 will be afforded to Penzance and stations in Cornwall by the 1.30 p.m. West of England express from Paddington and the 9.25 a.m. from Manchester. An additional service to Newquay will be provided in connexion with these trains. There will be retained the 8 a.m. South Wales business men's express from Cardiff (Newport, 8.10 a.m.) to Paddington daily, except Saturday and Sunday, and the 7.45 p.m. Sunday evening express from Bristol to Paddington. The 11.10 a.m. from Penzance, due at Paddington at 8.55 p.m., will be 10 minutes quicker. Both the up and down Cornish Riviera expresses, by stopping at Exeter, will break their present long-distance non-stop runs and will afford convenient restaurant car facilities between London and South Devon resorts.

The Cheltenham Flier, the fastest "start to stop" express in the world, will continue. Both the up and down Torquay Pullman expresses will be discontinued, and there will be no Pullman cars on the special ocean expresses from Plymouth to London. A number of small stations and halts will be closed, as usual during the winter months, on Sundays, and seven are to be closed on week-days.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

On the Southern Railway the extra intensive services necessitated by the summer holiday traffic will be discontinued. No main line expresses will be affected. The electric services will be maintained as usual, and on October 20 a new station, Hinchley Wood, will be opened between Surbiton and Claygate, to serve a big residential estate which has been developed.

From October 5 the Dover-Ostend mail service, now leaving Victoria at 10.30 a.m. and 2.45 p.m., will depart at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Passengers for Switzerland and Italy by the direct Laon route will leave Victoria at 2 p.m. *via* Boulogne, instead of 4 p.m. *via* Calais.

ILLNESS AFTER SWEETS

STATEMENT BY LANCASHIRE MANUFACTURERS

Members of the Lancashire Sweets and Chocolate Manufacturers' Association, meeting in Manchester on Tuesday, discussed the recent cases of suspected arsenical poisoning from sweets. A statement issued by the association declares that the members are pledged to use no ingredients in their manufactures except such as are at all times above the slightest suspicion, and that invoices for such ingredients have to bear a guarantee that they comply in all respects with the conditions as to purity laid down in the Food and Drugs Acts.

THE PROPOSED FORTH BRIDGE

The engineers' report on the Central Scotland Bridge over the River Forth at Kincardine or Alloa, prepared by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, London, and Mott Hay and Anderson, London, was considered by the Fife County Road Board at Cupar yesterday, and the committee appointed to confer with the Counties of Stirling and Clackmannan and the burghs of Falkirk, Alloa, Dunfermline, and Stirling. The report stated that the bridge at Kincardine, with a 20ft. carriageway, would cost £311,000, and at Alloa £333,000, and, with a 30ft. carriageway, at Kincardine £385,000 and at Alloa £418,000. The engineers reported in favour of a Kincardine bridge, and estimated that it would give employment to 600 men for two years. LORD ELGIN, convener of the Fife County Council, said that if an 80 per cent. grant were obtained from the Ministry of Transport the Fife County's share would mean one farthing per pound on the rates.

PROSECUTOR ABSENT FROM POLICE COURT

Before Mr. McKenna at Westminster Police Court yesterday, LEON LOUIS DAVIDSON, an American subject, described as a bookmaker, was charged on remand with being concerned with another man not in custody in robbing Dr. Alfred William Azzopardi, of Malta, of £325 by means of a confidence trick. The court was informed that the prosecutor had failed to attend, and his evidence not having been completed it had not been signed. Mr. Keeves, counsel for prisoner, said that there had been no cross-examination of the prosecutor and asked that as the matter stood the accused should be discharged. The MAGISTRATE said that when the prosecutor left the court it was on the understanding that he would attend again and complete his testimony. The prisoner must now be discharged, but in certain eventualities he would be liable to rearrest.

WIRELESS STATION FOR CITY POLICE

A powerful wireless broadcasting apparatus is to be installed at the new headquarters of the City of London Police, at Old Jewry, E.C. It is understood that every effort will be made to cooperate with Scotland Yard, which was the first police organisation in this country to instal a wireless apparatus. Police motor-cars are also to be equipped with receiving sets, and a "Flying Squad" is beginning to be formed. The new police headquarters will be ready for use early in the New Year.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN CONFERENCE

CRITICISM OF PANEL DOCTORS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BLACKPOOL, SEPT. 18

The annual meeting of the National Conference of Friendly Societies began to-day in the Cooperative Hall, Blackpool, and was attended by some 200 deputies, representing an aggregate combined voluntary and State membership of 13,274,852. Mr. Frank Lewis, of Bristol, Order of Rechabites, the president, was in the chair, supported by Mr. Herbert White, London, Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, vice-president; Mr. Stanley L. Duff, London, Foresters, secretary; and the Executive Committee.

Mr. LEWIS, in his presidential address, said the subject of medical benefit and its relationship to both the independent and State insurance sections of friendly societies continued to cause much anxious thought.

In the spring of this year the British Medical Association published a scheme to provide a general medical service for the nation. Now, he understood, a group of members of Parliament of all parties was engaged on the consideration of another scheme of State medical service. He had for a long time been anxious that the working classes and their families might secure a complete and efficient medical service, but the unsatisfactory features in the past 17 years' provision of medical benefit caused him to hesitate to accept the assurance of the medical profession that under their extended scheme they would be able adequately and fully to supply a general medical service.

Under the present system there were so many doctors who failed to comply efficiently with its requirements, and much remained to be done by them before the insured population could have any real confidence in their further promises to supply a more complete service. A large proportion of the insurance practitioners were giving to insured persons treatment and attention that was commendable, but there were too many medical men whose treatment of insured persons was perfunctory and negligent, and some who were willing to do almost anything in order that they might secure a cheap popularity and a long panel list, even to the extent of assisting persons to obtain benefit to which they were not justly entitled.

The increase in sickness and invalidity during recent years and the report of the Government actuary, said Mr. Lewis, had caused much concern to those who administer sickness and disablement benefits. A close study of the subject must disclose many reasons for this and reveal some causes over which Approved Societies had no direct control. The country was still suffering from the effects of the War, which had left a legacy of impaired health and physique in the minds and bodies of those who survived. The increasing army of unemployed workers, many of whom were living near the poverty line, was another contributory cause. The lower rate of mortality experienced during recent years must also in some measure contribute to the higher sickness rate.

While these were factors over which the societies could exercise no control, yet there were others for which remedies could be found. Action had already been taken by the Ministry in order to discover in which way none but *bona fide* claims for benefit should be made to and accepted by their approved societies, and he believed that every approved society worker was anxious to leave nothing undone that might prevent any expenditure on benefits that was not fully justified.

The plea had been made in some quarters for co-ordination of social insurance services, but differing forms of insurance required differing methods of administration. In his opinion no other method could adequately take the place of the approved society. During the past 20 years there had been growth in usefulness, membership, and funds of the voluntary friendly societies. They reported that day a combined voluntary membership of 8,359,848, an increase of over 2,000,000 members in 20 years; their accumulated funds amounted to over £87,000,000, an increase of nearly £40,000,000; and their annual expenditure on benefits to members was at the rate of nearly £6,500,000 a year.

EXECUTIVE'S REPORT

Most of the day's session was occupied with the consideration of the executive committee's report, and a resolution was carried calling for the restoration of the Treasury grant to national health insurance to its original proportion of the expenditure on benefits and administration.

On the question of a publicity campaign for friendly societies, a motion was carried authorizing the committee to arrange for a consultant advertising and publicity service to be made available for constituent societies by an appropriate firm of publicity experts.

On the proposition of Mr. ROBERTS, Llanelly (Foresters), a resolution was passed instructing the committee to offer strenuous opposition in the event of the Cabinet Committee now making a general survey of social insurance recommending any departure from fundamental insurance principles or linking health insurance with any social scheme otherwise based.

INCOME-TAX AND COST OF PRODUCTION

ARTICLE IN "THE TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

An arresting article on "Income-tax and Cost of Production," by Mr. A. M. Samuel, M.P., formerly Financial Secretary to the Treasury, appears in to-day's issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement*. Mr. Samuel maintains that the dictum of the Colwyn Committee that income-tax does not increase the cost of production has been a potent factor in the loss of British export trade, with its repercussions on home trade, and that the result is shown in the unemployment figures. He gives his reasons for differing diametrically from the Colwyn Committee on this point, and makes this striking commentary on the present economic situation:—

"It is futile to put the blame for Britain's lost trade, and for Australia's lost trade, upon world conditions. There is more trade than ever in the world, but we do not get our share of it, nor does Australia get hers, because the goods are too dear. It is only a question of time before Australia's economic crisis is reproduced in Great Britain, and the errors of the Colwyn Committee Report are, in no small degree, responsible for the mischief from which we are now suffering."

The same issue contains many other articles of value to the commercial community. Our New York Correspondent reviews business prospects in the United States of America, and the trade outlook in various Latin-American markets is analysed in messages from Correspondents on the spot.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

THE SOUTH PADDINGTON BY-ELECTION

COLONEL BEALL, secretary of the Paddington Division of the United Empire Party, presided at a meeting at Paddington Town Hall last night in support of the candidature of Mrs. Stewart-Richardson at the by-election in South Paddington. He announced that the Empire Crusaders had cancelled a meeting for that night in view of the fact that the United Empire Party were holding a meeting. That was the first occasion when members of the United Empire Party and the Empire Crusaders had come together, and it could only be construed as the happiest augury for the future success of the cause they all had at heart. Mrs. STEWART-RICHARDSON said that she had been a Conservative all her life, but she stood for the policy of Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook, which was the only one that could save us at this critical juncture in our country's history. One point in their platform was that they would have no surrender to India; the same thing applied to Egypt. Mr. V. C. REDWOOD also spoke.

THE STOLL ORCHESTRA

Owing to the demand for two talking films in one programme, the management of the Stoll Picture Theatre, Kingsway, have dispensed with the services of their orchestra. A temporary orchestra, however, will be engaged when the programme permits of a lengthy musical interlude, or when a silent film is included in the programme.

We are asked to state that particulars regarding the Society for Promoting the Study of Religions may be obtained from the hon. secretary, Miss M. M. Sharples, 17, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C.1.

THE CALTON GAOL SITE

LETTER FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

EDINBURGH, SEPT. 18

The Government proposal for the erection of a big block of offices on the site of the Calton Gaol in Edinburgh has led to the appointment of a national committee, who last week decided to call a public meeting to protest against the designs for the buildings, proposed by the Government through the Office of Works.

The subject was discussed at a meeting of Edinburgh Town Council to-day, when Lord Provost Whitson read the following letter from the Prime Minister:—

"I have been following with some surprise the controversy which has arisen in connexion with the buildings to be placed on the Calton Hill, and regret that for one reason or another the proposals of the Government have been allowed to be clouded by so much misrepresentation and inaccuracy. No one knows better than you the very great desire of the Government not to do anything with the Calton site which does not fulfil three conditions:—(1) The use of the site in such a way as will add to, rather than detract from, the appearance of the city; (2) the cooperation of the Edinburgh City Council; (3) the approval of the Royal Fine Art Commission for Scotland. I have never yet known an important building put up without the expression of different opinions as to its merits and its defects, but the controversy which has been worked up in this instance is unique in its recklessness. The more recent phases of the agitation, for instance, appear to have been based upon a drawing published in the *Scotsman* of July 24, which has been accurately described as a "complete travesty of the original design." At the present moment the Office of Works is in consultation with the Royal Fine Art Commission regarding a revised layout of buildings, and is awaiting a further expression of views of a more general character by the Commission. When that advice is received the Department will again consider the matter, and if it decides to proceed with the building the final designs will, according to pledge, have to receive the specific approval of the Corporation of Edinburgh. There will also, in all likelihood, be a debate in the House of Commons.

"Speaking as a Scotsman who loves the beauties of Edinburgh quite as much as anyone who is active in this rather unbalanced agitation, I am not at all sure that those who have been responsible for the use of the Calton Hill up to now have shown very much care for either the hill itself or its immediate surroundings. But we have now an opportunity of remedying past mistakes. To crowd the Calton Hill with buildings may be utilitarian, but is damaging to the city, and the question must arise before a final decision has been taken as to whether this site is suitable for Government requirements. Some of us would like to see the hill far more clear than it now is with its gaol, but the Government cannot build, merely to suit the site, offices which will give it neither the conveniences nor the accommodation required. The design of the new Sheriff Court House, I think, can be made most appropriate, and can add to, rather than detract from, the appearance of the hill. If the requirements of the large Government offices cannot be set on the hill they must go elsewhere, and as regards that it must be assumed that the mind of the Government is perfectly clear. Sir Lionel Earle on behalf of his Department has repeatedly said so, and that remains the Department's view. I notice that proposals are made that the new building for the Scottish National Library should be placed on the Calton Hill. That proposal may be dismissed. I hope that the trustees of the library would never consent to that site. Not only was the gift made to the nation on condition that the library should remain in its present position, but the arguments from a purely library point of view that that condition should be observed are unanswerable. The further munificent gift of £100,000 for the building repeated the condition, and as a trustee of the library and also of the supplementary gift, I should never consent to the Calton site."

THE TARIFF TRUCE

MR. GRAHAM'S REPLY TO SIR E. PETTER

The President of the Board of Trade has addressed the following letter to Sir Ernest Petter, in reply to his letter (published in *The Times* of Wednesday) resigning from the Board of Trade Advisory Council:—

Sept. 17, 1930.

Dear Sir Ernest Petter,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 15, which I found awaiting me on my return from Geneva, and which I had already seen in the Press, resigning your membership of the Board of Trade Advisory Council. The primary object of the Board of Trade Advisory Council is to ensure that the President of the Board of Trade for the time being, and through him the Government of the day, should receive regular and authoritative information as to the conditions and prospects of trade and commerce. The members of the Council have always been selected with that end in view, and without reference to their views on either general or particular political questions. I should be very sorry if any differences of political opinion should make this kind of information inaccessible to whosoever may occupy the post of President of the Board of Trade.

As regards the specific issue of the Commercial Convention, I can only repeat what I have said when similar suggestions as to its effect have been made in the House of Commons and elsewhere. These suggestions are based on what appears to me an entire misapprehension of the nature and object of the Convention, and I would refer you in particular to my statements in the House of Commons on the Board of Trade Vote on May 14, 1930.

I am sending this letter to the Press,

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

CORPORATION OF LONDON MEETING

At yesterday's meeting of the Corporation of London—the first since the recess—the LORD MAYOR of LONDON gave an account of his recent visit in civic state to Sweden and Denmark. During the meeting the final report was read of the Overseers' Committee of the Corporation, whose duties have been transferred to a Rates and Finance Committee, and the chairman (Mr. Price) and his colleagues were thanked for their valuable services in bringing a task of great magnitude to a successful conclusion. Mr. Walter Norwood Earle, of the City Solicitor's office, was elected Secondary of the City of London and High Bailiff of Southwark in succession to Mr. William Hayes, who retires at the end of the year. It is stated that the Corporation are recommending to the Minister of Transport, in view of recent traffic accidents, that regulations should be made to ensure that the driving shafts of all motor-vehicles engaged in public passenger service should be enclosed.

FARMERS' DISAPPOINTMENT WITH GOVERNMENT

The Council of the National Farmers' Union yesterday endorsed a resolution from its Cereal Committee expressing "bitter disappointment that the Government's published agricultural policy contains no measures to meet the immediate needs of the critical position of the industry." The resolution included a statement that the industry could not afford to await the results, if any, of the forthcoming Imperial Conference, and it asked for the immediate legislation which was essential for a large number of farmers to carry on. The Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Minister of Agriculture are to be asked to receive a deputation so that these views may be placed before them.

OVERHAUL OF A CUNARD LINER

A contract has been placed by the Cunard Steamship Company with Messrs. Vickers Armstrong, of Barrow, for the overhaul of the propelling machinery and the renewal of the high-pressure turbine casings of the steamer Carinthia. These alterations will probably have the effect of increasing the vessel's speed and reducing her fuel consumption. The work will take about 2½ months. The Carinthia was built at Barrow in 1925.

Eleanor Kimber, of Valentia-road, Oxford, who was taken to Oxford Infirmary a few days ago suffering from a wound in the neck, died early yesterday. The woman's husband, Arthur John Kimber, 34, a labourer, was on Tuesday remanded on a charge of attempting to murder his wife by stabbing her.

THE GLASS TRADE

"INFERIORITY COMPLEX" OF MANUFACTURERS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BUXTON, SEPT. 18

The selling of British-made glass in oversea markets was discussed at the opening session of the second British Glass Convention, which is being held at Buxton.

The president of the convention this year is Mr. WALTER CHANCE, of Chance Bros. and Co., Limited. The general purport of his address, which he gave after the Mayor of Buxton (Councillor S. L. Pettitt) had welcomed the convention to the town, was "the present menace to British trade at home and abroad, threatening the very existence of the country," and his special topic was the problem of selling glass and other goods of British manufacture in the oversea markets. He said that many British manufacturers, including not a few in the glass trade, were suffering from an inferiority complex about exports, and were relinquishing effort. Under normal trade conditions there was a potential outlet for British goods not yet sold abroad, but we must face the fact that we had got to compete at equal figures, except in so far as we enjoyed a preference in British oversea markets. We must either reduce our prices or educate the public abroad to demand a better quality. It was true that of late years British firms had learned to study much more carefully the idiosyncrasies of oversea customers, but in some respects they had still much to learn. Technical catalogues were still sent out in English to countries where no word of English was spoken. Samples were much more generally desired by oversea customers than at home, and our competitors plentifully supplied them, while we did not. An enormous trade was done in field-glasses and binoculars in Australia, and most of it was American. It was not a question of price or quality, but that the Americans had excellent sales organization, and there were personal visits by directors.

On the general aspects of British trade, Mr. Chance said that we now had a Government which seemed bent on continually increasing the burdens on industry, while it refused to stem the enormous influx of foreign goods produced by cheap labour. Unless this was altered British manufacturers would have to reduce wages to the foreign level or else go out of business.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

A production engineer is required for the locomotive and carriage and wagon repair shops of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company in India. (p. 3)

An explorer wishes to sell his comprehensive collection of slides and pictures, with lectures. (p. 1)

To-day is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of Dr. Barnardo, and gifts are requested towards the annual collection of 400,000 half-crowns for the homes. (p. 1)

The next-of-kin of Mrs. Alice Martha Allanby are requested to communicate with solicitors in London. (p. 1)

free

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Issued by The Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland), Limited.

News in Brief

Cigarettes and tobacco worth nearly £600 were stolen yesterday from the wholesale depôt of Messrs. Edwin Cross, Fulham-road, Walham Green.

Warrior-square Gardens, on the Hastings and St. Leonards sea-front, have been purchased and presented to the town by Major H. C. Holman, of St. Leonards.

Gordon Knight, huntsman to the East Sussex Hounds, died in Redhill Hospital yesterday, after being crushed by his horse when cub hunting on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. North, of Walton-street, Aylesbury, Bucks, both 80 years of age, have received congratulations from the King and Queen on their diamond wedding celebration.

The ninety-first anniversary meeting of the Royal Botanic Society of London was held on Wednesday. Sir Walter Gibbons presided. The Earl of Harewood was re-elected president of the society.

Joh

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(*Editorial Rooms*), *London.*
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS

By CALLISTHENES

There are two ways in which a business can get ideas: it can think them out for itself, and it can gather them from other businesses.

The business which does not get new ideas in either of these ways is dead from the roof downwards. The business which will use none but its own ideas is suffering from a narrowness or an arrogance which will surely inflict poverty on it. Only that business is fully alive which continually develops new ideas of its own and simultaneously ransacks the world for new ideas of others.

It is an important part of the policy of this House to study the Stores not only in London but in every part of the world to see if there is anything we can learn from them. We look upon the whole world as ours to overlook and learn from.

In this we are not original. For hundreds of years business men have known the practical advantage of bringing back the best they have found in foreign countries and applying it to the management of their own business. Ideas which sprang in Baghdad were transplanted to Venice. Ideas from Venice were taken to London. Ideas from London sprang into tremendous life in New York.

It is only to be expected that we shall gain in studying the progress of other Stores. In Paris, in Berlin, in Brussels, in Stockholm they are managed by alert, skilled, hard-thinking men. It stands to reason that one or other of them will quite likely discover a better way of doing one thing or another than any of us is now using.

Whenever we observe one of these better ways which have become public property available for all who have the eyes to see and the will to change, we adopt it with gratitude and without hesitation. More often than not we give credit publicly or by letter to the firm or to the individual with whom the idea originated.

We believe we contribute at least our share to the common pool. We are continually devising new methods of service, of display, of advertisement, of administration, which no sooner are they put into action and prove their worth than we find them adopted here and there and perhaps everywhere by those who are anxious to keep their businesses abreast of the best thought of the time.

We are glad that it should be so. This exchange of ideas fills us with a sense of progress and life. It is for merchants the world over to feel they belong to a brotherhood and to prove that brotherhood by the exchange of ideas.

What we do not like to see is a firm, especially an English firm, which is too sunk in habit to think out ideas for itself, or too self-satisfied to take them from others.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

Protects thousands of factories. Over 30,000 Homes, also Harrods, Selfridges, etc. Ritz, Carlton, Savoy Hotels, etc.

Standard Unit 42/6 Car Model from 30/-

FRANKFURT CHESS CONGRESS

NIEMZOWITSCH'S WIN

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, SEPT. 18

After a most interesting contest in the final round Aron Niemzowitsch won the first prize in the International Tournament, with a score of 9½ points. I. Kashdan, was second with nine points, a performance which stamps him as a player of exceptional ability. From Niemzowitsch a good score is expected, yet Kashdan, who has only competed in three or four tournaments, comes out only half a point behind one who now chooses to call himself the Crown Prince of the chess world. That is Niemzowitsch's way of admitting Alekhine and Capablanca to be a little better than himself. Kashdan is naturally very pleased with his success and modestly admits that he felt he was on trial. He thinks Niemzowitsch played the better chess, but I will add that Kashdan's last game was played with as fine a positional judgment as one could wish to see. The final scores are:—Niemzowitsch 9½, Kashdan 9, Ahues and List 7 each, Colle 6½, Przepiorka 6, Pirc 5½, Samisch 5, Mieses 4, Thomas 3, Mannheimer 2, and Orbach 1½. There are five prizes in this event.

The pairings and results in the eleventh round were as follows:—

WHITE		BLACK	RESULT
Colle	Queen's Pawn	Pirc	Black won
Ahues	Queen's Pawn	Mieses	Drawn
Samisch	Queen's Pawn	Niemzowitsch	Black won
List	Queen's Pawn	Thomas	White won
Przepiorka	Queen's Pawn	Kashdan	Black won
Orbach	Queen's Pawn	Mannheimer	Black won

Adjourned game eighth round:—Orbach drew with List in 50 moves.

In the eighth round three of the games were finished this morning, that between Colle and Pirc being the first to be finished this afternoon. Here a long struggle had brought the position to a King and pawn ending, which should have been drawn, but Colle made a mistake and lost in 56 moves. Ahues against Mieses came to an early draw in 21 moves, there being nothing in the position to induce either to proceed further. Samisch had a long fight with Niemzowitsch, who gradually gained the better position on the king's side where his opponent's pieces were all huddled together. Double rooks on the King's rook file secured the win for Niemzowitsch in 57 moves. Sir George Thomas was quite out of form and lost to List in 26 moves, a King's side attack deciding the question. Przepiorka against Kashdan was a case of a slight positional advantage plus a pawn having been gained by Kashdan at the adjournment. He improved on this afterwards, and though the winning position is in the text books the judgment required to obtain it made the game most interesting to watch. Orbach made just one mistake against Mannheimer and never had a chance afterwards. Mannheimer won a piece and the game in 33 moves.

Entertainments

NEW GALLERY

"THE WINDJAMMER"

A British Instructional Film from A. J. VILLIERS's book "By Way of Cape Horn." Directed by JOHN ORTON. Dialogue by A. P. HERBERT.

This narrative of a voyage of the full-rigged ship Grace Harwar from Australia to England by way of Cape Horn is free, as we have come to expect British Instructional's work to be free, of the common vulgarisms of the screen. Here success is not synonymous with wealth, nor happiness with cocktails. The only link with anything resembling a night club is in the pictures of women pinned up and bartered and sometimes fought for in the fo'c's'le mess, and the story is a plain story of the sea.

So great, in the present circumstances of the cinematograph, is the feeling of relief caused by these negative virtues that we are tempted to praise the film without qualification and to urge that, when it is publicly exhibited, all who are tired of loud and dismal sophistication should attend it. But qualification is inevitable. A film of which the sea is protagonist has, in obedience to fashion, been made a "talkie," and the dialogue, though Mr. Herbert has written it concisely and with discretion, fatally retards the narrative movement. While the talk continues, you wait impatiently for it to cease, partly because it is slow and unpleasing to the ear, partly because the analysis of individual character is not searching enough to give dialogue a chance to justify itself, but above all because you are waiting for the sea and the sails, the men being never so significant as when they are dwarfs doing battle with these giants. The story, moreover, does not, on the human plane, communicate the emotion inherent in it. The young man who signs on in Australia as the thirteenth member of the ship's company and, after the hardships of storm and calm, falls from aloft and is buried at sea, is drawn too sketchily to become an emotional pivot. Mr. Tony Bruce plays his part quietly, as it should be played, but the part itself is too shallow and timid. Remember what Conrad made of men and storms; how he built up his narrative about them until their natures seemed to be complementary, each a fulfilment of the other; how unfailingly he made of human character a mirror in which natural phenomena were assembled, reflected, composed. In brief, he was a story-teller, and this story, by contrast, is blurted out, not told.

But the film has the genuine, though negative, virtues of which we have spoken, and has one positive virtue upon which it is impossible to lay too great an emphasis. The scene is beautiful and austere. While the men are chattering between decks interest in them may flag, but when they go aloft they are invested with magic. The masts and sails, whose loveliness is freshly revealed in each movement of the camera; the decks awash and foaming; the unmatched delicacy of the rigging; the royal splendour of the sea—all these are here, a faithful memorial of a vanished era.

PRINCE EDWARD THEATRE

"SEXTON BLAKE"

Muriel Raeburn	EVE GRAY
Sexton Blake	ARTHUR WONTNER
Tinker	JOHN RODERICK
Paul Lajeau	WILFRED BARKER
Detective-Inspector Coutts	DAVID HAWTHORNE
Leslie Waring	ARTHUR MACRAE
Mrs. Bardell	DORA GREGORY
Lydia Carrington	PAULINE LORING
Creeper	HARCOURT BROOKE
Selton	FRANK TENNANT

Sexton Blake also lives in Baker-street, but periodically melodrama adapts itself to changes in taste, and the private detective of to-day is decidedly less picturesque than his great predecessor.

A pipe, a velvet jacket, and a skull grinning from the bookcase are all that he can set against the violin, the red dressing-gown, the cocaine, and the rest of the caprices that made Holmes a personality. In modern melodrama there is no room for dominating personality; it is based not upon personality or upon passion, but upon adventure. We are no longer supposed to mind that Sexton Blake should not trouble to achieve dazzling feats of reasoning, that he is apt to deduce laboriously what has already leapt to our less scientific minds, or that he is, generally speaking, the slave rather than the master of events. It is enough that he is always quick to step aside from danger.

The adventure proceeds from knives to tram disasters. The masked man who has left two knives in the body of Sir John Raeburn we see slink away in the gas light of Lowndes-square. Why Sir John has been murdered is never clearly explained, but it brings Blake to his bedroom. Blake is inclined to suspect a young man whose dressing-gown has failed to conceal the fact that he is most elaborately dressed, and we grudge the time that is wasted over this obvious red herring. But so to Baker-street, where the poison dropped into the milk is discovered in the nick of time; and so out of Baker-street just before a corner of the room is wrecked by a bomb. The stunning crash of this bomb is the play's great moment; after it even the tram disaster seems to be anti-climax. In the cellar of an empty house in the Finchley-road detective and master crook meet for the final time face to face, and inevitably the lamp is smashed and shots are exchanged in the darkness. Before the end comes the detective is tamely tricked into poisoning himself, and he is but the shadow of himself when motor-car, with villainy at the wheel, meets express train, mysteriously disgorging the heroine a second or so before the crash.

The play is, itself, a double-barrelled weapon. Those whom it fails to thrill may be amused at it. Competence is all that it demands from the cast, but Mr. Wontner, as Blake, is extremely competent. Mr. Arthur Macrae's Leslie Waring is an admirable sketch of a bright young man from Fleet-street, but his further essay in the manner of the late Mr. Lon Chaney is less successful.

EMPIRE ECONOMIC RESEARCH

ADDRESSES BY BUSINESS MEN

Empire Economic Research is the theme selected for study by the Business Research and Management Association during the early part of the new session. This subject has been chosen in view of the growing interest in our Empire market both by business and political parties.

A number of well-known business men have promised to address meetings, including Sir Francis Goodenough, Mr. F. L. McDougall (Empire Marketing Board), and Mr. Herbert Williams (Empire Economic Union). It is proposed to examine various aspects of the situation, such as Empire rationalization, Empire market research, and scientific salesmanship.

The Empire Marketing Board will be a large exhibitor at the Grocers' Exhibition, which will open at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, to-morrow. A new style of exhibit, which was tried last week with remarkable success at the Bakers' Exhibition in the same hall, will be shown. It will consist of a sample room, modelled on the lines of a trade exchange. In it will be laid out those commodities which the Dominions and Colonies specially wish to push in this country. Each of them will have its own shop-window for the display of its goods, and a "bench" on which open samples will be laid out for visitors to taste.

Interview rooms of the "cubby-hole" type used in Eastcheap will be provided, and all the Dominions and Colonies will have expert salesmen in attendance during the exhibition.

One of the earliest centres of Toc H, known as Talbot H.1., formerly in York-road, was re-established in a new home on Wednesday evening, when Sir Owen Seaman lit the lamp of remembrance in a building which was until recently the South Hackney Rectory. The lamp was given by Sir Owen Seaman in memory of Mr. F. H. Townsend. The new building was opened by the Mayor of Hackney.

THE OLD VIC

VERDI'S "THE FORCE OF DESTINY"

Marquis of Calatrava	.. ..	FRANK PHILLIPS
Donna Leonora	.. ..	JOAN CROSS
Don Carlo of Vargas	.. ..	FRANK SALE
Don Alvaro	.. ..	HENRY WENDON
Preziosilla	.. (evenings)	ENID CRUICKSHANK
Prior of the Franciscan Friars		FRANKLYN KELSEY
Melitone	.. .. ..	SUMNER AUSTIN
Curra	.. .. ..	EDITH COATES
An Alcade	.. .. ..	FRANK PHILLIPS
Trabuco	.. .. ..	POWELL LLOYD

It was a bold stroke to choose, in place of one of the well-known favourites, Verdi's *The Force of Destiny* for the opening night of the Old Vic opera season. Until its revival at this theatre last April the work had not been heard in England for many years, and its merits have not had a chance of being recognized. The enthusiasm of last night's audience showed that the policy of putting a little-known opera into the forefront of the programme is the best way of securing it a place in the popular favour.

It must be confessed that *The Force of Destiny* presents some obstacles to appreciation by an English audience. Its main theme is unconvincing, and a good deal of its action takes place in a monastery, which provides little scope for the spectacular in dress or scenery, however much it may appeal to the imaginations of the native Italian. Yet the magnificence of Verdi's music, which reaches the highest point in the chorus of monks at the end of Act II., carries the day, and the delightful, if somewhat irrelevant, scenes of Preziosilla and Fra Melitone are admirable decorations upon the gloomy tale of Don Alvaro.

Last night's performance was an improvement upon that of the first production in the spring. Every one seemed more assured and determined to bring the drama to life. In this respect Mr. Henry Wendon's performance deserves special praise. His acting has greatly improved and, although his voice is not really robust enough for the part, he sang the lyrical passages of Don Alvaro's music with a true appreciation of its style. Miss Joan Cross repeated her admirable performance of Leonora. The only change in the cast was in the role of Preziosilla, which was vivaciously sung by Miss Enid Cruikshank. Mr. Frank Sale in the rather ungrateful part of the avenging brother and Mr. Kelsey as the Prior did excellent work, especially in the big *ensembles*, while Mr. Sumner Austin has enriched the humours of Fra Melitone, who is the most vivid and certainly not the least popular character in the piece. Mr. Corri, who conducted, kept his forces well together, but only by the exercise of a too rigid discipline, which denied to the rhythms their essential elasticity. The opera will be repeated on Saturday night, and those who care for something at once novel and intrinsically first rate should take the opportunity of seeing it.

VICTORIA PALACE

THE VICTORIA VANITIES

Mr. Jack Taylor's *revue* at the Victoria Palace makes no claim to subtlety or satire. Its purpose is to provide abundant spectacle for eyes that delight in spangles, abundant humour for those who like their back-chat to be plain, loud, and repetitive, and abundant dancing for those whom it pleases to watch muscle whirling in the air.

Of the humour it is hard to speak, if one is cursed with the habit of seeing a joke when it is first made and enjoying it less and less, instead of more and more, at each repetition. We shall therefore content ourselves with saying that Mr. Jimmy James's back-chat seemed to be good of its kind until his talent for a sentimental song and for whistling like some bird unknown surprisingly interrupted it, and that, except in a sketch called "A Lovely Day," which was extravagantly tedious, all the other hearty comedians had their hearty supporters.

The spectacle is indeed abundant. How the tent glitters while Antony and Cleopatra sing—rather tactlessly, considering their marine experience—a song of the sea! In what variety and deficiency of costume the Albertina Rasch Girls and an accompanying chorus adorn the temples, the Borgia palaces, and the football field! There is, too, a remarkable Italian loggia in which Mr. Oliver Hardwick and Miss Ivy Wright sing sentimental songs. While the star of eve shines on their spirits' troubled dream, the sun, the clouds and the rain all play their part with almost pathetic obedience. But the spectacle, as a whole, is successfully what it sets out to be—rich, glittering and pseudo-oriental.

Then, in addition to an admirable juggler, Hanako, there are the dancers: Miss Laurie Devine, who has genuine grace; Miss Pansy Taylor, who can move very prettily; Xenia, Aston, Alvis, Mitty, Tillio—all daring acrobats. They, too, are a trifle repetitive, but that is in the tradition of this prodigal entertainment, which combines a wealth of Christmas pantomime, a little of the Folies Bergères, and a vigorous maritime good will, even to "Rule, Britannia!" "Land of Hope and Glory," and a much-adapted Hornpipe.

PROMENADE CONCERT

WORKS BY BLISS AND HOLST

Two recent works by British composers received their second performance at Queen's Hall last night—Bliss's Serenade for baritone and orchestra and Holst's concerto for two violins. Both composers directed their own works.

Bliss has been seeking in recent works to evolve a new form which shall cut across the divisions of style and period. He takes an idea, finds poems of any age or authorship which embody it, makes vocal settings of them, and fills up any *lacunae* in the continuity or development of the idea with instrumental interludes. The method was successful in his "Pastoral" because the music was good, but it fails in the "Serenade" because he has not found the music in which to embody his idea. He glances at other composers and restlessly runs away from them; the rhythmic impulse lacks cohesion; the scoring is too complex to leave the words unobscured; his own personal thought remains unexpressed. The work was not well played, and would doubtless have sounded better if the difficult syncopations had been crisp and the dabs of orchestral colour applied with precision. But the expressions of disapproval which it evoked from an orator in the Promenade had some justification in the weakness of the music.

Holst's music, whether it is his latest and tersest concerto or the earlier and more expansively imaginative ballet music from *The Perfect Fool*, presented exactly opposite features. He says precisely what he means, never adds a line to his score whose effect is not exactly calculated, and into all his rhythmic vagaries carries a most direct purpose. The double concerto, played by Mme. Adila Fachiri and Miss Jelly d'Aranyi, is original in design, individual in idiom, characteristic in style, in that the barest lines of counterpoint lead straight up to the most exciting climaxes.

The programme also included two symphonic poems—William Wallace's "Villon" and Elgar's "Falstaff," both admirably played under Sir Henry Wood, and both satisfying the canon that programme music must stand on its own feet as music independently of the programme out of which it has grown.

A FUNDAMENTALIST UNIVERSITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, SEPT. 18

William Jennings Bryan University, a co-educational institution established as a bulwark of Fundamentalism in memory of its champion in the Scopes case, began its existence to-day at Dayton, Tennessee, the scene of the Scopes trial, with the opening of the Freshman term. As the main university building is not yet finished, classes are being held in the High School, where Dr. Scopes ran foul of a Tennessee statute by teaching the theory of evolution.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

PROMENADE CONCERT

Beethoven's rarely heard Pianoforte Concerto in B flat, which he composed before his first Symphony, will be played by Mr. Frederic Lamond at to-night's Promenade Concert. Listeners to the National programme will also hear Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony and the opening overture "King Stephen." Two Mozart arias will also be sung by Miss Irene Morden (contralto) and Mr. Jean Kling (baritone). At 9.20 p.m. the London Regional station will broadcast a concert of chamber music by the Kutcher String Quartet.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, September 19, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—(1,148kc.) (261.3m.); (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11** :—Strange People and Places, 2—The Gold Coast, by Miss V. Sackville-West. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

12 :—Helen Luard (violoncello); Maude Dixon (pianoforte). **12.30** :—Organ Recital by Leonard H. Warner, relayed from St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; Hilda Maple (soprano). **1.30-2.30** :—Gramophone Records. **4** :—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel.

5.15 :—Children: Songs by Stuart Robertson; The Story of the Flitting of the Ghosts—being the last of the series of The Tale-Tellers' Club (Margaret Ironside); The Priceless Present (Norman Hunter). **6** :—Early-Flowering Chrysanthemums, by Mr. T. Stevenson. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Schumann's Pianoforte Music, played by Fanny Davies. **7-7.20** :—This Surprising World, by Mr. Gerald Heard. **7.25** :—American Immigration Quota, by Dr. Laughlin. **7.45** :—A Song Recital by Leonard Gowings (tenor).

8 :—Promenade Concert: the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (Leader, Charles Woodhouse), conducted by Sir Henry J. Wood; Irene Morden (contralto); Jean Kling (baritone); Lamond (pianoforte), relayed from the Queen's Hall. **9.40** :—Weather; News. **9.55** :—People and Things, by Mr. Harold Nicolson. **10.10** :—London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (**1,554.4m.** only). **10.20-11** :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Edith Furmedge (contralto). **11 (1,554.4m. only)** :—Band from the Ambassador Club. **11.15-12** (**1,554.4m.** only):—Dance Music, from the Café de Paris. **12-12.30 (261.3m. only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12** :—Midland Regional programme. **1.15** :—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel. **2.15-3** :—Organ Recital by Leonard H. Warner, relayed from St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Margaret Wilkinson (soprano); Frank Phillips (baritone); The Gershom Parkington Quintet. **8** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **8.30** :—Should Savages be Exterminated, by Mr. John Baker. **9** :—Weather; News. **9.15** :—Regional News. **9.20** :—Norah Gruhn (soprano); The Kutcher String Quartet. **10.30** :—Band from the Ambassador Club. **11.15** :—Dance Music, from the Café de Paris. **12-12.30** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Olive Hind (soprano). **1.15-3** :—London Regional Programme. **5.15** :—Children.—Fleurette's Golden Day, a Fairy Story by Cecily Fleming. Selections by Philip Brown's Dominoes Dance Band. Jacko and a Piano. Scraps of History—Persia on the Carpet: 33 B.C., by William Hughes. **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Orchestra; Charles Badham (pianoforte); Norris Stanley (violin), relayed from the Café Restaurant, Birmingham. **7.30** :—Organ Recital, by T. W. North, relayed from the Church of the Messiah, Birmingham. **8** :—London Regional programme. **9** :—Weather; News. **9.15** :—Midland News. **9.20** :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Stanley Lee (baritone). **10.30-11** :—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—See Edinburgh. **4.30** :—See Edinburgh. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **5.56** :—See Edinburgh. **6.15** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **10.10** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12** :—The Radio Quartet. **12.30-1** :—Gramophone Records. **4** :—The Radio Quartet. **4.45** :—Dance Music. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. T. Stevenson—Early-Flowering Chrysanthemums. **6.15** :—National programme. **8** :—The Symphony Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown; Laszlo Gergely (pianoforte); Frederick Taylor (baritone). **9.40** :—National programme. **10.10** :—Regional News. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4-11** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-2.30** :—National programme. **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. Hedley Goodall—West Country Writers and their Characters: Thomas Hardy. **6.15** :—National programme. **10.10** :—West Regional News. **10.20-11** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Glyn Eastman (bass).

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.) 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and Gardening Talk. **7.45** :—Talk. **8** :—Operatic Concert. **9** :—Mme. M. O'Connell and Company in a French drama. **9.30** :—Piano and Song Recital. **10** :—Men's Choir in Vocal Choral Variety. **10.30** :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—Organ Recital. **4.30** :—The Octet, from Edinburgh; Daisy Johnstone (contralto), from Glasgow. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **5.56** :—See Edinburgh. **6** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **10.10** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—See Edinburgh. **4.30** :—The Octet, from Edinburgh; Daisy Johnstone (contralto), from Glasgow. **5.15** :—Children. **5.56** :—See Edinburgh. **6** :—Bulletin of Juvenile Organizations. **6.15** :—National programme. **10.10** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—Orchestra; Sydney Frances (baritone). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—The Historic Islands of the North Sea, Mr. Masterman: The Faroe Islands. **6.15** :—National programme. **10.10** :—North of England News. **10.20-11** :—Orchestra.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **10.10** :—News. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-2.30** :—National programme. **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6.15** :—National programme. **10.10** :—News. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.) LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.) NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.) SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.) HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.) STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—See Manchester. **6.15** :—National programme. **10.10** :—North of England News. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—7 :—Programme for Women. **7.40** :—Trio Music and News. **10** :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange. **10.5** :—Orchestral Selections. **11** :—News. **11.5** :—La Ferrer de Tall, drama in three acts in Catalan (Federico Soler). **12.30 a.m. (Saturday)** :—Gramophone Records.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2kw.—7.30 :—Talk. **8** :—Pianoforte Recital. **8.30** :—National Songs with Guitar accompaniment. **9** :—Quartet Concert from the Works of Tchaikovsky. **10** :—Time and News. **10.15** :—Gramophone Records.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—4.30 :—See Leipzig. **5.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Relay from the Full Assembly Hall of the Prussian Diet in connection with the 40th Jubilee of the Berlin National Stage and the 10th Anniversary of the Union of German Popular Dramatic Societies. **7.55** :—Weather. **8** :—Talk. **8.30** :—Programme from Munich, followed by News and Concert from Wiesbaden.

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—7 :—Programme Announcements. **7.30** :—Programme from Königsberg. **9.5** :—The Admiral, wireless play (Oskar Wessel); followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Vocal and Orchestral Concert.

BERNE (403m.), 1kw.—7.58 :—Time and Weather. **8** :—Talk. **8.30** :—Orchestral Concert, followed by Act Relay of Fidelio, opera (Beethoven), from Zurich. **10.30** :—News, Weather, Report for Tourists and Programme Announcements in Esperanto.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 14kw.—7.35 :—Gramophone Records. **8** :—See Prague. **10.15** :—Gramophone Records. **10.55** :—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw. and **GLEIWITZ (259m.), 7**:—Orchestral Concert of Music from the Sound Films. **7.35** :—Talk. **8** :—Weather. **8.3** :—Talk. **8.30** :—Orchestral Concert of Sound Film Music. **9** :—Terrible Experiences—Tales by Leonhard Frank, Thomas Mann, and others, arranged for the Wireless. **9.48** :—Topical Talk. **10.10** :—Time, Weather, Press Review, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. **10.35** :—Shorthand Lesson.

BRNO (342m.) 3kw.—7.30 :—See Prague. **10.15** :—Gramophone Records. **10.55** :—Programme Announcements and Oneirir Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—6.30 :—Gramophone Concert. **7.36** :—La Journal Parlé. **8.15** :—Gramophone Records. **8.25** :—Topical Talk. **8.30**:—Symphony Concert, relayed from the Royal Conservatoire of Music at Liège—Symphony (Passage); Largo (Handel); Suite for String Instruments (Purcell-Coates); Overture, Rannuiculo (Pierné); Symphony in C minor, No. 5, for Organ and Orchestra (Saint-Saëns). After the Concert: News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 23kw.—6.50 :—Shorthand Lesson. **7.30** :—Aida—Opera in Four Acts (Verdi), relayed from the Opera House, followed by Orchestral Concert and Tziganic Music from the Café Ostenda.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 10kw. 3 :—Instrumental Concert. 5 :—Children. **5.40** :—Exchange; Market Prices. **5.50** :—Talk. **6.20** :—German Language Lesson. **6.50** :—Weather and News. **7.15** :—Time Signal. **7.30** :—Medical Talk. **8** :—Town Hall Chimes. **8.2** :—Music for Strings. **8.30** :—A Reading. **8.45** :—Cousin Lotte—One Act Vaudeville (Chr. Molt Wenge). **9.30** :—News and Report of the Christian Listeners' Association. **9.50** :—Symphony Concert—Leonora Overture, No. 1 (Beethoven); Symphony No. 3 in E flat major—the Eroica (Beethoven).

CRACOW (344m.), 1.5kw.—7.45 :—Agricultural Report. **8** :—Time and Radio Journal. **8.15** :—Symphony Concert. **10** :—Talk and News. **10.30** :—Programme from Geneva Talk.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—7 :—Time, Weather, and Economic Notes. **7.5-12 (midnight)** :—Programme from Stuttgart.

HAMBURG:—**Call ha in Morse (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (560m.), KIEL (232.2m.)**:—7 :—See Königswusterhausen. **7.25** :—Talk. **7.45** :—Frankfurt Exchange and Hamburg Market Prices. **7.55** :—Weather. **8** :—Choral and Orchestral Music. **9** :—Orchestral Concert of Opera Music. **10.30**:—Talks and News. **10.50** :—Dance Music from the Trocadero.

HILVERSUM (298m.) 8.5kw. After **5.40 p.m.** on **1,071m.**—**7.55 a.m.**:—Gramophone Concert. **10.10** :—Bible Reading. **12.10** :—Instrumental Concert. **1.40** :—Gramophone Records. **3.40** :—Vocal Quartet Concert. **5.10** :—Organ Recital. **6.10** :—Gramophone Records. **6.40** :—Talks. **7.40** :—Orchestral Concert—Chorale from the St. John Passion (Bach); Cross ist der Herr! (Ph. E. Bach); Chorale from Samson (Handel); Festival March with the Crusaders' Song (Schumann Herr Jesu (Buhl); Die Ehre Gottes (Beethoven); Overture, Friedensfeier (Nehl); March, The Dutch Flag (Theroff); Jubilee March (Galler); Suite orientale (Popy); Popular Marches. **9.40** (in an interval):—News. **10.25** :—Gramophone Concert.

HUIZEN (1,875m., 8.5kw.—11.40 a.m. :—Time Signal. **11.55** :—Orchestral Concert. **1.40** :—Gramophone Records. **2.40** :—Quintet Concert. **3.40 till 7.40** :—Programme of the Workers' Radio Society (V.A.R.A.)—Details to be announced. **7.40** :—Time Signal. **7.41** :—Religious Programme, relayed from Groningen. **8.40** :—Talk: What are Films? **9.10** :—Gramophone Records: The Firth Symphony (Beethoven). **9.40** :—News and Stock Quotations. **9.50** :—Reading. **10.10** :—Gramophone Record: The Ninth Symphony (Beethoven).

LAHTI (1,600m.), 54kw.—7 :—Talk. **7.30** :—Orchestral Concerts. **8.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 17kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—7.15 :—Talks. **8** :—Orchestral Concert. **9.30** :—How Conquers the World, Play, followed by News, Sports Notes, Concert, and Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (253m.), 2.3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—4.30 :—Chamber Music for Wind Instruments.—Ein Kränzlein Bagatellen, Op. 23, for Oboe and Piano (Hans) Quintet, Op. 84, for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Horn, and Bassoon (Juon); Sonata, Op. 31, for Flute and Piano (Hoyer). **5.55** :—Economic Notes. **6** :—Talk in Esperanto. **6.30** :—Weather and Time. **6.35** :—English Language Lesson. **7** :—Talk. **7.25** :—Economic Notes. **7.40** :—Concert of Military Music. **8.40** :—Three Grotesques (Courteline), (a) The Removal, (b) Bitter Sorrow, (c) The Christmas Present. **9.25** :—Cabaret Concert. **10.15** :—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. **11** :—Symphony Concert.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA.7 (424m.), 7kw.—8 :—Chimes, Exchange, Market Prices, and Dance Music. **9.25** :—News. **11** :—Chimes, Time, Exchanges, Sextet Selections, and Song Recital. **1 a.m. (Saturday)** :—Chimes, News, Programme Announcements, and Dance Music.

MILAN (Milano) (548.6m.), 7kw. Relayed by TURIN (273.2m.) and GENOA (381m.).—7.20 :—Announcements. **7.30** :—Concert of Light Music. **8.15** :—Giornale radio; Weather. **8.30** :—Time and Theatre Review. **8.40** :—Symphony Concert. **11** :—Giornale radio and Dance Music.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERLAUTERN (270m.), NURNBERG (239m.).—7 :—Report on Economics. **7.30** :—Talk. **8** :—Instrumental Concert. **9.30** :—Reading. **10** :—Symphony Concert. **10.20** :—Time, Weather, Press Review, and Sports Notes.

OSLO (493m.), 0.5kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (365m.), HAMAR (567m.), NOTODDEN (447m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (447m.).—7.15 :—Weather and News. **7.30** :—English Language Lesson. **8** :—Time and Dramatic Programme. **9.35** :—Weather and News. **9.55** :—Topical Talk. **10.10** :—Talk.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 17kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1 :—Exchange Quotations and News; and at 1.30 :—Exchange Quotations. **2.15-12** (**1,725m. only**) :—Exchange Quotations. **3.45** :—Concert.—Orchestral Selections.—Prelude, L'Enfant Prodigue (Debussy-Mouton); Movements 1 and 2 of Sonata for Violin and Piano (Lekeu); Orchestral Selection, Serenade (Somonetti); Pianoforte Solos (Ravel), (a) Forlane, (b) Menuet, (c) Toccata; Orchestral Selection, Tzigane (Ravel); Conc

Imperial and Foreign News

AUSTRALIA AT THE CONFERENCE

THE PERSONALITY OF MR. SCULLIN

(BY A CORRESPONDENT IN AUSTRALIA)

Mr. J. H. Scullin, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, is on his way to London, and London will be very new to him. The Prime Minister is a "real Australian," in that he has had no previous experience of travel and has been in no country other than his own. He is built physically on light lines; he is very intense and earnest; and he has a conviction that argument will carry any point irrespective of the feelings of those to whom he addresses himself.

Mr. Scullin's nervous temperament has been severely strained by the responsibilities of office. The routine work of a very trying period has told heavily upon him. He has that weakness of all men trained in the Socialistic school of believing that he carries the whole burden of the Commonwealth on his shoulders and that if he should falter the Commonwealth will falter too. The conduct of public affairs is an important factor in restoring the Commonwealth to a better economic and financial position, but Mr. Scullin cannot be taught to believe that there are other factors even more important than those which he can influence.

The Prime Minister appeared in politics more than 20 years ago, when he unsuccessfully opposed Mr. Deakin for the Ballarat seat. In 1910, when the Labour Party achieved its first sweeping victory, Mr. Scullin won Corangamite, a rich farming district in the western part of Victoria. He quickly made his mark as a debater, but he did not reach office until he became Prime Minister last year. The Corangamite seat was one of those that were lost in the reaction of 1913, and Mr. Scullin did not find an opening till the late Mr. Tudor, then Leader of the Labour Opposition, died in 1922. The constituency of Yarra is a safe Labour seat in the suburbs of Melbourne, and Mr. Scullin has not been seriously troubled since he won it.

AN ARDENT PROTECTIONIST

He is an ardent protectionist, and so far his fiscal survey has not embraced anything wider than Australia itself. He is an advocate of the most restricted form of protection, and apparently he firmly believes that if there is anything that can be made in Australia all imported articles which compete with it should be excluded, no matter what the economic cost. In these circumstances his relations with the present Ministry in Great Britain will be interesting; and it will be also interesting to watch how far he can make any approach to those in Great Britain who are advocating Empire free trade so vigorously. Mr. Scullin's apparently secure seat would become much less secure if his constituents thought that he intended to give away anything on the policy of protection for Australian industries.

Mr. Scullin is not the trade union type of Labour man. He was originally assistant in a grocery establishment, and during his absence from active politics he was the business manager of a small evening journal, now defunct, in Ballarat. He is a close reader of economic literature, but it is very doubtful if he had any sound grounding in it before he acquired his political opinions. Whatever knowledge has come to him in recent years has been superimposed upon the prejudices of his youth spent in a period when to question the wisdom of the protective policy in Australia was heresy indeed. There is, however, no reason to believe that any shaft of doubt disturbs his belief in high protection.

Many causes have contributed to the stagnation from which Australia is now suffering, but the final blow was undoubtedly given when the Scullin Ministry imposed its practically prohibitive tariff. The Commonwealth revenue fell and the means by which borrowed money reached Australia were cut off. Something like a crisis came suddenly, and Mr. Scullin endeavoured to meet it by the application of more political remedies. To meet the falling revenue he has imposed more taxation, with the result that business has been brought almost to a standstill. He and his colleagues would scoff at the idea that the first necessity is for politicians to abstain from interference. The present situation has been created by overborrowing, by extravagance in ordinary annual expenditure, and by a foolish notion that politicians can keep up wages by Act of Parliament. Instead of confining themselves to the restriction of borrowing, to severe retrenchment, and to a withdrawal from industrial regulation and restriction, politicians are attempting, with Mr. Scullin in the lead, to take control of the affairs of Australia.

THE UNBENDING DEMOCRAT

The people of Great Britain will be as much interested in Mr. Scullin the man as in Mr. Scullin the politician. He will be too big to seek paltry advertisement by parading the make of his hat, or indulging in puerile boasts that social functions bore him, and that fitting clothing is something unworthy of a genuine democrat; but it would be too much to expect that he will not engage in a little political posing. He will be the stern, unbending democrat though the heavens fall, and he will be an Australian first and last, even to the point of overemphasis.

Mr. Scullin is one of the best speakers in the Federal Parliament. His early training in the Catholic Young Men's Society—he is a devout Roman Catholic—has served him well. His Attorney-General, Mr. Brennan, who will accompany him, is another of the front rank debaters. The Prime Minister has a good, but by no means an extensive, vocabulary, and is innocent of the nuances of speech. Unlike Mr. Brennan, Mr. Scullin rarely illuminates his speeches with any humour, and he has no gift of satirical touch; he prepares his speeches with great elaboration, and, like all men who resort to those methods, he sometimes finds that the occasion for the use of the speech has passed before it has been delivered. His industry, however, has resulted in the accumulation of a fund of knowledge on all Federal subjects, and whatever opinions may be held about the judgment which he exercises upon affairs from time to time there can be no doubt about his knowledge of them.

Mr. Scullin achieved his present position by his application to political questions, and he has not had time to go far afield. It is questionable whether his reading extends beyond the Blue-books. Mrs. Scullin, who is a keen amateur artist, will accompany her husband. They have no children, and their life at home is simple and very happy.

NEW SOUTH WALES ELECTIONS

PREMIER ON HIS POLICY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, SEPT. 18

Mr. Bavin, the Premier of New South Wales, opened his election campaign today, when he outlined his policy. Polling will take place on October 25.

He said that the Financial Conference in Melbourne, where the Federal and State Premiers had reached an agreement, provided the true issue of the election. There was a binding agreement to live within their means, whatever the political consequences. The issue before the electors was: Were they prepared to endorse the action of their own Government and the Federal Government in entering into this arrangement? It was impossible to give specific pledges in matters of detail, but the principles of his policy would be equality of sacrifice, unemployment relief, reduced cost of public services, and a reduction in the costs of production and distribution. The Government would provide loans at low rates of interest to primary producers, and was prepared to give employment in development and pioneering work. They would give relief to mortgagors or instalment purchasers unable to discharge their obligations, or where excessive interest was demanded for mortgage renewals.

Mr. Bavin added that he had deliberately made a heavy demand on the confidence of the people, appealing to patriotism and not to selfishness. He laid stress not on rights but obligations. He had not deluded them with false hopes, but had told the truth as he saw it. His policy was not sectional but Australian, and left no room for doubt. If they took it, though the road were rough and uphill, they would again enjoy prosperity and the confidence of the world.

INDIA AND THE KING'S RECOVERY

THANKSGIVING FUND TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, SEPT. 18

It may be remembered that the Viceroy in June announced that the Indian Thanksgiving Fund subscribed to celebrate the King's recovery from his grave illness amounted to 9½ lakhs of rupees [£71,250], that the advisory committee appointed to consider the method of its disposal recommended its utilization for an anti-tuberculosis scheme, and that the Viceroy, with his Majesty's approval, had accordingly accepted the scheme and engaged the Indian Red Cross to make final proposals.

The Viceroy has now handed the fund to the Red Cross for carrying out the scheme, which consists of three parts. These are:—

Demonstrations in hospitals and lectures to medical practitioners and students. Popular lectures will be organized through the local bodies or the Public Health departments, and help given to existing anti-tuberculosis institutions by visits and advice.

Propaganda through pamphlets, leaflets, and charts in the vernacular languages and by lantern slides and cinemas, the work to be carried out by voluntary provincial committees or, failing them, by the local Governments and local bodies. A tuberculosis survey in selected parts of India.

The Red Cross has appointed a special committee, under the chairmanship of Sir M. Fazl-I-Husain, the Health Member of the Government of India, to administer the scheme, and is advertising in England and India for an organizing secretary. The fund will be invested and only the income from it will be spent, and it is hoped the fund will prove a nucleus which will be augmented by further donations.

VATICAN STATE AND FLYING

DELEGATION TO AIR CONGRESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, SEPT. 18

The Vatican State has accepted an invitation to attend the International Air Congress, which will be opened in Budapest at the end of this month, and will be represented there by the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Rotta, and by Signor Angelini Rota, one of the Vatican judges and legal counsellors.

This will be the first occasion upon which the Vatican State has attended an aeronautical congress. The Vatican representatives, it need hardly be said, have not been selected for any technical knowledge of flying, but because among the subjects to be discussed are aerial tactics over the sea, crimes committed on board aircraft, and a revision of the texts of aerial laws now in force. There is nothing incongruous in such an invitation having been sent when it is remembered that the Vatican City as a sovereign Power is justly entitled to a place in such an international congress, and when it is further remembered that the Lateran Treaty of 1929 presupposes an eventual use of aircraft by the Holy See. On more than one occasion recently, high prelates of the Church have come to Rome by aeroplane, and an official of the Vatican City said yesterday that the construction of an air port in the Vatican gardens need not be considered as wholly unthinkable.

THE EX-PRESIDENT OF PERU

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, SEPT. 18

The trial of Señor Leguia, the former President of Peru, who is charged with the misapplication of public funds, has been fixed for September 20 by the special tribunal charged with the investigation of his administration.

Señor Leguia's son, Juan, who is now in prison with him in Lima, has demanded his own release, asserting that he is a British subject because he served in the Royal Air Force in the War.

R.A.F. FLYING-BOATS AT RIGA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, SEPT. 18

The R.A.F. flying-boat squadron, commanded by Group Captain Nanson, which is on a tour of the Baltic arrived at Riga from Tallinn (Reval) to-day, escorted by Latvian seaplanes.

The flying-boats alighted at Kishlake, on the outskirts of Riga, and were welcomed by Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, the British Minister, Major Stewart-Cox, the Military Attaché, the British Consul, and prominent Latvian officials. A programme of entertainment has been arranged by the Latvian authorities and the British Minister.

POLISH WOMAN DEPUTY SENTENCED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, SEPT. 18

The first trial of a Deputy of the late Diet took place yesterday in Lublin, where Mlle. Irene Kosmowska, a prominent member of the Wywozlenie Party, a Radical peasants' party, appeared before the district Court. Mlle. Kosmowska's offence was that she spoke at an Opposition meeting in Lublin and called the present Government "the Government of a lunatic."

The Court sentenced her to six months' imprisonment, and decided to put her under preventive arrest before the enforcement of the sentence.

LEAGUE AND DRUG TRAFFIC

A LONDON CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, SEPT. 18

The first public sitting of the sixty-first Council was held here this evening. The matters dealt with were of minor importance. The new judicial agreement between Great Britain and Iraq had not yet been placed on the agenda, and when the Polish-Lithuanian dispute came up for consideration the two countries were once more exhorted to reach an agreement between themselves.

The Council named May 27, 1931, for the meeting of the proposed conference on the limitation of drugs (chiefly opium) manufacture, and Mr. Henderson announced that invitations had already been sent out for a preliminary meeting of manufacturing countries on October 27 in London. It was also decided to summon a road traffic conference which will be called upon to conclude a convention on the unification of road signals in all countries and on the international regulation of commercial motor transport.

At the beginning of to-day's sitting Señor Zumeta (Venezuela), President of the Council, welcomed the new members and thanked those whose work on the Council ended yesterday. Two of the outgoing States, Canada and Cuba, were invited to continue to serve on the Preparatory Disarmament Commission (the third, Finland, is permanently represented upon it).

The six committees of the Assembly all met in the course of the day. In the second Miss Susan Lawrence reviewed the work of the Health Organization of the League, which had passed, she said, through the two stages of collection of information and the formation of a policy. The third stage, action, usually depended not upon the League but upon individual States. Many Governments, however, were calling directly upon the Health Organization for assistance, and technical advisers from the League were now, or had been quite recently, engaged upon health reconstruction work in China, Bolivia, and Greece. Mr. Coleman (Australia) said that his country was particularly interested in the health survey in New Guinea, infant mortality, and the radium treatment of cancer. Referring to radium, Miss Lawrence said that several countries had consulted the Health Organization as to the best and most economical method of applying radium in hospitals. Viscount Inoue (Japan) hoped that the scope of the work of the Singapore bureau would be extended.

There was a sharp exchange of views in the First (Legal) Committee between M. Politis (Greece) and the representative of Cuba, the refusal of whose Government to ratify the proposed amendments to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice has up to the present prevented their coming into force.

The Third (Disarmament) Committee adopted Articles I. to XIV. of the Convention for financial assistance to States which are victims of aggression, with minor amendments to Articles I., II., and VII.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION

SASKATCHEWAN AND BRITISH SETTLERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINNIPEG, SEPT. 17

The report of the Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Immigration recommends that a restriction of immigration, rather than its promotion, is essential at the present time, and that such immigration as is permitted should be of the most approved type.

The Commission is against State-aided immigration, with exceptions in the case of the settling of Saskatchewan residents on public lands, the repatriation of Canadians now domiciled in the United States, and of British immigrants, more particularly British schoolboys. With reference to the immigration of settlers from Great Britain, the Commissioners state: "We feel that no obstacle should be placed in the way of their free entry into the Province, but that care should be taken to extend to them such support as will aid them to achieve permanent success. It is, in our opinion, much to be desired that steps be taken to get many more British-born to enter into our national life. We admit the apparent failure of some of the schemes so far tried for this conversion of city-bred people of Great Britain into capable Canadian farmers, but refuse to accept this as final. To take an excellent comparison, it is admitted that the plan of training men in Great Britain as farmers, or farm labourers, has not been successful; while, on the other hand, the method of assisted settlement, known as the 'Three Thousand Families Scheme,' has, in general, been satisfactory, and has added a desirable group of settlers to our community."

BRITISH COAL MISSION IN OSLO

MR. SHINWELL'S STATEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, SEPT. 18

The British coal delegation has had a very busy day. In a statement to the Press Mr. Shinwell, Secretary for Mines, said:—

Since our arrival we have had conversations with the main industrial group of the Federation of Norwegian Industries. There has been a frank interchange of opinions, chiefly on the reasons for the decline of British coal exports to Norway, the question of price and quality and the analysis of coal. Our discussions with the Norwegian Coal Importers' Association were very illuminating to both sides. We gave all the information possible from the British point of view, and received in return information chiefly regarding the shipment and distribution of coal in Norway. Our general impression is that the industrialists and importers are exceedingly anxious to trade with us.

The delegation leaves to-morrow morning for Bergen, returning on Sunday, and then going straight to Gothenburg.

GREEK COMMUNISTS ARRESTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ATHENS, SEPT. 17

The Athens police, who for some days have been on the track of a number of Communist propagandists, have seized a number of documents which show that the Communist Party has been endeavouring to extend its activities to the Army and Navy, and that it is in receipt of instructions direct from Moscow. Following the seizure three leaders of the Greek Communist Party, who had recently returned from Moscow, were arrested yesterday. On them were found papers which revealed that a Communist conference will be held at Salonika or Drama and will be attended by two representatives of the Comintern from Moscow.

CAPT. MATTHEWS'S FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 18

Captain Matthews, who left Croydon on Tuesday in his Puss Moth in an attempt to beat Mr. Hinkler's record flight to Australia, arrived at San Stefano aerodrome this afternoon from Sofia. Bad light and a severe thunderstorm rendered this stage of the flight difficult. Captain Matthews will leave for Aleppo to-morrow.

NAPLES, Sept. 18.—The English airmen—Mr. Shenstone and Mr. Fairburn—who are on a flight to Kenya in a Moth aeroplane, arrived here this evening.—*Reuter.*

FRENCH BUDGET

A DEFICIT AVOIDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 18

Under the presidency of M. Doumergue a Council of Ministers was held this morning at the President's country house at Rambouillet, to discuss the Government's arrangements and policy in connexion with the new Budget for the financial year 1931-32.

M. Tardieu, in a speech recently delivered at Nancy, gave an undertaking that the new Budget should not contain a single centime of additional taxation. Some scepticism had been expressed in the newspapers and in speeches of the Opposition as to how it was to be done. In the last Session a large number of projects involving expenditure had matured, such as the appointment of further Judges, the extension of the State road system, increases in pensions, the application of the Social Insurance scheme, and the reform of national defence, and it appeared as though a deficit was inevitable unless fresh sources of revenue were discovered. This, however, has proved not to be the case, owing to a reform in the management of the public debt and to a rigid curtailment of departmental expenditure carried out under the control of a Committee of Ministers. This achievement is the more notable because the changed outlook with regard to the French Army and its equipment has since resulted in the military expenditure being much increased also.

An official statement of the Budgetary situation, issued after the conclusion of this morning's meeting, indicates that there is even a slight decline in the total expenditure as compared with the last four years. The amount estimated for 1931-32 is 50,100,000,000 francs, as compared with 50,398,000,000 francs for the financial year 1930-31. As usual, expenditure on the service and amortization of the public debt absorbs the largest part; it is estimated at 20,400,000,000 francs. Civil expenditure will require 17,500,000,000 francs and national defence 12,200,000,000 francs. Though the proportion of the public debt to other expenditure is still very high, it was even greater in the earlier Budgets following upon the stabilization of the franc under M. Poincaré's scheme.

It had been arranged that each department of the administration should receive such credits as would permit it to meet all the legal obligations encumbent upon it and maintain the public service in working order. This has been accompanied by a drastic pruning of expenditure—in spite of increased requirements in other directions—as the result of which it is hoped that there will be no danger of demands for supplementary credits. Thus, a credit of 300,000,000 francs has been included in the Budget to assist in balancing the local expenditure and revenue of departments and communes. Civil expenditure is increased by 1,000,000,000 francs, and the additional funds are earmarked for pensions, public works, and education. The estimates for the National Defence services will show an increase of 725,000,000 francs, but this does not include special expenditure for organizing the defence of the frontiers, of which no exact figures are forthcoming. All that is said in respect of this expenditure is that it will be under the control of the committee recently appointed for the purpose, comprising M. Tardieu, the Ministers of Budget and Finance, and the Ministers representing the fighting services.

THE REVENUE

The estimated revenue has been calculated according to normal methods, and the Government has announced its intention of abiding by the result. In recent years, the yield from taxation has greatly exceeded the estimates (the result partly of rising prices), so that it is probable that M. Tardieu has little to fear on this score, though a tendency towards a slackening of business, coupled with the various measures already passed in relief of the taxpayer, may result in the surplus being proportionately smaller.

The balancing of the Budget is due in a large measure to the extension of the sinking fund operations undertaken by the Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement, the field of which is being continually widened. This office, originally set up for the purpose of reducing the massive issues of national defence bonds to manageable proportions, was afterwards authorized to purchase French Rentes in the open market for extinction, and then to act in a similar manner with regard to Treasury and National Credit Bonds. Under the provisions of the new Finance Bill authority is given for its operations to be extended to all departments of the national debt.

By this arrangement the Caisse will take over the amortizement of a large number of contractual debt annuities, for which it will set aside the sum of 1,800,000,000 francs. It is thought by the responsible authorities that this will in no way prejudice the larger conversion operations to be realized when the circumstances of the Money Market permit. The Caisse has a normal revenue derived from certain State monopolies, but in 1930 it also received a further 2,000,000,000 francs from the Budget surplus (one of the conditions of M. Poincaré's scheme of financial reform), and 3,300,000,000 francs representing the yield of the Young Plan issue. The Treasury also contributed a further 2,000,000,000 francs towards the redemption of the Kreuger (Match Trust) Loan.

The Government points out with some satisfaction that it has been able to balance the Budget on these lines parallel with its policy of reducing taxation practised all through the last financial year, when relief to the taxpayer was accorded equivalent to a loss to the revenue of 5,700,000,000 francs. The Budget, with its attendant departmental estimates, and its Finance Bill, is now being printed for distribution during the first half of October, and will be discussed in the Chamber during the coming Session. M. Tardieu has declared that he intends to make its proposals the subject of a vote of confidence. The date for the reassembling of the Chamber has not yet been announced.

SOVIET TREATMENT OF VISITORS

AMERICAN JOURNALIST'S PROTEST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HELSINGFORS, SEPT. 18

Mr. George Cornwall, a journalist from Portland, Oregon, visited Leningrad a few days ago in order to study Russian industries, especially the timber trade. He was so displeased by his treatment at the hands of Soviet officials that he abandoned his visit, returning the following day to Helsingfors.

On his entering Russia his rouble notes were sequestered by the officials. A Finnish citizen travelling with him took him to the Finnish Consul, who succeeded in persuading the authorities to return Mr. Cornwall's money. In Helsingfors he called at the Soviet Legation and lodged a strong protest against the high-handed treatment he had received. The interview ended with the secretary to the Legation declaring that Mr. Cornwall would not in the future receive a visa for Russia. Mr. Cornwall retorted that he felt disinclined to revisit Soviet territory.

DUKE OF SPOLETO INJURED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, SEPT. 18

At the international speed-boat races in Venice which began yesterday and continued to-day, the Duke of Spoleto, nephew of the King of Italy, met with an accident. The young Duke was piloting the boat Maria I., and was about to overtake his rivals at the buoy of San Nicholo (near the Lido) when the propeller shaft broke and the Duke's leg was fractured. The race was immediately stopped and the Duke was taken by a first-aid boat to the military hospital of St. Anne.

SAN SEBASTIAN SEA FAIR

PROGRESS OF SPANISH NAVAL INDUSTRIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SPAIN)

The second Fair of Industries of the Sea is now being held at San Sebastian (the first was held also in San Sebastian, in 1928). The beautiful capital of Guipuzcoa aspires to become Spain's "City of the Sea," a title disputed by Barcelona, where the famous Sea Code, the *Consulado del Mar*, originated.

The Fair has been a most successful endeavour to present to the visiting public the real progress made by the maritime industries of Spain during the present century. The exhibits of Spanish shipbuilding firms are most attractively installed and give a high idea of the modern spirit inspiring the development of Spain's sea power. Besides this the organizers did their best to obtain a good representation of foreign marine exhibits so as to show modern tendencies in other countries.

In combination with the Fair an exhibition of maritime paintings is being held at the Kursaal.

There are 58 stands, including exhibits from France and Algeria, Norway, Sweden, and Germany, but (although I am informed that an invitation was extended to Great Britain) no British firms exhibit. A careful examination to ascertain whether British goods were indirectly represented only led to the discovery that German firms sometimes label their goods in English. The French Ambassador figures on the Committee of Honour. Great Britain was represented by the local honorary Vice-Consul on a par with Bolivia.

Yet there is abundant matter which might have been the subject of British exhibits alongside foreign types of binnacles, compasses, instruments of various sorts, guns, harpoons and life-saving apparatus, special rudders, paints, water purifiers, wireless and signal appliances, fire-extinguishers, lamps, tinplates, tubes, and, of course, all sorts and sizes of nets, cables, blocks and pulleys, designs and drawings of new engines, motors and ships from the liner to small yachts. Canadian canoes built in Paris and fish skins for shoe leather cured in Algiers were among the more novel exhibits.

The section devoted to maps and naval bibliography was well up to the high standard of historical interest that may be expected where Spain is concerned. A number of beautiful ancient maps, specimens of hand-illuminated maritime histories or codes, paintings of naval combats, and fine models of ancient galleons were exhibited.

Both the Royal Navy and the Merchant Service of Spain are being built up on ambitious lines, as any frequenter of the Spanish coast must know. King Alfonso has given in recent years a great impetus to yachting. There has always been a market in Spain for British goods, but the second Feria del Mar seems to afford rather sad evidence that British manufacturers pay little heed to the maritime matters in which their competitors are active.

FRENCH SEAPLANE SERVICES

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 18

Attention is being directed in Paris to the importance of encouraging the development of commercial seaplane services, not only to connect France with her colonies, but to serve oversea countries. The slow progress which has been made in this direction, as compared with the development of civil aircraft services, is attributed mainly to the lack of seaplane bases.

It is pointed out that France has only 17 seaplane bases in the Mediterranean and on her western coasts, of which eight are civil—namely, at Antibes, Ajaccio, Marignane, Marseilles-Sanary, Perpignan-La Salanque, Bône, Algiers and Oran; seven military, and two private bases at Charité-sur-Loire and Calais. Regular services are now running between Marseilles and Algiers, Marseilles and Tunis, and Marseilles and Beirut, the last named over a distance of more than 2,000 miles, being the longest commercial line in the world covered by seaplanes. Efforts are now being made successfully to establish a seaplane service between Dakar (West Africa) and Pernambuco (Brazil), and it is stated that a seaplane is being built which will be able, next spring, to establish a regular commercial service with South America.

FOUR AIRMEN KILLED

ACCIDENT DURING GYMNAST'S DISPLAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, SEPT. 18

Four lives were lost in an accident at Böblingen aerodrome, near Stuttgart, to-day, when a man fell to the ground in trying to climb from one aeroplane to another and the two machines afterwards collided and crashed.

Böblingen aerodrome is the home of the Klemm light aeroplane works and of one of the pilots' training schools of the German Aviation Company. The two aeroplanes involved in to-day's accident were an Udet Flamingo and a Klemm monoplane, flown respectively by Captain Engwer, a pilot of long experience and head of the Böblingen school, and Herr Spengler, an instructor at the school, who was an entrant in the recent round-Europe contest for light aeroplanes.

A third flying instructor and aerial gymnast, Schindler, proposed to climb from one machine to the other in flight, and for this purpose the upper aeroplane trailed a rope ladder. Herr Schindler caught the ladder and is said to have climbed several rungs when the upper machine was violently rocked by a gust of wind and he lost his hold, falling to the ground. The two aeroplanes then came into collision and crashed, killing Captain Engwer and a mechanic, Herr Hagenmeyer. Herr Spengler tried to make a parachute descent, but the parachute, though it opened, was caught by a wing of his falling machine and he was also killed.

TURKISH FINANCES

THE PROPOSED NOTE ISSUE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 18

The official *Milliet* has published details of the measures the Government proposes for the maintenance of the rate of exchange at its present level during the export season. These details confirm my message published in *The Times* on September 16, but it is not stated what quantity of new bank notes will be issued.

It is announced that the Ottoman Bank will be charged with the duty of carrying out the measures, which will be discussed by the Grand National Assembly at an extraordinary session on September 22. Insistence is again laid on the fact that the Government does not contemplate an inflation policy.

** In the message referred to, our Constantinople Correspondent stated that the Government had decided to convoke the Grand National Assembly with the view of proposing an issue of about £3,000,000 worth of new bank notes, which would represent the difference between the estimated exports and imports during the next three months.

SENATOR MARCONI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, SEPT. 18

In accordance with a special vote taken at this morning's meeting of the Italian Academy, Signor Mussolini has submitted to the King two decrees approving Senator Marconi's election as a member, and also his appointment as President of that body in succession to Signor Tittoni. Eleven new members of the Academy are to be elected next Monday.

GERMAN DISARMAMENT "EFFECTIVE"

MINISTER'S CLAIM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, SEPT. 18

The Reichswehr manoeuvres, which have been held in Bavaria during the last few days in the presence of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, the President of the Republic, came to an end to-day. They were attended by an exceptionally large number of foreign officers, including Colonel J. H. Marshall-Cornwall, the British Military Attaché in Berlin. This is the first time since the War that a British Military Attaché has been invited to observe the principal annual manoeuvres of the Reichswehr.

Accounts of the manoeuvres in the Press have not been particularly enlightening. All the observers, however, appear to have been struck by the enormous demands made upon the officers and men of the small professional German Army of to-day and the remarkably efficient response. At a dinner given at Bad Kissingen to-night at the close of the exercises, General Groener, the Minister of Defence, referred to these demands in a speech clearly addressed to foreign countries quite as much as to the German public.

The General spoke of the great difficulties involved in the exercises owing to the limitations placed upon the Reichswehr by the Treaty of Versailles. The limitations, he contended, presented only too clear a picture of the effectiveness with which Germany was disarmed. Whereas her neighbour in the west had put in the field for the autumn manoeuvres 100,000 men with every conceivable equipment of a modern army, his audience had seen in the German exercises a single infantry and a single cavalry division with dummy tanks and many wooden guns, without heavy artillery and without aeroplanes.

This was a clear enough answer to certain assertions often made abroad; it showed the absurdity of the idea that the Reichswehr could be a menace to any neighbouring country. Those present had also seen the enormous demands made upon the troops and the intensive training required for effective operations under modern military conditions. They would therefore realize how absurd it was to imagine that Germany could rapidly form a big army by calling on reserves, or that she could expand her armaments quickly and effectively without foreign help.

In this connexion he sharply repudiated all suggestions that the Reichswehr followed a policy of its own. German foreign policy was determined solely by the Chancellor and the Foreign Minister. The armed forces had to accept unreservedly the part allotted to them in the general scheme of foreign policy. It was not the German Army that threatened the peace of Europe. Germany was thoroughly disarmed, and demanded emphatically, as the British Foreign Secretary had done at Geneva, that other countries should fulfil the obligations which they had undertaken.

BRITISH NATIVE POLICY IN AFRICA

MR. GROBLER'S SPEECH CRITICIZED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, SEPT. 18

The *Cape Times* and the *Cape Argus* criticize Mr. Grobler's speech to the Transvaal Nationalists on native policy, pointing out that up to now the Nationalists have been the narrowest of isolationists.

Far from South African native policy being a "valuable formula," it is wholly formless and one-sided, as conceived by the Nationalists, being summed up in the assumption that a white skin entitles its possessor to a permanent position of superiority. As for "segregation," it is a meaningless phrase which the Nationalists themselves violate, so far as it has any meaning at all, when they insist on the need for large supplies of native labour.

It would, however, be a mistake to think there is no sympathy here with the Kenya resistance to the White Paper insistence on the paramountcy of native interests in British territories in Africa, without distinction of race or politics. White South Africans regard such declarations as a proof of the utter ignorance of the British Government concerning conditions in Africa. The White communities in Africa will have the support of the whole of South African opinion in vindicating their right to control their own destinies without dictation from Downing-street. It will be most unfortunate if this elementary fact is ignored by the British Government.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL WEYLER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PALMA (MAJORCA), SEPT. 18

Captain-General Don Valeriano Weyler, Duque del Rubi, celebrated his 92nd birthday yesterday. His frail health is causing anxiety.

Telegrams in Brief

Sir Philip Street has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of NEW SOUTH WALES, *vice* Sir William Cullen (resigned).—*Reuter.*

At least six miners lost their lives on Wednesday in an explosion at the Victoria Coal Company's mine at River Herbert, NOVA SCOTIA.—*Reuter.*

Dr. E. H. Oliver, Principal of St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, has been elected Moderator of the General Council of the United Church of CANADA.—*Reuter.*

Professor E. W. Kemmerer recently left New York for COLOMBIA, where he will preside over the mission which has been engaged to examine the finances of the Republic. The mission is composed of United States financial experts.

R. Dosser, an English public school boy, who is a student at the Massey Agricultural College in WELLINGTON, New Zealand, has been awarded the Sir James Wilson Gold Medal for the best work in the sheep farming course.—*Reuter.*

Three young men drove up to the savings bank at PORZ, near COLOGNE, in a motor-car yesterday, and while two of them covered the bank officials with revolvers the third snatched 10,000 marks (£500) in notes. The bandits escaped.

A Reuter message from NEW YORK reports the sudden death of Dr. Mirza Assadu Farid, formerly Professor of History in the University of Ispahan. He served in the Persian diplomatic service, and represented Persia at the Versailles Conference.

A train from Holland struck the buffers at ANTWERP Central Station on Wednesday with great violence, the first and second coaches being telescoped. The second coach was crowded with workers and 10 persons were injured, eight of them seriously.

Our BOMBAY Correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Joseph Baptista, the well-known lawyer and former president of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, died there suddenly yesterday from heart failure. He was 66 years of age, having been born on March 17, 1864.

Miss Ruth Alexander, 24 years of age, who three weeks ago made a non-stop flight from Vancouver, British Columbia, to Agua Caliente, Mexico, in 16 hours, was killed yesterday when the monoplane in which she was attempting to make a non-stop flight across the UNITED STATES struck a low hill in a fog four miles from her starting point at San Diego, California.

News of the death of Sir Reginald Patterson, formerly Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government, has been received with deep regret in CAIRO, where a memorial service will be held. Sidky Pasha, the Prime Minister, in a message to Lieutenant-Colonel S. P. Patterson, his brother, says that Sir Reginald Patterson's valuable services to the Egyptian Government have always been greatly appreciated.

ESCAPING CONVICTS CAUGHT IN TRINIDAD

DRIVEN ASHORE BY HUNGER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TRINIDAD, SEPT. 18

Five days bordering on starvation in an open boat forced a party of convicts from the settlement on the mainland at Cayenne to land at Erin Bay, Trinidad, in search of food.

Five exhausted men landed ashore after 15 days' struggle to reach Venezuela. Battered by winds and rain on their passage through a sea infested with sharks, their supplies of food and water ran out after 10 days. During days of suffering, alternately rowing and resting, they saw no land, and when at last an island was seen they decided to land, knowing that it was not Venezuela.

They were taken in custody by the constabulary as suspected foreign criminals, and will appear in Court shortly. The party consists of a German, an Italian, a Spaniard, and two Frenchmen.

SPANISH PRESS ON THE DICTATORSHIP

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SAN SEBASTIAN, SEPT. 18

The Press in general celebrates the return of liberty by the suppression of the censorship, but points out the many pitfalls still attending the publication of newspapers.

El Sol will begin to-morrow publication of documents concerning the Dictatorship, of which it has made a large collection during the last seven years. Other newspapers announce instalments of what is called the "secret history" of the Dictatorship.

The strike at Barcelona continues, but no disorders are reported. Some progress has been made in negotiations for a settlement. A service to collect and remove garbage from the streets has been successfully organized. Fifteen strikers, arrested for attempting to compel non-union men to down tools, have been released by the authorities.

Other Foreign News on following page

AN IMPRESSION by JOHN CAMPBELL

Woman at the wheel

Does Fashion lead Woman, or Woman lead Fashion? . . . The fashion all women follow is Pratts High Test.

No dearer than ordinary petrol

Pratts HIGH TEST SEALED

PRATTS MOTOR OIL "STOPS THE BEARINGS WEARING"

McC 8

OUTLOOK IN GERMANY

NAZI HOTHEADS

LEADER'S PROMISES MISTRUSTED

UNCERTAINTY OF PARTIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, SEPT. 18

Hasty decisions in matters upon which the solution of the political problem created by the elections will depend are not being encouraged. The parties are being given time to simmer down. The Chancellor has not yet begun anything like a formal sounding of party opinions. For one thing, several important leaders, including Herr Otto Braun, the Socialist Premier of Prussia, are absent from Berlin. Negotiations for the fusion of groups in the new Reichstag have been opened, but no decisions have been reached. Most parties are observing the greatest caution, and such utterances as have been made are regarded as tentative manoeuvres in preparation for the bargaining to come, and are not taken too seriously.

Herr Hitler, the leader of the victorious National-Socialists (Nazis), has very carefully refrained from saying anything from which the tactics of his party could be inferred. In his speech at Munich, however, after disclaiming any intention of obtaining power by armed revolt, he made some interesting observations about the uses of Parliament as the Nazis see them.

For them, Herr Hitler explained, Parliament was not the objective itself, but a means of reaching the objective; not the goal, but a way to the goal. They were not a Parliamentary party by principle but by compulsion, and the compulsion was the Constitution. The Constitution compelled them to employ this method, but it did not compel them to have a particular aim; it only prescribed a way. They would follow that way legally in observance of the Constitution to the goal they had set themselves. Constitutions could not lay down for ever a hard-and-fast aim, especially when that aim was not compatible with a nation's right to live. Their aim was a revolution of the German soul and its capture. Afterwards, they could leave the sovereign German people to settle accounts with those who had led it astray.

SETTING GERMANY FREE

The victory was more than a mere election victory. Hitherto they had had to fight against being ignored, against unwillingness to listen to them. Now things were different. They had attracted the attention of the public, not only in Germany, but far beyond the frontiers. The victory had also brought them a new weapon. They now had 107 men standing in the legal arena prescribed for combat in these days, and those 107 men would prove that the National-Socialists were able, not only to move and master the masses, but also to fence with the foils in that arena. They would boldly avail themselves in that arena of all possibilities which might bring them nearer their goal, but they would proclaim ceaselessly that that arena was not in itself their goal. They did not fight for the sake of Deputies' seats; they won the seats in order that they might one day set the German nation free.

Herr Hitler, having made this speech, is reported to have retired into the Alps for a short holiday to rest after the fray. Among those of his opponents who are particularly fervent adherents of the present democratic State there is a disposition to mistrust his promises, or, if his personal sincerity is accepted, to doubt whether the fire-eating members of the Nazi "storm detachments" share his peaceful views and can be kept in hand. Stories are being circulated, mostly from Communist sources, that since the election the "storm detachments" have been training with renewed energy for street fighting. The authorities responsible for the maintenance of law and order are understood to be watching developments within the Nazi movement in case individual Nazi "storm" units, excited by Sunday's victory, may be entertaining violent ideas. Full confidence is expressed, however, in the watchfulness of the authorities and their ability to cope with such schemes, if they should ever be seriously attempted.

It was hardly to be expected that the "storm detachments" would allow their efficiency to deteriorate because of a Parliamentary success. Undoubtedly many of the former officers who have joined them will not abandon hope that Communist disorders during a hard winter will provide a pretext for active interference, even if the 107 Nazi Deputies "fence with the foils" in Parliament. Even if his control over the hotheads were beyond doubt, Herr Hitler could hardly afford to dispense with the militant organization which has been the driving force of the movement. To many of the 6,000,000 who supported him in the election not the smallest attraction of the Nazis was their presumable ability to hold the Communists in check in the event of an outbreak. If the election success has a moderating influence on the Nazi movement, the effect is unlikely to show itself for some time. Everything depends on whether the new Reichstag proves capable of carrying out the Government's programme and overcoming the economic difficulties.

HILL 60 SECURED FOR THE EMPIRE

PROTECTION FROM VANDALISM

The following statement is issued by the Imperial War Graves Commission:—

Referring to public statements which have recently appeared as to the excavation of old trenches and dugouts on Hill 60, Sir Fabian Ware (vice-chairman of the Imperial War Graves Commission) has personally investigated this matter and is now able to state that the excavations in question are not taking place on the area of Hill 60, but upon neighbouring land belonging to a Belgian farmer.

The representative of the Commission has been and is in touch with the farmer, and the discovery of any bodies will at once be known to that representative.

As to Hill 60 itself, the site has now, through the generosity of Mr. J. J. Calder, been secured in its entirety, and will shortly be transferred to the Imperial War Graves Commission as a gift to the nations of the Empire. The Commission have authority to take in the meantime, and will shortly be taking, such steps as are necessary to protect the site from vandalism.

QUARANTINE MEASURES AT MALTA

The Board of Trade have received a notice issued by the Minister for Public Health, Malta, stating that quarantine measures against plague have been imposed on vessels arriving from Marseilles.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Calico Printers Association; Crompton, Parkinson, and Co.; Universal Rubber Paviors.

THE BOMBAY ELECTIONS

CLASHES WITH THE POLICE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, SEPT. 18

There were continued scenes of disorder round Bombay Town Hall to-day when the polling for three seats in the Legislative Council took place. An army of women volunteers, encouraged by shouting crowds, picketed the approaches to the Town Hall, lay in front of motor-cars, and attempted to dissuade electors from voting.

Early in the day Ramchandra Bhatt, who played a prominent part in securing the settlement of the Bardoli dispute by depositing a lakh of rupees [£7,500] with the Government, withdrew from the contest, thus leaving three candidates for three seats. This action, however, did not procure peace. The police had repeatedly to charge disorderly crowds and pickets who were forcibly preventing voters from getting to the polling station. Over 300 women were arrested, one group taking another's place as soon as the arrests were made. This resulted in only one or two per cent. of the 60,000 voters recording their votes.

Early estimates of the casualties on these occasions are never very accurate, but it appears to be agreed that, considering the large number of times the police were in action, the casualties among the crowd were few and not serious.

THE ATTACK ON SIR C. TEGART

ASSAILANT SENTENCED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 18

Dinesh Chandra Majumdar was found guilty by a special tribunal at Alipore this afternoon on the charge of being concerned in the attempt to kill Sir Charles Tegart, the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta.

The plea set up by the defence that Majumdar was an innocent spectator of the outrage, who had fled in terror after the explosion, was declared untenable by the magistrate, on the grounds that a bomb of similar pattern to those which had exploded was found on Majumdar, that he had in his possession an unregistered revolver of Belgian pattern, with which he threatened three persons who attempted to stop him, and that one cartridge in the revolver bore a mark showing that the hammer had been pulled but the weapon misfired.

As regards the theory that his associate, Anuja, was killed by a bomb thrown by Majumdar, the tribunal held that the murder charge against Majumdar in this connexion was not proved, even though the evidence was strong that Anuja was killed by this particular bomb. He might equally have been killed by a bomb thrown by himself or by a third man who had not been captured.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.—Dinesh Chandra Majumdar has been sentenced to transportation for life.—*Reuter.*

SIR G. SCHUSTER COMING TO ENGLAND

SIMLA, Sept. 18.—Sir George Schuster, Finance Member of the Government of India, is leaving for England the day after to-morrow to discuss the financial aspect of the proposed reforms with the home authorities.

It is understood that Sir Arthur McWatters, Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, will follow in the second half of October to be present during the sittings of the Round-Table Conference and enable Sir George Schuster to return in time for the preparation of the Budget before the end of November. In the interval between the Finance Secretary's departure and the Finance Member's return charge of the Finance Department will be taken by Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, Controller of the Civil Accounts of the Financial Department.—*Reuter.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA

THE RETURN OF AMOY CONCESSION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 18

From information received here it is gathered that Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, exchanged Notes yesterday with Mr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, relative to the rendition of the British Concession at Amoy; also that a settlement of the British Boxer Indemnity question is likely to be reached in a few days.

As regards extraterritoriality, Sir Miles Lampson has submitted draft proposals which require study by the Chinese Government, and nothing beyond a general discussion of the subject is expected at present.

Sir Miles Lampson will arrive at Shanghai on September 25 and will proceed to Peking at the end of the month.

It is understood in official quarters in London that the return of the British Concession at Amoy to the Chinese authorities will be on the same terms as governed the rendition of the British Concession at Chinkiang last year.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ARGENTINA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 18

Sir Ronald Macleay, the British Ambassador, to-day informed the Foreign Minister, Dr. Bosch, of Great Britain's recognition of the provisional Government of Argentina.

A telegram from *La Nacion*, dated September 17, states that Dr. Irigoyen, who is still detained in the Belgrano, has had an interview with his nephew, Señor Luis Rodriguez Irigoyen.

On Wednesday Señor Rodriguez Irigoyen informed the Chief of Police that he wished to meet the Personalista leaders in order to give them a message from Dr. Irigoyen. The meeting took place at the Commissariat, and Señor Irigoyen announced that the ex-President asked his followers to recognize the new régime, adding that any attempt at sedition would be a crime. The following manifesto was then issued:—

We consider it to be the duty of every Argentine citizen to contribute to the re-establishment of public peace and the maintenance of order. This determination will regulate our conduct as citizens.

INVALIDS

The condition of Sir Guy Stephenson was reported last night to be about the same.

It was stated that Sir Richard Barnett had had a restless day. A slight improvement noticed in the morning was not maintained.

ANDREE FINDS

COMPLETING THE SEARCH

CONTENTS OF STORE DEPOT

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(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

TROMSO, SEPT. 18

The second part of the statement handed by Dr. Stubbendorff on Tuesday to the Swedish scientific commission which has been investigating the relics of the Andrée expedition which were brought here by the Isbjörn is as follows:—

On our second day on the island of Kvito (September 6) we worked at determining the actual dwelling site of the Andrée expedition's camp. We found its southern boundary was formed by the rock, its eastern and northern sides were marked by drift-wood, and its western by a whale rib. The remains of the skeleton found on the first day were upon and just under the ice surface. They had thus lain outside the dwelling site, while the skull was found within its northern side half buried by driftwood. The dwelling site measured five paces along the rock, from which it jutted out three paces.

During the forenoon of September 6 we worked at clearing what we discovered was a pile of rags and skins, possibly used as a head protection, at the south-eastern corner of the dwelling site. The sun shone strongly on the ice, thawing it and causing the water to flow. Barely 10in. west of the rag heap I became aware that a head lay under a layer of cloth.

The remainder of the day was devoted to clearing the head and upper portion of the body, which were wrapped in many coats and covers, and around which various objects were scattered. The body lay on the ground on one or two coverlets to which it was frozen fast. The head rested against a little ledge which projected 20in. from the face of the rock. The face was turned to the west, the left arm was bent and the hand was bare and pushed under the head, from which the thick wrap fell away, melting during and after its removal. Before the face and leaning against the rock was a brown glass bottle in a straw cover, and broken.

DOCUMENTS FOUND

Close to the rock near the forehead lay two unopened tin boxes—which, in an untouched condition, I handed to the commission. They were fastened to an aluminium box containing two copper boxes, also unopened. The aluminium box was found behind the neck.

The depth of the body on the first day before the sunshine became strong was probably 20in. below the surface of the ice. The papers and documents found were in the following places.

In the store depôt at the left end of the ice sheet were Strindberg's correspondence and photographs, Fränkel's calendar, and a large notebook containing observations and figures made during the trip over the ice, shorthand notes and Fränkel's correspondence. About the centre of the dwelling site near where the thigh should have been, and slightly to the left, were two books. They were wrapped in soaked and frozen cloth, part of the clothing of the body, and found to be Strindberg's almanac, diary and meteorological journal. Behind the body were three small brown notebooks. In a pocket of the garment was a large clean sheet of paper folded many times and a small oil can. A map was found in the large notebook, and a second in the meteorological journal.

During the third day's visit to the site I satisfied myself that nothing was left in the two areas cleared except a pair of snowshoes almost complete in the store depôt. We had scarcely concluded our investigations when we noticed the Isbjörn's flag signals. The weather had rapidly become worse, the wind was increasing and the sea running high, and with snow, rain, and fog coming up we were compelled to go on board the ship. As I was unwilling to take further risks on the uncertain chance of finding more objects under the ice sheet, and as the Isbjörn's engines were damaged and we considered that the finds we had made completed Dr. Horn's and possessed material sufficient for a satisfactory unravelling of the expedition's fate, I gave orders for our departure homewards.

OWNERSHIP OF ANDREE RELICS

REPORT OF INQUIRY COMMITTEE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 18

The Committee of Experts appointed by the Swedish Government to examine the question of ownership of the Andrée relics, the legal position of the finders, and the right of publication of the contents of the diaries and other documents, has reported to the following effect:—

The ownership accrues to those who, in virtue of inheritance or will, are to be considered the legal nominees of the members of the expedition. As the place of discovery is within Norwegian territory and under Norwegian law, the finders of the relics must without undue delay hand them over to the legal owners, but are entitled to reasonable reward. On the question of right of publication, the report remarks that as Swedish copyright is valid only for 30 years after the author's death, and as the authors died in 1897, there exists no longer any copyright, and anyone may publish the diaries and other matters. The committee declines to express an opinion as to how a dispute relating to publication of these documents in question might be solved by the Swedish Courts.

MORE ELECTRICITY

The official returns rendered to the Electricity Commissioners show that 721,000,000 units of electricity were generated by authorized undertakers in Great Britain during the month of August, 1930, as compared with 708,000,000 units in the corresponding month of 1929, or an increase of 2.1 per cent. During the eight months of 1930 up to the end of August, the total amount generated by authorized undertakers was 6,885,000,000 units, as compared with 6,536,000,000 units for the corresponding period of 1929, representing an increase of 5.4 per cent.

COUNCIL OF INDUSTRY

BUSINESS MEN'S PROPOSAL

A NON-PARTY BODY

The setting up of a National Council of Industry and Commerce is proposed by a group of prominent industrialists whose chairman is Sir William Morris. They issued the following letter last night:—

You are cordially invited by the undersigned to attend a meeting to be held in the Hudson's Bay Company's Hall, Garlick-hill, E.C., on Thursday, September 25, 1930, at 3 p.m., to consider the establishing of a National Council of Industry and Commerce to further by all possible means the economic and financial prosperity of Great Britain.

The proposed meeting calls for no excuse. The depth and persistence of our industrial depression demand immediate action. The British people to-day are tired of the waste and extravagance of successive Governments and of the slavish adherence of political parties to economic theories which have lost all relation to the facts of modern business life.

The National Council will be a body of British business men determined, if it is humanly possible, to restore prosperity to their country and to ensure employment for its people. To this end its object will be to secure the adoption of proper measures for protecting the home market and to advance the cause of inter-Empire trade by every possible means. It will endeavour to achieve in our own time some of the blessings which will flow from the concerted will of the Nations of a United British Commonwealth.

The Council will be entirely free from party politics and will welcome assistance from members of all parties. It will seek to bring into political life that measure of practical common sense without which the business of Great Britain and of the Empire cannot be conducted.

An interim committee has been formed to provide for the establishment of the proposed National Council of Industry and Commerce, and in due course we shall forward you a copy of the resolution to be proposed at the meeting.

We are, Sir your obedient servants,

W. R. MORRIS (chairman)	MELCHETT
WOODMAN BURBIDGE	FELIX J. C. POLE
H. CUNLIFFE-OWEN	F. RICHMOND
H. DREYFUS	EDWARD ROBSON
LESLIE W. FARROW	T. GILBERT SCOTT
HUGO HIRST	P. M. STEWART
J. GIBSON JARVIE	BENJAMIN TALBOT
J. LESLIE	J. THORNYCROFT
H. MCGOWAN	JOHN D. TOD
E. MANVILLE	EVAN WILLIAMS
ERNEST W. PETTER	CHARLES WRIGHT
	(Conveners).

Sir Woodman Burbidge stated last night that Sir William Morris was the instigator of the meeting. "I was asked to be a convener, and I was only too pleased to agree," said Sir Woodman Burbidge. "I am thoroughly in agreement with the objects of the meeting. It is a thing that is absolutely needed. And, what is more, I know we shall be successful."

THE SIGNATORIES

Sir William Morris is chairman of Morris Motors (1926), Limited, and Morris Industries, Limited.

Sir Woodman Burbidge is chairman and managing director of Harrods, Limited.

Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen is chairman of the British American Tobacco Company, Limited, and a director of other tobacco companies.

Dr. Henry Dreyfus is a director of British Celanese, Limited.

Sir Hugo Hirst is chairman and managing director of the General Electric Company, Limited.

Mr. J. Gibson Jarvie is managing director of United Dominions Trust, Limited, and Continental Guaranty Corporation, Limited.

Sir Harry McGowan is president and deputy chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited.

Sir Edward Manville is consulting engineer to many local authorities and companies for electrical undertakings at home, in the Colonies, and in foreign countries. He is also chairman of many big companies.

Sir Ernest Petter is a member of the Council of the Federation of British Industries, Limited, and of the Council of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. He is chairman of Petters, Limited, oil engine manufacturers.

Lord Melchett is chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, and of many other companies.

Sir Felix Pole is chairman of Associated Electrical Industries, Limited.

Mr. P. M. Stewart is chairman of a number of cement manufacturing companies.

Mr. Benjamin Talbot is deputy-chairman and managing director of the Cargo Fleet Iron Company, Limited, and is interested in many iron and steel and colliery undertakings on the North-East Coast.

Sir John Thornycroft is managing director of J. I. Thornycroft and Co., Limited.

Sir Frederick Richmond is chairman of Debenhams, Limited, and the Drapery Trust, Limited.

Mr. Evan Williams is president of the Mining Association of Great Britain and an ex-president of the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations.

Mr. L. W. Farrow is a chartered accountant and is chairman or director of a large number of companies.

Mr. T. Gilbert Scott is a stockbroker.

THE FINANCES OF AUSTRALIA

FURTHER TAXATION "UNAVOIDABLE"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, SEPT. 18

The sub-committee of the Federal Cabinet had a further consultation to-day with leading economists, but it is not expected that their report will be submitted to a meeting of the full Cabinet before Wednesday.

Mr. Fenton, the Acting Prime Minister, said to-day: "Some think that we can surmount our difficulties by reducing wages. Many other costs besides wages must be reduced. The revival of industrial activity is contingent upon the restoration of confidence in the community. This is every one's responsibility." Questioned as to whether further taxation was likely, Mr. Fenton replied: "It is unavoidable."

Interest in the economic position, however, is temporarily transferred to the full Arbitration Court where the Railways Commissioners are applying for the suspension of the existing wage awards. The proceedings are reported at some length throughout Australia. Though the Court is hearing the application it does not follow that it will make an award. Action in this respect depends upon the result of the meetings of the Conciliation Committee next week. The case of the Railways Commissioners is largely based on Sir Otto Niemeyer's report and the resolutions of the Premiers' Conference, which, it was submitted, contained evidence of the need for cutting down railway costs before the Federal and State Budgets could be balanced. So far as is revealed the unions are contending that wages should fall only as the basic wage declines in response to lower costs of living.

The "policy speech" of Mr. Bavin, the New South Wales Premier, is reported on page 9.

MR. SCULLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 18

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister of Australia, is expected to arrive at Toulon to-morrow in the Orient liner Orama. He will visit Geneva, and will spend a few days in Paris before proceeding to London for the Imperial Conference.

An article on Mr. Scullin appears on the preceding page.

AMERICA'S CUP RETAINED

ENTERPRISE WINS AGAIN

SHAMROCK OUTSAILED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NEWPORT (RHODE ISLAND), SEPT. 18

Enterprise to-day won the fourth of the series of races for the America's Cup and so made sure of its retention by the New York Yacht Club.

Her victory was assured early in the race, when Shamrock V., the challenger, went off far to windward in search of a breeze towards the shore of Narragansett Pier, and then found only a fluky wind. Enterprise, standing well out to seaward, had a steady breeze, but Shamrock, having to tack back in that direction, found herself following in the wake of the defender well over a mile behind. The pity was that on the second leg of the course, which was a close-hauled reach, Shamrock gained considerably on Enterprise, and on the third, and last, leg she gained still more. On reaching the first mark she was 9½min. behind; at the second mark she had reduced Enterprise's lead by 1½min.; and on the run homewards before the wind she made up more. If she had stayed up with Enterprise from the start the result might well have been different.

Tooting sirens greeted Enterprise as she sailed over the finishing line, but a louder and more prolonged din greeted Shamrock as she crossed. So ends Sir Thomas Lipton's fifth challenge for the Cup, and his most disappointing failure. Shamrock's record of successes in home waters encouraged her owner's hopes that she might succeed where her predecessors had failed, but she has not done as well here as she did at home. She came out with a fine record, but changes were necessary before she left Gosport, and further changes were necessary on her arrival here. These may have affected her sailing powers, and it is a pity that she could not have had trials here against ships of her own class, as it was not known when the races were started how she would fare in her changed conditions. Moreover, here she has sailed in waters strange to her skipper and crew, and farther out into the ocean than races are generally held off the British coast.

BRITAIN'S LEAN PERIOD

This ends the series of international contests in sport between the United States and Great Britain, and Great Britain comes out with little credit. This year in golf, lawn tennis, athletics, motor-boat racing, polo, and yachting (save where women are concerned) the United States have swept the board. This suggests that Great Britain does not take her sports so earnestly or so thoroughly as does America, and few victories can be gained until the foundations of an adequate preparation are laid more securely and a scientific study made of all branches of training, with closer attention to detail, more assiduous practice, and concentration. That is what America does. She means to win and sets herself to the task with a carefully considered and matured plan of action, sparing no pains or expense in attaining their end.

Future races for the America's Cup may come under consideration. It is unlikely that Sir Thomas Lipton will challenge again, and whether another may arise to take his place is uncertain. The expense is probably too great for any individual, and it would be well to follow the American plan of syndicates, each building a separate boat for the race.

Shamrock V. was only one against four, and her successes on the British coast would have been more impressive had they been gained over boats built at the same time as she in order to compete against her. Those successes may have encouraged the impression that the Shamrock was as fast as she could be made. An early experience of defeat might have brought changes for the better. Enterprise lost as many races here as she won, and that impelled those in charge to make certain changes, so that when the races for the Cup came she was at her best.

There is matter for regret in that one of the races at least was not sailed in heavy weather, for the ships have only had tests in moderate and light winds. There can be no doubt, after to-day's race, that Shamrock V. is a fast boat, particularly when running before the wind. In windward work she was probably not so good as Enterprise, for to-day, as always in this series, Enterprise generally pointed higher and gained rapidly at the start. That may have been due to Enterprise's lighter mast (made of strong, but light, duralumin). Shamrock V.'s wooden mast weighed over a ton more.

Much has been said concerning the many mechanical devices on board Enterprise, but it is doubtful whether any of them made all the difference.

YESTERDAY'S RACE

The story of to-day's race is soon told. It was over a triangular course from the same mark as before. When the boats were jockeying for position at the start the wind, quickly freshening, blew at a pace of about eight to 10 knots. It increased in force as the race went on, but fell away again towards the finish. It blew from west-north-west, and the first leg of 10 miles was sailed in that direction. The second leg was south by east and the third north-east, half-east.

After the five minutes signal had been given Enterprise went far to windward and, coming back, looked as if she must cross the line before the starting signal. But she kept clear until, when she crossed just after the signal, it seemed that she must hit the buoy. This, however, she cleared safely. Shamrock crossed far to the windward, but as both ships were far apart it was no advantage, and when Shamrock got in to shore and lost the wind, having to tack back, she was far behind. At the first mark Enterprise was 9 minutes 17 seconds ahead. On the second leg Shamrock gained slightly, and on the third she gained more rapidly, but was never close enough up to make a race of it.

The finishing times were:—Enterprise, 2hrs. 50min. 13sec.; Shamrock, 2hrs. 55min. 57sec.

CITY AND DOMINION PRIME MINISTERS

At a meeting of the Corporation of London yesterday, at which the Lord Mayor presided, Mr. F. E. Newson-Smith, the Chief Commoner, moved that the Freedom of the City in a gold box be presented to the Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. R. B. Bennett), the Prime Minister of Australia (Mr. J. H. Scullin), and the Prime Minister of New Zealand (Mr. G. W. Forbes) on their approaching visit to London to attend the Imperial Conference. Alderman Sir George Truscott seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

MARKETING OF COAL

OWNERS' PROPOSALS

At a meeting in London yesterday of colliery owners representing the various district associations a resolution was passed authorizing the submission to the Board of Trade of the draft central coal marketing scheme required by the Coal Mines Act. Under the provisions of the Act, the scheme should have been submitted a week earlier, but a period of grace had been allowed for its completion.

Revised proposals were considered by a representative committee of the owners on September 11, and were then referred to the district associations for their observations. It was revealed yesterday, when the views of the districts were disclosed, that a few associations desired to make representations concerning certain provisions of the scheme to the Board of Trade. The Mines Department has to be satisfied, in the case of the central scheme, that it is submitted by persons "representative of a majority of the owners of coalmines," and this is not in question, but there are points on which one or two districts have not been able to accept the view of the majority of the areas.

The central scheme provides for the constitution of a central council to act as an executive body and to consist of members appointed by the executive boards charged with the administration of the district marketing schemes. The central council will be responsible for the allocation to each district of a maximum output for a stated period. This will be determined by a periodical estimation of the saleable output of the coal raised in the country and the division of the output as the council thinks fit between the districts. Provision is made for the establishment of machinery whereby any district which may be aggrieved by its allocation can appeal to the council, or, as a last resource, to independent arbitrators.

DISTRICT SCHEMES

Most of the district schemes have now been submitted to the Board of Trade, but it is understood that Scotland and some of the smaller districts have still to complete their plans. There does not seem to be any doubt that the schemes submitted will meet the requirements of the Act, and it is unlikely that the Board of Trade will be called upon to prepare a scheme for any district. It is left to the Board of Trade to fix the date upon which any scheme shall come into operation, but the latest date under the provisions of the Act is November 1. When a district scheme is approved by the Board of Trade the district colliery owners, including those of collieries not previously represented by a voluntary association, will elect an executive board, which in turn will appoint representatives to the central council. After the central body has decided upon the quota for a district for a stated period the district board will divide the allocation as between different collieries.

Some of the schemes may be in operation before November 1, and it is the intention to have them all in force in time for as much experience as possible to be gained of their effects before December 1, the day appointed for the limitation of the hours of work underground to 7½ a shift. Apart from the situation created by the statutory obligation to alter, where necessary, the length of the working day, various agreements covering wages and conditions in the coalfields come to an end within the next few months, and new agreements will have to be negotiated. In South Wales, where the agreement expires at the end of this year, an adjourned conference of representatives of the employers and the miners is to be held on September 30, and it is probable that this will be made the occasion for raising the question of the "spread-over" of hours on a calculation of 90 hours to the fortnight as an alternative to, or in modification of, proposals which the owners are expected to present for wage reductions.

AIR MAIL TO AUSTRALIA

DIFFICULTIES RAISED BY INDIAN GOVERNMENT

If the air mail route is to be extended towards the end of next year from Karachi through India to Singapore and Australia, serious difficulties will have to be overcome. Negotiations concerning the India section were begun two years ago, but they led to no conclusion, and they have not advanced since then. An important part of the route has been surveyed, both for land aeroplanes and for flying boats, and the plans of Imperial Airways for the extended service could easily be completed if the company could obtain the authority of the Indian Government to operate it and arrive at a satisfactory arrangement as to subsidy.

The only gap now remaining in fact is that over Indian territory. Unlike the authorities along the Cape route through Africa, the Indian Government is still unwilling to assist in preserving unified control of the Empire routes by entrusting the Indian section to Imperial Airways. It would prefer rather to operate the service itself between Karachi and Singapore and to leave the rest of the route to Australia to be continued as best may be. Imperial Airways were unable to accept an arrangement which would leave them with two services isolated from each other, and are still not in a position to contemplate the operation of an Empire route with a missing central link.

SURVEY WORK

No obstacles have been placed in the way of the project on any other part of the route. The Dutch authorities have offered no opposition to the use of the Dutch East Indies, though they are about to open their own service to those colonies. Other preparations have also been made. Over a year ago Imperial Airways sent out a representative who surveyed the route between Calcutta and Rangoon and prepared a report which satisfied the company that land machines could be used on that section. This year, in the course of Service exercises, R.A.F. flying-boats not only surveyed the coast along that piece of the route for suitable harbours and landing-places, but maintained for a few weeks a regular service, flying to schedule in all kinds of weather and proving that a flying-boat service can be operated if it is thought desirable.

The completion of the scheme now depends on the attitude of India, which has shown no sign up to the present of attempting to reach a reasonable settlement. Meanwhile the French are operating a service through India to Indo-China and the Dutch service from Amsterdam to the Dutch East Indies is due to start on Thursday. The Postmaster-General was urged last year by the Australian and New Zealand section of the London Chamber of Commerce to extend the India air mail towards Australia at least, and Imperial Airways have allowed in their estimates for the extension next year, but nothing more can be done towards achieving this until a satisfactory arrangement for operating the line in India is reached.

GALES IN THE NORTH

DAMAGE BY FLOOD

FURTHER STORMS PREDICTED

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

A depression that was centred over St. George's Channel on Wednesday evening moved north-eastward to Northern England during the night and became much more intense. It caused exceptionally bad weather in the north, especially around the Irish Sea. There was little or nothing to indicate that anything out of the ordinary was to be expected at the time that the depression was over St. George's Channel.

About an inch and a half of rain had fallen during the day at several places in Cornwall, but this is not very unusual in the circumstances at this time of the year, and several of the many intense depressions that followed a similar path last autumn gave more rain in the south-west and yet yielded very little farther north. The largest amount recorded was in Douglas, Isle of Man, where nearly 3in. were measured. All this fell within the period 6 p.m. Wednesday to 10 a.m. yesterday. Such an amount is very rarely recorded in so short a time, even in a severe thunderstorm in hot weather, except at mountain stations.

The official forecasts are for stormy and wet weather extending from Ireland to reach all districts in the course of to-day, and any subsequent improvement is expected to be of short duration.

STORM HAVOC IN SCOTLAND

In Glasgow many streets were transformed into rivers as a result of the heavy rain. A large wall surrounding a site on which a new school is being built collapsed in Stoneyhurst-street, and buried alive the night watchman in his hut. The man, Peter Kelly, 68, of Govanhill-street, was dead when taken out.

At Stranraer rain fell in torrents, and rivers and burns were soon in flood. In several parts roads and harvest fields were flooded, sheaves of corn floating in the water. A landslip occurred on the main road between Stranraer and Glasgow near Bennane Head, and all road traffic was diverted via Colmonell. Heavy seas were running in the Irish Channel and Loch Ryan, and a small motor-boat was swept from its moorings and driven ashore near Stranraer Harbour.

At St. Andrews J. Lindsay, a 14-year-old message boy, had a narrow escape when attempting to cross a bridge on his cycle. Water from the burn swept across the bridge, and when he was half-way over the bridge he was caught by the current and swept into the stream. The boy gripped on to his cycle and was swept into an eddy, where his plight was seen by a contractor, who helped him to safety.

Swansea public libraries and central police station were flooded in the basements owing to a sewer giving way beneath the rush of water. Firemen were engaged for five hours pumping the water out.

Shipping on the Tyne was interfered with by a strong gale. Four vessels broke adrift from their moorings, but were eventually made fast again by tugs without much damage being done.

Considerable damage was done by the storm on the ground at Liverpool on which the railway centenary celebrations are being held. Tents were blown down by the wind, electric wires were strewn about the ground and are lamps smashed, and the front of a circus was blown down. The ground was covered with water to a depth of several inches.

The Isle of Man was visited on Wednesday night by the greatest storm in living memory. Two and three-quarter inches of rain fell at Douglas in six hours. All the low-lying lands were flooded, trees were uprooted, walls undermined, and bridges broken. Nineteen sheep and lambs were swept away by the flood near Douglas. At a laundry works hampers of linen were swamped and the factory was 5ft. deep in water and mud. At Castletown two ships broke from their moorings and drifted down the harbour until pulled up by the bridge. At Peel a fishing vessel was driven ashore.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Shaw, Lord Thomson, Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Addison, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, Mr. Lansbury.

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

The Cabinet met yesterday morning, and in the afternoon the Prime Minister saw Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Lothian at 10, Downing-street. Mr. Snowden was also present, and it is understood that, in addition to the unemployment problem, other questions were discussed. The Cabinet will meet again to-day.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 8)

THEATRES

Ambassadors	THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Cambridge	CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE	8.15
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Daly's	ELDORADO	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	THE FAR-OFF HILLS	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
New	RICHARD III.	8
Palace	FREDERICA	8.15
Piccadilly	OPEN YOUR EYES	8.15
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	SEXTON BLAKE	8.15
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE	8.30
The Old Vic	HENRY IV.	7.45
Victoria Palace	VICTORIA VANITIES	8.15
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	8.10
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9

CONCERT

Queen's Hall	B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	8

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	MAN TROUBLE	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	ROUND THE WORLD IN 80 MINUTES	12 to 11
Capitol	HELL'S ISLAND	12 to 11
Carlton	THE BIG POND	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	DAWN PATROL	2.30 & 8.30
Empire	THE BIG HOUSE	12 to 12
Kensington	RIO RITA	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	FRENCH LEAVE	2 to 11
New Gallery	COMMON CLAY	2 to 11
Plaza	MAN FROM WYOMING	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	PALESTINE	2.30, 5.45, & 8.15
Regal	THE LOVE WALTZ	1 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	RIO RITA	12 to 11.45
Tivoli	RAFFLES	12.30 to 11

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind south-westerly, moderate or fresh, backing and increasing; fair early; rain later; moderate temperature.

Week-end Forecast.—Rain at times; bright periods; moderate temperature. (p. 12)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The setting up of a National Council of Industry and Commerce is proposed by a group of prominent industrialists, whose chairman is Sir William Morris. (p. 10)

Heavy gales swept the country during Wednesday night and yesterday morning, and considerable damage was done by flood. Nearly 3in. of rain fell in a short time at Douglas, Isle of Man. (p. 10)

Colliery owners representing the various district associations met in London yesterday and authorized the submission to the Board of Trade of a draft central coal marketing scheme required by the Coal Mines Act. (p. 10)

Wireless sets operated entirely from the electric mains are the outstanding feature of the National Radio Exhibition which opens to-day at Olympia. (p. 7)

The final Exercise of the present season of Army training on Salisbury Plain begins to-day, with operations by troops of the Aldershot and Southern Commands. (p. 12)

Various aspects of the Mental Treatment Act are discussed by the Board of Control in their Report for 1929. (p. 12)

Winter services will be introduced by the railway companies on Monday, when important alterations will take effect. (p. 7)

In an address yesterday Sir Samuel Hoare advocated higher speeds for air mail services and greater cooperation with other forms of transport. (p. 6)

Criticism of the British Medical Association's scheme for a national medical service was expressed by Mr. Frank Lewis, of Bristol, in his presidential address to the National Conference of Friendly Societies at Blackpool yesterday. (p. 7)

Arlington-row, a group of cottages at Bibury, has been handed over to the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society for preservation. (p. 12)

Reductions in the charges for ordinary and deferred telegrams to South Africa and South America as from October 1 are announced by Imperial and International Communications, Limited. (p. 7)

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh has received a letter from the Prime Minister in connexion with the Government proposal for the erection of a block of offices on the site of the Calton gaol in Edinburgh. (p. 7)

At the congress of the International Federation of Professional Workers in London yesterday the principle of a seven-hour day for non-manual workers was agreed to. Approval was also expressed of the five-day week as a desirable development of industrial and professional employment. (p. 12)

Mr. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, has written to Sir Ernest Petter in reply to his letter resigning from the Board of Trade Advisory Council. (p. 7)

The opening session of the second British Glass Convention was held yesterday at Buxton. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Our Berlin Correspondent says stories are being circulated, mostly from Communist sources, that since the election the "storm detachments" of the National-Socialists have been training with renewed energy for street fighting. (p. 10)

There were disorderly scenes in Bombay yesterday owing to the attempts of pickets, for the most part women, to prevent electors from voting in the election of the Legislative Council. There were many clashes with the police and a number of casualties. (p. 10)

The French Cabinet yesterday discussed the Government's arrangements and policy in connexion with the new Budget. It is understood that owing to rigid economies and various other reforms a deficit has been avoided. (p. 9)

In the second part of the statement handed to the Swedish Scientific Commission Dr. Stubbendorff completes the story of his search for the Andrée relics, relating what he found in the store depôt. (p. 10)

It is understood that the return of the British Concession at Amoy to China will be on the same terms as governed the rendition of the British Concession at Chinkiang. Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, has put forth proposals on the subject of extra-territoriality which will require study by the Chinese Government. (p. 10)

The first public session of the 61st League Council was held at Geneva yesterday, when various minor matters were dealt with. (p. 9)

Mr. Fenton, acting Prime Minister of Australia, questioned yesterday on the financial situation, declared that further taxation was unavoidable. (p. 10)

SPORT

The America's Cup was retained by the United States at Newport, Rhode Island, yesterday, when Enterprise beat Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock V. in the fourth race of the series. (p. 10)

The Western Race Meeting was continued at Ayr yesterday, and a meeting was concluded at Yarmouth. (p. 5)

The match at Billiards between Lindrum and Falkiner (who receives 8,000 in a fortnight's play) was continued at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday, when Falkiner was just over 1,000 points ahead. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on Cheaper Cable Rates; Calico Printers' Meeting; Leopoldina Dividend Policy; A Rubber Financing Proposal; A Peril of the Sea; and East African Shipping Services. (p. 16)

In Lombard-street yesterday loans remained in an abundant supply, and this condition, coupled with the publication of a strong Bank return, made the discount market easy. Sterling was steady in terms of the principal foreign currencies. A further rise of ¼d. to 17d. per oz. took place in the price of silver. (p. 18)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday British Funds were firm. German loans weakened. Home Railway stocks were steady, but South American Railway securities fell further. Industrial shares were easier as a rule, United Molasses being weak. South African Mining shares received support. (p. 16)

A NATIONAL WHEAT POLICY

In the important article on wheat policy printed on this page LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RUGGLES-BRISE has outlined the main principles of a scheme by which British mills would in future be required to grind specified quotas both of home-grown and of Empire-grown wheat, leaving the balance to be ground from wheat grown in foreign countries. The scheme is intended to be complementary to what is acknowledged to be the very practical, definite, and valuable assistance recently promised to the arable farmer by MR. BALDWIN, which included a guaranteed price for wheat. It aims, indeed, at assuring to both the British and the Dominion farmer a market as well as a reasonable price for his wheat. The hopefulness of the proposal at the present moment is that all three political parties seem at last to have realized that in the national interest agriculture must by some means be saved from the ruin with which it is threatened, and also that some members of the Labour and Conservative Parties are at one in thinking that the quota system for wheat is at least worth consideration as perhaps the most promising of the suggested remedies. It is also generally agreed that, in spite of the smallness of the amount raised in this country in comparison with the amount consumed, wheat is and must be maintained as the pivotal crop of arable agriculture; and that only by making it worth the farmer's while to grow it can the proper balance between arable and grass farming be restored. In his speech at Swindon in August the MINISTER of AGRICULTURE admitted that at to-day's prices most of our wheat crop—like potatoes and black currants—has to be sold by the growers for less than the cost of production. He believes now that it would be possible to afford a secure home market for wheat—and so to make it reasonably sure that the good cultivator will be able to count on a fair return for his labour—by the compulsory absorption of the home product of good quality through the quota system.

So far, DR. ADDISON'S present views are in accordance with those of COLONEL RUGGLES-BRISE and of others, notably our contemporary the *Morning Post*, who have advocated the adoption of this particular policy. But at this point he definitely parts company with Conservative opinion. He persists in coupling with the quota system the well-worn Labour remedy of import boards and bulk purchase, both of which, as COLONEL RUGGLES-BRISE points out, are pure Socialism, open to all the disadvantages which have proved fatal where the State has attempted to control, with the taxpayers' money, the purchase, distribution, and exchange of a commodity of universal consumption. It cannot too strongly be insisted that the inevitable result of an import board is the establishment of a Government monopoly and the institution of State trading. To this, as was proved by bitter experience during the War and confirmed five years ago by the almost unanimous decisions of the Royal Commission on Food Prices, there are on economic, political, administrative, and diplomatic grounds grave and insuperable objections. It is claimed for the scheme described to-day by COLONEL RUGGLES-BRISE that it would be a far simpler method of solving the problem than the Government proposal of import boards, or in other words that it would be free from the inherent defects of the policy of State trading. A further and highly important recommendation is that thanks to the recent rationalization of the milling industry the internal machinery of the scheme could be worked by the Millers' Mutual Association—representing the whole of the flour-milling industry—without any great measure of supervision. When the Association was formed just a year ago, after careful consideration by the leading millers, price-fixing was definitely excluded from the scope of its activities. Its primary object was the reduction of the costs of manufacture and delivery by improved organization. But that is no reason why it should not serve another and possibly still more useful purpose as a ready-made instrument well adapted for carrying out some of the principal details of the quota system.

At present, as COLONEL RUGGLES-BRISE reminds us, roughly thirteen per cent. of the wheat milled in this country is grown in the United Kingdom, the balance being provided in almost equal proportions by the Dominions and foreign countries. Under the quota system the home and Dominion percentages would be increased and the foreign percentage would be diminished, to the obvious advantage of British and Dominion growers. In the autumn of each year, as soon as the harvest was known, the quota for home-grown wheat would be fixed by a Statutory Commission. The price also would be fixed, either annually or for a period of years, and with the cost of production at its present level would probably be about 55s. a quarter. The mills would pay the farmer the guaranteed price—arrangements being made for variations according to quality and the merchants' commission—and would present the farmers' receipts to the Government, who would pay to the mills the difference between the guaranteed price and the comparable value of home-grown wheat fixed in relation to the price of world wheat delivered to ports of the United Kingdom. The quota for Empire-grown wheat would, it is suggested, be fixed by the Government after consultation with the Dominions at an Imperial Economic Conference. In their case it is not thought that the fixing of a price would be necessary, since they would be receiving a larger and preferential share of our home market. The British farmer, for his part, would receive a price fixed in accordance with his cost of production by means of a subsidy; the miller would continue to buy British wheat at the comparable world price, but would be paid the difference by the State, and at the same time would be free to buy a proportion of his wheat from foreign countries. DR. ADDISON has so far confined his remarks on the quota to home-grown wheat and has not touched on the question of imported flour, but the scheme described by COLONEL RUGGLES-BRISE postulates that so soon as our treaty engagements permit, the importation of foreign flour must be altogether prohibited. If that is done the whole scheme, it is believed, will be watertight. It will do all that can be done to maintain wheat as the pivotal crop, will give the British wheat producer everything for which he has asked, will provide the miller with an extra amount of offal, and will offer important advantages to the Dominion grower without taxing wheat or destroying the grain trade or incurring the evils of State purchase, besides which, because it will not alter the world price of wheat, it will not increase the cost of the loaf over the counter. In declaring his conversion to the quota principle DR. ADDISON has taken a great step forward. If he and the whole of his party will look a little farther ahead, if they can only be convinced that all these advantages may be gained without taxing imported wheat, without destroying the grain trade, and without incurring the evils inseparable from State purchase, it should be possible for Parliament by agreeing on a common wheat policy to take the biggest step that can be taken towards the restoration of arable farming to its rightful and essential position in the economy of the State and of the Empire.

Mental Disease

On July 10 last the Mental Treatment Bill received the Royal Assent. That day, therefore, marks the beginning of a new epoch in the treatment of mental disease in this country and may well come to be looked upon as one of the brightest in the story of British medicine. For the new Act, by ordaining means of treatment and giving powers to local authorities to adopt these means, opens the way to achievements in therapy which, there is good reason to think, cannot now be deferred. In the Annual Report of the Board of Control, of which a summary appears in another column to-day, an account is given of the main provisions of the new Act and of the probable effect of these provisions. It is pointed out that, from now onwards, five distinct classes of patients will be recognized and treated. Of these the first class is easily the most important from the point of view of preventive medicine, since it consists of those victims of mental sickness who can receive adequate treatment at an out-patient clinic. The new Act gives statutory recognition to the out-patient treatment of mental illness, and the Board of Control, with a wisdom which is likely to commend itself to all, urges that there are obvious advantages in conducting such treatment at clinics situated in voluntary hospitals. Patients, as is pointed out, will more readily resort to a centre which is not definitely associated in their mind with mental disorder, but which is associated with the cure of disease, while other patients who, without knowing it, stand in need of treatment by a psychiatrist, will come under the observation of the medical staff in the ordinary course of work. The out-patient clinic will thus serve the double purpose of affording means of recognizing mental diseases in their earliest stages and of freeing the recipient of treatment from any kind of stigma.

From the out-patient clinic it should be, for severe cases, an easy step to the wards as "voluntary patients." This is the object of the Act and the hope and intention of the Board of Control. There are, the Board urges, many cases which could with advantage be treated in teaching hospitals and in those voluntary hospitals that are large enough to have wards for nervous and mental disorders. This method applies to the third class of patient—namely, the "temporary patient"—as well as to the second or "voluntary" class. Temporary patients are those who, because their diseases make them temporarily unfit to exercise their wills, can be detained for short periods, under strict safeguards, without certification. In all other respects they resemble the voluntary patients; and, given adequate treatment, cure is probable. The Board is specially concerned that, where these temporary patients are admitted to public mental hospitals, they should enter a separate admission hospital, equipped with modern resources, and entirely separate from, "preferably out of sight of," the main building. They ought in no circumstances to be brought into contact with chronic cases of noisy or degraded habits, association with whom is so distressing and harmful to newly admitted patients. To what extent this evil is avoided must depend on the view taken by local authorities of their new responsibility. If they persist in placing curable cases in the same wards with incurable the whole object of the Act will be defeated. The Board of Control is not able to compel local authorities to carry out their duties in any particular way and there is no doubt that, in some few instances, opposition to its recommendations will be encountered. In these cases the force of public opinion is the only effective remedy. Once the public realizes that the alternative to the segregation of curable patients is the indiscriminate herding of them with the most advanced and hopeless cases, action will not long be deferred by even the most unenlightened local body.

But it is not enough to provide accommodation; treatment, to be effective, must be administered by men and women possessed of special knowledge and training. This rule applies to the work of the out-patient clinics as well as to the work in the wards. It applies also to the work of "after care" by which the benefits obtained in hospital can so often be made permanent. Voluntary hospitals will extend their usefulness both as teaching centres and as centres for research if they appoint psychiatrists to their out-door as well as to their indoor staffs. At present, as the Board of Control points out, the amount of teaching which the undergraduate student receives in psychiatry is lamentably inadequate. The Board believes that if teaching is to be improved the staff of the mental hospital should be associated with any treatment given at the voluntary hospital. Association will be beneficial to the staffs of both hospitals, for the treatment of mental and physical diseases in watertight compartments in the past has, by common consent, hindered the progress of medical knowledge. The new Act allows local authorities to make provision for after-care either directly or through existing voluntary bodies, and thus brings the fifth class of patient, the newly recovered, within its scope. The fourth class, the cases in which certification has been found necessary, derives less help than the others from the new Act. It is much to be hoped that these severely afflicted patients will be the object of further classification so that less serious may be separated from more serious cases, and a misfortune, the sadness of which cannot be exaggerated, rendered as easy as possible to bear. The Board of Control is rightly determined to encourage and support research work on mental disease. In such work lies the best hope for all the classes of the afflicted.

The Radio Exhibition

For the broadcast listener, whether he be of a technical turn or not, there could be no more interesting experience than a visit to the National Radio Exhibition which opens at Olympia to-day. This Exhibition, which is organized by the Radio Manufacturers' Association, has now become recognized as the annual expression of the year's progress in the design of wireless receivers as well as a seasonal fillip to business in what has now become an industry of very great importance. It is to the great credit of British radio manufacturers that they are always producing something that is better in the way of new valves and new receivers, and that no listener in search of the latest and best in such products ever thinks of buying foreign goods. As our Wireless Correspondent points out in another column, the outstanding feature of the Exhibition is the adoption on the part of the wireless receiver designers of a policy of "all from the mains." For listeners who have an electric supply—and with the opening up of the grid system in this country the number is happily increasing—the installation of an all-electric receiver banishes once for all the troublesome charging of accumulators, while at the same time it ensures that the electrical pressures supplied to the set are just those appropriate for the best reproduction. Some time ago many people thought that the running of a wireless set from the electric mains was an operation of some danger, but it is now quite certain that the modern all-electric set is really just as safe as any ordinary household electrical appliance.

It is not always realized how profound is the influence of the work of the manufacturers of the thermionic valve on the progress of the design of wireless receivers. The multi-electrode thermionic valve of to-day seems an imposing structure compared with the original Fleming two-electrode valve of twenty-five years ago, and its evolution is one of the most striking of all the recent advances made in the art of electrical communication. In this evolution the British manufacturer has played no small part. Always well known for the high quality and reliability of his products, he has on more than one occasion been first in the field with developments which have influenced the manufacture of thermionic valves the whole world over. The announcement of another characteristic of the Exhibition noted by our Correspondent will doubtless bring disappointment to a few but at the same time relief to many. The modern receiver, we are told, has fewer knobs to twist. Who, indeed, has not suffered at the hands of the enthusiastic knob-twister? How often has he been exhorted to let well alone? With three and sometimes four handles to turn there were endless permutations and combinations for him to try. The modern receiver has only one tuning control, and it requires no expert knowledge to turn it. It is said indeed that by the application of a certain device it is possible for a child, by turning one knob, to turn three condensers simultaneously, a task which was certainly beyond the capacity of the two-handed knob-twister. At the same time we are told that these simpler tuning devices have been vested with greater selecting power.

It should not, however, be thought that the Exhibition is meant only for those whose interest is in the programme, and not for those who are interested in the manner of its electrical reproduction. For the home-constructor there is an embarrassing selection of components of all kinds from which sets worked by a battery or driven from the mains can be made. For those who wish to be assured of success from the outset some well-known firms are exhibiting kit sets of parts which require only simple assembling to produce a finished receiver of up-to-date design. Lastly, a matter of no small moment in these days, the Exhibition shows that the manufacturer, in spite of the improvements in the value of the goods offered, has been able to effect an all-round reduction in prices, so that the motto of this year's Exhibition might very well be "Your listening will cost you less." It only remains for the public to support enthusiastically the efforts of this very deserving and wholly British industry.

MIGRATION OF SWIFTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Having been born in the next house in 1882 and having lived here all my life, I have closely observed the migration of the colony of swifts which build in the neighbouring church spire. The date I look for their departure is August 15. This year I counted about 30 flying in the evening sky on August 19. I was too preoccupied to note if they lingered longer.

Yours faithfully,
LAWRENCE HOLT (Lord Mayor of Liverpool).

52, Ullet-road, Liverpool, Sept. 16.

THE TREASURE HUNTERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I write, on behalf of some of the owners of buildings in this district, to inquire if any of your readers can enlighten us as to what mineral wealth, hidden treasure, or other valuable deposits are hidden in the depths of the ground near or under our offices. There must be something of extraordinary interest somewhere.

For some three months mining operations, accompanied with the usual impediments of hydraulic drills, slag heaps, &c., have filled the road. Yesterday morning to our great content the last bit of asphalt had been put down, beautifully smoothed and in every way perfect, and we rejoiced at the great peace. 'Tis true, when we arrived at our offices the barriers were still up to prevent traffic spoiling the still warm asphalt, but at midday these were removed. Judge of our interest, however, when at 5 o'clock last night another fine body of miners arrived and proceeded to drive three new shafts in identically the same place. Will Mr. Snowden tax our unexpected additional increment values if gold, coal, or only a defective drain pipe is discovered?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FREDERICK J. B. GARDNER.

94, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, Sept. 16.

THE INDUSTRIAL VOTE

NORTH AND SOUTH IN POLITICS

LORD EUSTACE PERCY'S REPLY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Vivian Henderson's letter perhaps calls for some reply from me, but he must forgive me if I decline to be drawn into a fictitious controversy with him. He has probably not seen the full text of my letter to my chairman. In one passage of that letter I expressly disclaimed any intention of laying down a policy for the Conservative Party as a whole. In another, I pointed out that farmers, both here and in the Dominions, would probably require a more effective preference in the British market than could be given them by import duties on foreign foodstuffs, and I drew attention (not for the first time) to the alternative policies mentioned by Sir Vivian.

For the rest, let me only add this. On Sir Vivian's premises no political discussion is possible. If every politician's views are to be discounted as being little more than a chameleon-like adaptation to his environment, neither Sir Vivian's views nor mine can be worth a moment's consideration by serious people. If the grand problem of redressing the Parliamentary balance between the non-industrial south and the industrial north is to be solved by placing a certain number of chameleons against a more suitable background, the electorate may well doubt whether Parliamentary government is worth saving. If, on the other hand, politicians are not chameleons but men with views of their own, we shall, I hope, cease to argue that things which can more easily be said in Hastings than in Hull ought, for that reason, not to be said at all. For the real difficulty of redressing the Parliamentary balance surely lies in the fact that the policies which can be more easily advocated in the non-industrial south include all the measures which are most necessary to save the industrial north.

Yours faithfully,
EUSTACE PERCY.

Albury, Sept. 16.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There are two facts in your admirable leading article of to-day which should be written in letters of fire before every voter in the country: first, that there are now approaching 2,250,000 unemployed, being over 1,000,000 more than when the Government took office 18 months ago; secondly, that the Government has no remedy. The first fact is bad enough; the second fact is damning.

There is, however, a third fact which is even worse. Everybody knows that before long the Conservative Party will be returned to power with a mandate to alter our fiscal system to bring it into line with those of foreign countries and to protect and encourage employment here. I do not merely refer to the safeguarding by the last Conservative Government of some eight or ten insignificant industries: I refer to our determination to carry out this policy on a large and, if necessary, upon a complete scale.

But the Government, aware of the two facts I have mentioned, has adopted a third policy at Geneva. "We have no remedy," say Mr. Snowden and Mr. Graham, "but we will spike the guns of the only remedy there is." And they have deliberately entered into a treaty stabilizing tariffs at their present position, which means stabilizing the policy of free imports in this country. They have done this knowing all the time that they are a minority Government and with no long to live even at that.

I have not been in close touch recently with the leader of my party, who I believe is still at Aix, and I have no right to speak for the party as a whole. But speaking purely as an individual who has had some responsibility for the maintenance of Conservative principles for many years past, and speaking, as I believe, with the support of 95 per cent. of our party, I say at once that I decline to admit the right of a minority Government, discredited as it is by its abundant failure, to embarrass the incoming Government by this Tariff Truce Treaty. I claim the right of our party to institute a new and definite policy of protection both of employer and employed, and I think it right to give this notification to any other Government which may think of joining in this treaty with the view of maintaining an open market in Great Britain for the dumping of their products, from slave-grown wheat to cheaply produced iron and steel, that their plans will not be accepted and that we shall denounce the treaty at the earliest possible moment.

Again I say that in making this declaration I speak as an individual—but I believe as an individual who would in this respect be supported by our party, and indeed I have no reason to doubt that my colleagues in the late Cabinet would share my view.

Yours, &c.,
BRENTFORD.

70, Queen's-gate, S.W.7, Sept. 17.

THE FINANCE OF TAXATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Bailey, in his admirable letter to you of Monday last, suggests that the politicians should "execute a change of front"; but I fear that this is too much to expect, for politicians are elected to do what they are told.

It is their masters who must change; and what I think is wanted is that someone who is not a politician and can speak with authority (like Sir Otto Niemeyer, who has dealt so faithfully with Australia) should take this country in hand and tell the electorate what they ought to do, and why.

I remember that a distinguished American once said that the British workmen were the best in the world and the worst led; and the result of this leading has been that the employed classes have as a whole done nothing to restore the prosperity of the country on which their very existence depends. For the average of real wages is as high as it was before the War, and in addition they receive the benefits of greatly increased "social services," the cost of which depletes the industries on which they live.

As Mr. Bailey intimates, the actual form which "the change of front" should take is not of primary importance, but it seems clear that if 97½ per cent. of the population (which is the estimated figure of the employed classes) refuse to shoulder their share of the burden, the outlook, if not for them, at least for their children, is very black.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HUNSDON.

Briggens, Ware, Herts, Sept. 17.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S "THANK YOU"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The more one travels about among the nations of the world, the more one realizes that courtesy is an international quality.

I have just returned from America, and among other acts of hospitality lavished upon me were as follows:—A millionaire placed his house at my disposal wherein I could write undisturbed for as long as I desired. Another placed a motor-car entirely at my command. And a couple living in a small apartment gave up their bedroom and slept in an extemporary bed in the drawing-room. Thankfulness is another international quality and I owe mine to Mr. P. Arden Hall's countrymen.

I am, &c.,
G. LENTHAL CHEATLE.

117, Harley-street, W.1, Sept. 18.

A WHEAT QUOTA

HOME AND EMPIRE SCHEME

GUARANTEED PRICE AND MARKET

(By Lt.-Col. E. A. Ruggles-Brise, M.P.)

The Government has expressed a desire to assist both the home farmer and the Dominion farmer in regard to wheat by means of an Import Board, the details of which are to be submitted to the Imperial Conference. It is to be doubted if the public realize the implications of such a policy. It is pure Socialism and open to all the objections which have everywhere proved fatal where the State has attempted to control, with the taxpayers' money, the purchase, distribution, and exchange of a commodity of universal consumption. An Import Board means a Government monopoly, not only for the purchase of all wheat, but probably of most other cereals as well, because different cereals are for many purposes interchangeable. We had such an Import Board during the War—the Wheat Commission—and if anyone will read its history by Sir William Beveridge they will find that such a monopoly means not only control of the import trade, but control of the milling industry and the baking industry as well. In fact, to make an Import Board efficacious would mean the reimposition of War-time control in its multitudinous ramifications.

The Royal Commission on Wheat Prices reported on the impracticability of any such policy. What was possible, though irksome, in time of war would be very extravagant and dangerous under normal trade conditions. Our grain trade would be destroyed, the Import Board would be the target of every foreign wheat speculator, and our Government would be involved in commercial wrangles which would add formidable difficulties to the path of diplomacy. And we should be sacrificing the expert handling of wheat for the paralysing rigidity of a Government Department. Is it conceivable that the present Parliament can endorse such a policy, or that it should command the support of the nation?

A DUAL OBJECT

At long last it is now definitely recognized by nearly all shades of opinion that in the national interest British agriculture must be preserved. At the same time, it is clearly necessary to our own export trade that we should buy increasingly our further needs of foodstuffs from the Empire in exchange for our manufactures. As regards assisting British agriculture the recent pronouncements by the Leader of the Conservative Party offer the arable farmer very practical, definite, and valuable assistance, especially in regard to the promise of a guaranteed price for wheat. There remains, however, the necessity of assuring to him also a market. This, too, is what is required by the Empire farmer. To achieve this dual object the scheme described below is submitted as being a far simpler method of solving the problem than that of Import Boards, and it is largely made simple by the rationalization of the milling industry which has recently been completed in this country.

Roughly speaking, the wheat milled in this country is on an average derived from the following sources:—

United Kingdom	13 per cent.
Dominions	44 " "
Foreign	43 " "

Owing to the above-mentioned organization of the milling industry it would be possible to enact that British mills shall in future grind a specified quota of home-grown wheat and a specified quota of Empire-grown wheat, leaving the balance to be ground from foreign-grown wheat. The internal machinery of the scheme could be worked by the Milling Association itself without any great measure of supervision. As regards home-grown wheat, the following procedure would give all that farmers have asked for:—

As soon as the harvest were known, *i.e.*, every September, a Statutory Commission would fix the quota for home-grown wheat. This could either be per month (as in Germany) or for longer periods. The price would also be fixed and could either be varied annually with the cost of production, or fixed for a period of years by the Government. With cost of production as at present, it is likely to be in the neighbourhood of 55s. The mills would pay the farmer the guaranteed price (machinery being provided for variations according to quality and for merchants' commission) and would take a receipt from the farmer. These receipts the mills would present to the Government, by whom they would be reimbursed the difference between the guaranteed price and the comparable value of home-grown wheat fixed in relation to the price of world wheat delivered to U.K. ports.

The first quota for home-grown wheat fixed by the Statutory Commission would probably be about 15 per cent., to allow for an increase. Thereafter, if the guaranteed price were sufficiently attractive, the percentage would rise. It is not likely to exceed 25 per cent. in the early years of the scheme.

EMPIRE CONSULTATION

As regards Empire-grown wheat, it is suggested that the Government should fix an Empire quota after consulting the Dominions at an Imperial Economic Conference. If the following conditions were observed the scheme should work well:—

1. In the first instance the quota fixed should cover the *whole Empire* and not relate to particular Dominions. Dominions would therefore continue to compete for their share of our valuable market as now, but their share would be increased at the expense of foreign competitors.

2. The combined home-grown quota and Empire quota should not exceed, say, 85 or 90 per cent. of our total requirements. A margin of our home requirements of wheat is thus left open to the free competition of foreign countries, as for instance Argentina.

3. To avoid undue dislocation the Empire quota should be gradually raised from year to year and not immediately fixed at the maximum ultimately desirable.

Meanwhile the British farmer would receive a price fixed in accordance with his cost of production by means of a subsidy, while the miller would continue to buy British wheat at comparable "world price," being reimbursed the "difference" by the State. If these conditions were observed, it is submitted that the "world price" would be preserved and dislocation of the grain trade avoided. It would not be necessary to fix any price with the Dominions. Our offer to them would consist of a larger and preferential share of our home market.

The danger of the Canadian, or any other, wheat pool trying to hold up the price against us can be dismissed as almost impossible. The wheat pool would have to hold up world prices in order to do so. This was attempted in 1929, and it has cost Canadian farmers some £50,000,000. The attempt is not likely to be repeated. It is not sufficiently realized that when wheat is sold at Winnipeg to international buyers its ultimate destination is often unknown. A very small rise or fall in price or a slight alteration in the requirements of any importing country at any moment is sufficient to divert a cargo by wireless in mid-Atlantic. Any possibility of a corner would, however, be avoided by the British Government's retaining the right to suspend the quota should any "hold up" be attempted.

The form of preference, then, that we should be offering the Dominions by this means would be an assured and increased market at world prices. That this would be a very important

advantage to them can be seen from the figures already quoted. At present the Dominions send us about 44 per cent. of our wheat requirements. By gradually raising the quota we could lift it up in a few years to 66 per cent. Even at present low world prices such a result would mean increased wheat purchases from Empire countries amounting to about £15,000,000 annually. In this increase both Canada and Australia would share. Their wheats being of a different nature and being harvested at different times make them complementary as well as competitive. India is gradually consuming more of her own wheat and is ceasing to be a wheat exporter, but in some years may have an exportable surplus. There would be nothing to prevent her from competing for a share of the Empire quota.

Thus a very important advantage could be offered to the Dominions, without taxing wheat, without destroying the grain trade, and without State purchase with all its attendant evils. (It may be mentioned that in spite of what has been said in some quarters as to the decline and transformation of the grain trade, and although it is true that conditions are always gradually changing, the trade does continue to function in full vigour.)

The fact that under this scheme the British mills will be free to buy a proportion of wheat from foreign countries, even when the maximum home-grown Empire quotas have been attained, will be especially valuable to Argentina, a country in which we have special interests, and will also tend to maintain a world wheat market.

A further point must be considered—imported flour. We annually import about 10,000,000cwt. of flour, which is equivalent to about 9¼ per cent. of our bread consumption. Of this 63 per cent. comes from the Empire and 37 per cent. from foreign countries. It is clear that if British mills are to be interfered with to the extent postulated by this scheme imported flour cannot be left untouched. As regards Empire countries, it would probably be found necessary only to limit the amount of quota wheat which they could send us as flour, but foreign flour would have to be prohibited as soon as our treaty engagements permitted. We have ample milling capacity in these islands and the offals would be welcome to farmers.

PIVOT OF AGRICULTURE

Wheat growing, in spite of its decline in this country, still remains the pivot of agriculture, and the grass farmer will receive indirectly assistance almost equal to that to be received directly by the arable farmer. For instance, it is obvious that the present acute position in the milk industry can be traced directly to the fact that the wheat-grower—in despair of growing wheat at a profit—has gone into the milk business, often with little or no advantage to himself, but with certain detriment to the grass farmer with whom he now competes. A milk market almost permanently glutted is the result.

Agriculture in this country is out of balance and a restoration of the proper proportion as between arable and grass farming is an essential to a revival of prosperity. It has been computed that the ratio of production on arable as compared with grass land is as three to one, and that the ratio of employment is as five to one. On national grounds, therefore, whether through helping to redress our adverse trade balance by increasing home production or through helping to give greater employment, it is to the pivotal crop of arable agriculture that attention should first be paid.

It is submitted that the foregoing scheme provides for the British farmer both a market and a price for his wheat, and thus does far more than can be claimed for an Import Board. Neither would it cause a fraction of the disturbance to trade that an Import Board would entail. To the Dominion farmer is offered a much fuller share of the wheat required to be purchased oversea by the Mother Country. Further, the quota system offends no principle of any political party and thus offers both to British and Empire agriculture that which it most needs—namely, continuity of policy in Government action.

HOURS OF NON-MANUAL WORKERS

PLEA FOR A FIVE-DAY WEEK

The annual congress of the International Federation of Professional Workers was continued at Caxton Hall, Westminster, yesterday.

Mr. G. W. THOMSON (general secretary of the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen), speaking on rationalization, said that cartels and amalgamations did not always achieve the efficiency claimed for them. Rationalization did not always mean the improvement of plant and technique. There was certainly less close personal supervision and control in the larger establishments, and possibly a great deal less initiative was exercised among the managerial and administrative staffs.

The closing of factories under schemes of rationalization which involved the purchase of a number of less efficient plants naturally resulted in a large increase of unemployment. In Great Britain they were now keeping men in idleness at a huge expense to the State and the trade unions, while the men were losing their skill and craftsmanship.

It was decided that the Resolutions Committee should draft a resolution on the matter.

Miss DOROTHY EVANS, general secretary of the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, on behalf of the British delegation, brought forward the question of the hours of office workers. The 48-hour week, as it was understood at Geneva, was rare to the great mass of typists and clerks in England. She suggested that all the national federations should press for the 38-hour week for professional workers.

It was stated that the proposal was not practicable so far as the Continental countries were concerned, and the congress agreed to accept the principle of a seven-hour day for non-manual workers.

Mr. G. W. SMITH, general secretary of the British Federation, moved that the congress recorded its approval of the five-day week as a desirable development of industrial and professional employment, and urged affiliated bodies to work for its adoption. He said that with few exceptions support for the five-day week at present came from individual firms rather than from groups or whole industries, and those employers were usually among the enlightened and progressive industrialists. The question was now a practical one so far as non-manual workers were concerned.

The congress agreed to the resolution, with the proviso that a five-day week did not entail a longer working day or a lower wage.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD, SEPT. 18

The following College elections have been made:—

JESUS COLLEGE.—To an Exhibition in Mathematics and Physics.—A. G. TOUCH (Oundle School); to a Meyrick Scholarship (on the results of the Higher Certificate Examination of the Central Welsh Board).—J. R. WILLIAMS (Swansea Grammar School) (for Natural Science); to a Meyrick Exhibition (on the results of the Higher Certificate Examination of the Central Welsh Board).—S. R. P. SOLOMON (Newport High School) (for Classics).

MR. KAYE DON ENGAGED

Mr. Kaye Don, the racing motorist, has become engaged to Miss Florence Hoban, youngest daughter of Mr. J. W. Hoban, of Wall-street, New York, and Montclare, New Jersey, whom he met during his visit to the United States last spring, when he attempted to break the world's land speed record held by the late Sir Henry Segrave. The wedding probably will take place early next year in England. It is understood that Mr. Kaye Don does not intend to abandon racing.

ARMY TRAINING

FINAL EXERCISE ON THE PLAIN

A TEST OF MOBILITY

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

NETHERAVON, SEPT. 18

A re-sorting of the troops of the Aldershot and Southern Commands has taken place since the completion of the Third Exercise on Salisbury Plain on Tuesday. Lieutenant-General Ready's 1st Division is now intact, the 1st (Guards) Brigade having been restored to him. He also has on his side the bulk of the 11th Hussars armoured cars, of which such effective use has been made in previous operations, an additional (the 2nd) brigade of field artil-

(83/3)

lery (horsed), and the 2nd Battalion, Royal Tank Corps with their medium and light tanks, or rather with their substitutes, little Carden-Loyds. These are doing general utility work with cavalry, artillery, and infantry until (we hope before long) the proper vehicles which they are representing have been provided. They have lasted well, but they cannot be expected to last for ever, in spite of the improved driving and maintenance.

With the exception of his tanks, all the units of General Ready's (Northland) troops are normally equipped in the system still in force in an Expeditionary Force, horses and mules drawing vehicles near the fighting line; the weights on man and horse have been reduced, in order to increase their mobility, by working the services in rear with various types of fast lorry. The cavalry regiment embodied in the 1st Division is the 4th/7th Dragoon Guards. At Aldershot, as elsewhere, the divisions see their divisional cavalry only once a year, during a portion of the training season. This appears to be unavoidable for reasons of economy as long as the 1st Cavalry Brigade is concentrated at Aldershot, far from ground best suited to cavalry training on a brigade scale.

Major-General Knox, the Southland commander, has a whole cavalry division (1st and 2nd Cavalry Brigades), a squadron of the 11th Hussars Armoured Cars, the 9th (Mechanized) Field Brigade, R.A., the 7th (Experimental) Infantry Brigade, with its mechanized machine-guns and other weapons, and the new experimental "Armoured Brigade" (3rd and 5th Battalions, Royal Tank Corps). The opportunity will be offered in this, the climax and final exercise of the training season, to discover what use can be made of the comparative mobility of "oats" and "oil" in a campaign. The forces are far enough apart at the commencement for this lesson to be brought out.

In the actual scheme the frontier between Northland and Southland runs from Wicklow in Ireland *via* Aberystwyth, Hereford, and Gloucester, to westward of Marlborough, and thence to Portsmouth and Dieppe. The Irish Sea and the English Channel have been arbitrarily abolished for the purpose of the exercise. The main Northland army is concentrating in the area Chester-Marlborough; the Southland army in the area Swansea-Ilfracombe-Milford Haven. Near Netheravon has been placed an area such as wise Directors always introduce in order to ensure a battle on suitable Government ground without interfering too obviously with the freedom of the combatants. This, on the present occasion, takes the form of some valuable silver-mines privately owned, upon which the Southlanders—or some of them—depend for the sinews of war and for economic needs. The portion of the frontier most likely to come into "the picture" is indicated on the map. The forces will reach their starting points to-day.

4TH DIVISION EXERCISE

OPERATIONS STOPPED BY RAIN

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

PEASENHALL, SEPT. 18

After a night of heavy, persistent rain the 4th Division Exercise was abandoned early this morning. The attack on the high ground north of the River Yox, the third phase of yesterday's operations to which I referred last night, was carried out successfully and very quickly by the 12th Brigade, and by 7 p.m. the position had been made good. A halt was then called to consolidate the ground won, to prepare for this morning's intended advance, and to rest the troops. Later, however, rain began to fall, and at 4 o'clock this morning it was evident that further operations were out of the question.

Early this morning I saw troops of all arms marching back to their concentration points, and I was most struck by their good spirits and general bearing. The most important lesson of the Exercise is that in such close country as this a very wide margin of time must be allowed in order to stage and carry out a co-ordinated attack successfully on any position that is known to be in a state of prepared defence.

The operations yesterday were witnessed by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field-Marshal Sir George Milne; the Adjutant-General, General Sir Walter Braithwaite; the Director of Military Training, Major-General Sir Hugh Elles; and the G.O.C.-in-C., Eastern Command, General Sir Robert Whigham.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

COLONEL PIGGOTT'S NEW POST

The War Office announces that the following appointments have been approved:—

Colonel F. S. G. PIGGOTT, D.S.O., to be Deputy Military Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Selection Board, the War Office, with effect from December 15, 1930.

Colonel A. M. BOYALL, D.S.O., to be an Instructor at the Senior Officers' School, with effect from November 1, 1930.

Colonel C. G. LING, D.S.O., M.C., to be Director of Military Operations, Army Headquarters, India, with effect from November next.

Colonel Francis S. G. Piggott is employed in the Military Operations Directorate at the War Office on intelligence duties covering the American States, Near East, and Far East. He is a first class interpreter in Japanese, and has thrice done duty at Tokyo, latterly as Military Attaché. He was attached to the suite of the Crown Prince of Japan during the visit to England in 1921. In that year he was one of the staff of the delegation to the Washington Conference on the limitation of armaments. In France he was with the Fifth Army, and later the Second Army. This will be his fourth War Office appointment. Educated at Cheltenham and Woolwich, he joined the R.E. in 1901, and graduated at the Staff College in 1919.

Colonel Christopher G. Ling is also an R.E. officer at the War Office, where he controls the Staff Duties branch dealing with the provision of officers and their tests for promotion. He was at Bradfield and Coopers Hill and the Staff College, and was a chief instructor at Woolwich. He has been secretary of the Army Football Association.

"A man who deliberately gets into a car and drives when he must know he is drunk, is, in my opinion, a criminal of a bad type," said Mr. R. E. Dummett, at the Marylebone Police Court, in fining John Cunningham Porteous, 41, commercial traveller, of Nassington-road, Hampstead, £20, with five guineas costs, or two months' imprisonment, for being drunk while in charge of a motor-car in Mansfield-road, Hampstead.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

NEW DESTROYERS

Four destroyers now under construction are expected to be launched during the next three weeks. Three of them are for the Royal Navy and one for the Royal Canadian Navy. The former are the BOADICEA, at the yard of Hawthorn Leslie and Co., Hebburn-on-Tyne, on Tuesday, September 23; the BEAGLE, at the Clydebank yard of John Brown and Co., on Friday, September 26; and the BRILLIANT, at the yard of Swan Hunter and Wigham Richardson on the Tyne, on Thursday, October 9. The Canadian ship is the SKEENA, the second of two ordered from Messrs. Thornycroft at Woolston, Southampton. She is due to be launched on Friday, October 10. Her sister-ship, the SAGUENAY, was put afloat on July 11. Of the eight vessels of the Beagle class for the Royal Navy, after the foregoing launches only one will remain to be put afloat, H.M.S. BULLDOG, by the firm of Swan Hunter; her launch is expected to take place about December.

MEDITERRANEAN VISITS

Several places in the Levant will be visited by ships of the Mediterranean Fleet during the next few weeks. To-day the QUEEN ELIZABETH, flagship of Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield, should arrive at Famagusta; the aircraft-carrier EAGLE, accompanied by the AMAZON and WREN, at Haifa; the DEVONSHIRE at Mudros; and the LONDON and SUSSEX at Imbros. The RAMILLIES has already gone to Beirut, and the Fourth Destroyer Flotilla is to arrive there on September 26. Other ships of the Fleet are visiting French and Italian waters. The REVENGE, flagship of Vice-Admiral W. A. Howard Kelly (who is to be succeeded by Vice-Admiral Sir William Fisher on October 10), is at Ajaccio, Corsica; the ROYAL OAK at Sibenik; and the Third Cruiser Squadron, under Rear-Admiral A. J. Davies, at Venice, where it has replaced the Second Destroyer Flotilla, now at Fiume. The squadrons and flotillas are to reassemble at Corfu on October 22, and leave on the 29th for Malta.

H.M.S. ORMONDE

The surveying vessel ORMONDE, Commander A. G. N. Wyatt, is ordered to leave Malta for the Persian Gulf about the end of October. The ORMONDE is at present under refit. She is attached to the East Indies Station, but her surveying work takes her into other parts. Last year, in addition to surveys in the Gulf of Aden and at Malta, she carried out astronomical observations at Port Said, and an examination off the coast of Spain, as well as oceanographical observations and examinations in the North Atlantic.

PAYMASTER CAPTAIN RADCLIFFE

Paymaster Captain Cyril Radcliffe, senior accountant officer at Shotley Training Establishment, has been placed on the retired list at his own request. This officer served for many years as Secretary to Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Oliver, including the time Sir Henry commanded a battle-cruiser squadron in the War, in H.M.S. REPULSE. Earlier in the War he was Secretary to Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, who commanded the Second Cruiser Squadron in H.M.S. SHANNON. After the War he accompanied Sir Henry Oliver to the Reserve Fleet, to the Admiralty as Second Sea Lord, and to the Atlantic Fleet, until the conclusion of Sir Henry's service as Commander-in-Chief in August, 1927.

NEW GAS MANUAL

A new manual (1930) of the treatment of gas casualties has been circulated by the Army Council, containing detailed information and a description of the Haldane oxygen apparatus, which has a gauged and regulated flow. The new book in a foreword states that as it is likely that in the event of future wars a considerable number of temporary medical officers will be employed with the Forces, the nature of whose civil occupation will have precluded their taking any particular interest in a subject which is of such great importance from a military point of view, while officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps will require to refresh their memories of it, it has been considered advisable to issue this manual, in order to give, in a portable form, those particulars which should be of practical value in the field.

SQUADRON-LEADER KEITH

Squadron-Leader C. H. Keith, whose appointment to the staff of the Superintendent of Design, Woolwich Arsenal, is announced, is a specialist both in navigation and in armament duties. He came to the R.A.F. in the War after service in the R.N.V.R. and R.N.A.S., and was formerly associated with the VERNON torpedo school at Portsmouth. Since the War he has served on the staff at the R.A.F. College, Cranwell, and the Armament School at Eastchurch; while for two years before last February he commanded No. 6 (Army Cooperation) Squadron in Iraq and Egypt. Squadron-Leader Keith is a native of Canada, and was educated at St. Lawrence College.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BEIRUT, Sept. 17.—Ramillies arrived.
DIXDINGS, Sept. 16.—Iroquois arrived.
FIUME, Sept. 15.—Stuart, Wolsey, Vanquisher, and Venetia arrived. Sept. 16.—Vancess and Maine arrived.
HENJAM, Sept. 16.—Folkestone left for Trucial Coast.
HONG-KONG, Sept. 16.—Sterling left on patrol.
KAWEING, Sept. 16.—Albatross left for Rabaul.
NEWCASTLE, Sept. 17.—Mist arrived.
PORTLAND, Sept. 17.—Albury and Sutton left for Swansea; and Vernon left for Portsmouth.
PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 17.—Proteus and Vernon arrived.
QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 16.—Scythe arrived.
SALONIKA, Sept. 17.—London and Sussex left for Imbros; and Devonshire left for Mudros.
SCAPA, Sept. 16.—Adventure arrived.
SHANGHAI, Sept. 15.—Sirdar arrived, and left for Nanking Sept. 16.
SPLIT, Sept. 16.—Resource arrived.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

REAR-ADMIRAL.—W. F. FRENCH, C.M.G., to Senior Officers' Tactical Course (Sept. 22).
LIEUT.-COMMRS.—The HON. R. A. W. J. SOUTHWELL, to Iron Duke (Sept. 29); and J. F. D. BOWEN, to Tern; A. E. GORDON-CUMMING, to Cherwell; and H. G. HOPPER, to Ganges (Oct. 6).
LIEUTS.—G. A. ROTHERHAM, to Hawkins (Oct. 6); C. W. PHILLIPS (P.O., R.A.F.), to Valiant (Oct. 7); and J. E. SLAUGHTER, to Peterel.
ENGNS.-LIEUT.—L. H. W. MAUGHER, to President, to assist the Engnr. Overseer at Messrs. Vickers, Barrow (Oct. 21).
PAYMR. LIEUT.-COMMR.—D. F. FORBES, to President, for duty with N.P.C., Admiralty (Sept. 15).
CD. BOSN.—J. A. BRANDER, to Assistance (Sept. 17).

PROMOTIONS

LIEUT. (E.) (EMERG.).—G. W. WELLS, to rank of Lieut.-Commr. (E.) (Emerg.) (seny. July 15).
SURGN. LIEUT.—E. J. K. WEEKS, M.B., to rank of Surgn. Lieut.-Commr. (seny. Sept. 19).
PAYMR. LIEUTS. (RTD.).—W. F. HOPKINSON, A. GAISFORD, and G. W. EARLE, to rank of Paymr. Lieut.-Commr. (Rtd.) (seny. Aug. 12).

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY

LIEUT.-COMMR.—G. L. CANT, to Shropshire (Sept. 29).
LIEUT.—N. M. SHERLOCK, to Shropshire (Oct. 6).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUTS.—J. W. ALLINGHAM, to Victory (Sept. 30); to Defiance (Oct. 11); to Vivid (Oct. 25); and to Emperor of India (Nov. 22); and A. H. PIGGOTT, to Victory (Sept. 30); to Defiance (Oct. 11); to Vivid (Oct. 25); and to Revenge (Nov. 22).
SUB-LIEUT.—W. H. LAWS, to Victory (Sept. 20); to Defiance (Oct. 11); to Vivid (Oct. 25); and to Revenge (Nov. 22).
PAYMR. LIEUTS.—C. E. WONHAM, to Champion (Sept. 20); and D. G. MACKENZIE, to Concord (Sept. 27).
PAYMR. SUB-LIEUT.—C. D. MICHELMORE, promoted to Paymr. Lieut. (seny. Aug. 29).
PROBY. PAYMR. SUB-LIEUT.—L. MACGUIRE, to Tiger (Sept. 20).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

LIEUT.-COMMR.—G. LEE MORRIS, to Sussex (Oct. 15).
LIEUT.—J. H. DICKSON, to Renown (Sept. 27).
PROBY. SUB-LIEUT.—W. A. GRINHAM, to Renown (Sept. 27).
SURGN. LIEUT.-COMMR.—E. E. D. GRAY, M.B., to Repulse (Oct. 4).
PROBY. SURGN. SUB-LIEUT.—W. E. THOMAS, to Malaya (Sept. 23).
MR. A. H. CRITTY, B.A., entered as Proby. Paymr. Sub-Lieut., and apptd. to London Divn., List 2 (Sept. 12).

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS (Sept. 13).—J. POTTER, to R.A.F. Depôt, Aboukir; F. H. E. REEVE, to H.Q., R.A.F., Transjordan and Palestine; E. H. RUNDLE, to R.A.F. Depôt, Aboukir; J. NOONAN, D.S.M., to No. 2 Armoured Car Company, Palestine; F. E. WATTS, to No. 4 Flying Training School, Abu Sueir.
FLYING OFFICERS (Sept. 13).—C. W. F. CARTER, to No. 208 Squadron, Heliopolis; P. R. JONES, to No. 47 Squadron, Khartoum; F. P. HEWITT, to No. 45 Squadron, Helwan; S. P. RICHARDS, to No. 6 Squadron, Ismailia; C. M. CHAMPION DE CRESPIGNY, to No. 208 Squadron, Heliopolis.
PILOT OFFICER.—W. I. H. BURKE, to No. 202 Squadron, Malta (Sept. 12).

STORES BRANCH

FLYING OFFICER.—C. J. COUSINS, to No. 2 Armoured Car Company, Palestine (Sept. 13).

ACCOUNTANT BRANCH

SQUADRON LEADER.—I. L. WINCER, to R.A.F. Depôt, Aboukir (Sept. 13).
FLIGHT LIEUTENANT.—W. R. DONKIN, to No. 14 Squadron, Palestine (Sept. 13).

CHAPLAINS' BRANCH

REV. M. H. EDWARDS, O.B.E., to H.Q., Iraq Command (Sept. 13).

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

It is officially stated that the exhibition of English Illuminated Manuscripts at the British Museum will be closed at the end of this week, simultaneously with the exhibition of English Medieval Art at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The exhibition of antiquities found at Ur during the season 1929-30 (at the British Museum) will be closed after October 12.

EARLY TREATMENT OF LUNACY

EFFECTS OF NEW ACT

REPORT OF BOARD OF CONTROL

The Board of Control, in their Report for 1929 (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 9d. net), note that the outstanding event of the year was the introduction in November, 1929, of the Mental Treatment Bill, which received the Royal Assent on July 10, 1930.

The Board point out that the new Act for the first time authorizes the reception of voluntary patients into public mental hospitals, and defines the conditions under which they may be treated on a voluntary basis. They express the earnest "hope that local authorities will realize that, from the point of view both of humanity and of economy, treatment cannot begin too early, and will see that any charge made for the reception of voluntary patients shall not be such as to discourage admissions in the incipient stages of the disease."

Attention is drawn to a still more important feature of the new Act in the provision for temporary treatment of non-volitional patients, on the recommendation of two medical practitioners and without the intervention of any judicial authority. This provision marks a striking advance in the assimilation of the treatment of mental illness to that of physical illness.

The Board explain that the new provisions for the reception of voluntary and non-volitional patients are not limited to public mental hospitals, but they have power to approve other institutions or hospitals for this purpose, and that there are many cases which could, with advantage, be treated in teaching hospitals and those non-teaching hospitals which are large enough to have wards for patients suffering from nervous and mental disorders. In the case of the teaching hospitals, such an arrangement would be of special value, not only from the point of view of the patient, but in the interests of medical education and research.

OUT-PATIENT CLINICS

Another change mentioned of great importance is the statutory recognition of the out-patient clinic. Authorities are now empowered to provide such clinics, or to arrange for their provision with the voluntary hospitals of the area. The Board express the hope "that local authorities will insist on the proper staffing of any out-patient centres to which they may contribute, and that they will make it possible for superintendents and their deputies to devote adequate time to this vitally important part of their work."

Further provisions of the new Act discussed are those which empower local authorities—(1) to make provision for the after-care of patients or to contribute to the funds of voluntary associations formed for the purpose; and (2) to undertake research or to contribute to the cost of research undertaken by others.

The number of persons of unsound mind under all forms of care increased during the year by 1,307, as compared with an average of 2,167 for the last five years, while the total number of notified cases in England and Wales on January 1, 1930, was 142,387, or nearly 3.6 per 1,000 of the population. There is no reason to suppose that the abnormally low increases for 1929 reflects any real diminution in the incidence of mental diseases. It is mainly due to an increased death-rate during the year, but to some extent the explanation is to be found in the increasing "shortage" of beds in public mental hospitals. The margin of accommodation is perilously small, and any increase in the admission rate may easily produce a position of the utmost gravity.

The Board discuss the effect of the Local Government Act, 1929, is likely to have on the nation's provision for the care and protection of the mentally defective, and express their belief that it gives great and valuable opportunities for development, improvement, and economy. Up to the present local authorities have provided only 7,697 beds. Eighty-six of the 124 local authorities have not yet made institutional provision, although it is pointed out that a considerable number of these are in process of making such provisions. At the end of 1929 the total number of mental defectives ascertained by local authorities was 71,439, or 1.81 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

PROHIBITION OF MARRIAGE

The Board remain of opinion that an Act prohibiting the marriage of defectives while under statutory care would be a preventive measure of great social utility. Not only would it draw public attention to the unwisdom of allowing defectives to marry, but it would place local authorities in a far stronger position by enabling them to insist on proper precautions being taken by the persons to whom defectives are licensed and by their parents and guardians.

On the subject of sterilization the Board conclude:—"Sterilization will not solve the many problems of the prevention of mental defect; indeed, it is doubtful whether it will appreciably reduce its incidence. In any case it would be absurd to suggest that its adoption would obviate the need for the institutional care and training of those defectives whose social inadaptability makes it impossible to leave them at large. But there are, in our opinion, cases in which it might be advantageous; and if the claims of its advocates are often exaggerated, the condemnation of its opponents rests in an equally unsubstantial foundation."

CARE OF DELINQUENTS

WORK FOR BORSTAL LADS AND DISCHARGED CONVICTS

A difficult year's work and its encouraging results are described in the report of the Borstal Association, of which the Home Secretary is president, for 1929. The association's main business is the supervision on their release of all lads who have been under training in a Borstal institution. During last year 823 lads were discharged to the care of the association, 582 of them for the first time and 241 after failure and a further term of training. Out of every hundred 44 were cared for on their discharge by the association's staff, the rest by its associates throughout the country. The work was made very difficult by the prevalence of unemployment. Under these circumstances the result of the expenditure of much energy, time, and money by the staff and associates was gratifying, for of the 582 lads discharged for the first time during 1929 only 15 had no chance of employment.

Since the beginning of Borstal Institutions the association has received and cared for over 10,000 lads on their release, and has a daily average of over 1,300 lads in its care, scattered over the cities and countryside of England and Wales. The report makes grateful acknowledgment of generous support from subscribers and associates, and adds a hope that there will be no falling off in their contributions to the service of the State.

An active year's work is reported also by the Central Association for the Aid of Discharged Convicts. In 1929 there were 553 men discharged from convict prisons to the care of this organization. The task of seeking work for them was also exceptionally difficult owing to the queues of unemployed men with experience and good character in every town. Moreover, 144 of the 553 were fit for light employment only, which was seldom available for unskilled labourers; 15 were completely unfit to earn their living; and 11 were medically described as of low or unstable mentality. Work was found, however, for 253, and they were fitted out with requisite working clothes and tools, and maintained until they were settled in work. A further 112 found work through friends or by their own efforts; they, too, were helped with outfit and maintenance as required. Substantial assistance was given to 158 in the form of board and lodging, working clothes or flock, 27 did not need the association's help, and three had to be referred to institutions.

CAREER OF WOMAN MEDICAL MISSIONARY

Dr. Mary Tomlinson, M.B., Ch.B., is sailing from England to-day to take up medical missionary work at Madras, India. She will work under the supervision of the Women's Department of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Dr. Tomlinson, who was educated at an elementary school, worked as a weaving-shed hand at a Wigan mill and then at the pit-head at the Pemberton Collieries, Wigan. At the age of 20 she decided to enter the nursing profession, and worked at a Walsall children's hospital, and later at Ancoats Hospital, Manchester. Thence she proceeded to Birmingham University, where she graduated M.B., Ch.B., at the Christmas examinations last year. After being for six months house surgeon at the Birmingham Children's Hospital, Dr. Tomlinson volunteered for work at Madras. She is the daughter of a miner and is 31 years of age.

COTTAGES IN BIBURY

HANDED OVER TO TRUST

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BIBURY, SEPT. 18

Bibury is one of the most beautiful of many beautiful villages in Gloucestershire, and among the precious possessions of Bibury is a group of cottages, centuries old, known as Arlington-row, which are built of local limestone, with stone-slated roofs, and blend charmingly with the Cotswold scenery.

To-day, in the Rectory Gardens of the village, and in the presence of a representative gathering of the people of the district, the cottages were handed over as a trust to the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society by the Royal Society of Arts, under whose scheme for the preservation of ancient cottages Arlington-row was rescued from the ruin which threatened it.

The owner of the cottages, finding that he was no longer able to keep them in proper repair, and with the object of securing their permanent preservation, handed them over for a small sum to the Royal Society of Arts, and the society's architect had them put in a proper condition, while preserving intact their old-world character. The cottages are occupied, and as their rents were insufficient to pay for their repair and maintenance, a fund of nearly £2,000 was raised for the purpose. It is said that Americans are eager to purchase ancient or picturesque buildings for transportation to the United States. In this case the fund was started by an American with a subscription of £500 to ensure that the cottages are retained, as they have always been, on the banks of the River Coln, where they have stood for some hundreds of years, with a background of flower gardens and orchard trees.

THE RECTORY MEETING

At the meeting in the Rectory Gardens, where the company were the guests of the Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Spurrier, the President of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, Mr. W. H. KNOWLES, presided.

Mr. ALFRED POWELL, of the Royal Society of Arts, handing over the deeds of the cottages to the Trust, formed by the Archaeological Society, said the rural beauty of England lay very often in its cottages and farmsteads. It should never be forgotten that it was the occupants of those ancient dwellings who had made the country pleasantly habitable for those who came after them. But for them there would have been no hedges, orchards, flower gardens, or even churches. It was the duty of the country to preserve their cottages as memorials as well as things of beauty, and to keep them habitable for many generations to come.

Mr. J. J. SIMPSON, chairman of the Trust, said that a local Committee of Management had been formed to look after the care and preservation of the cottages. He mentioned that under the conditions of the Trust similar buildings in the county could be taken over for maintenance.

Among those present were:—

Lord Askwith, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Longfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Brockman, Canon R. C. S. Jones, Mr. C. Tollemache Scott, Colonel J. Tyrwhitt-Walker, Major Daubney, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Furley, Dr. A. Ellis Wynter, Miss Bazley, Miss E. J. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. T. Falconer, Mrs. Fothergill Cooke, Mr. and Miss Scotford Harmer, Lady Stephens, Dr. Curtis Leman, Mr. and Mrs. Holt-Needham, Major and Mrs. Fleldham, Lady Ware, Sir Arthur and Lady Hirtzel, Mr. H. Stratton Davis (secretary and treasurer of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Trust), Mr. W. Leighton (vice-chairman of the Trust), and Mr. G. K. Menzies (secretary of the Royal Society of Arts).

Letters of regret for being unable to be present were received from:—

Lord Beauchamp, Lord Crewe, the Bishop of Gloucester, Lord and Lady Sherborne, Lord Biddulph, Lord Melchett, Lord and Lady Trent, the Master of Sempill, Sir Philip and Lady Stott, Sir James and Lady Bruton, the Archdeacon of Cheltenham, Mr. G. Cadbury, Mr. Morley Horder, Mr. Guy Dawber, and Mr. Walter Tapper.

NEW ELECTRIC LAMP FACTORY

24,000,000 LAMPS A YEAR

A new factory of the General Electric Company, which has just begun work at Wembley, will be capable of producing 24,000,000 electric lamps a year. This makes the twentieth factory of this company, which started as a small private business in the City in 1886 and turned into a company with a capital of only £60,000 in 1889. Its capital to-day is nearly £9,000,000, and Sir Hugo Hirst, the managing director and one of the partners of the original business, has largely directed the remarkable growth of the concern throughout the whole 40 years.

The work started modestly in the little shop in the City has become so big that there has had to be specialization. The new Wembley lamp works are supplied with bulbs from the adjacent glass-works, where one machine is capable of blowing 50,000 lamp bulbs a day, and the new works are engaged solely on the production of pearl lamps. At Hammersmith other lamps and wireless valves are made. Cables are made at Southampton, instruments at Salford, meters and heating and cooking apparatus at Birmingham, and there are heavy engineering works at Witton (Birmingham) and Erith.

The firm started in the early days of electricity with the sale of batteries, bells, medical coils, and the comparatively few accessories of the new industry. To-day it makes everything for electrical purposes, from the equipment of big generating stations and power transmission systems to small lamps, bells, batteries, and carbons. In the midst of the present trade depression it continues also to develop. In the past year it has added 3,000 employees to its roll, making a total of over 26,000, an increase which reflects the growing demand in one direction for electrically operated domestic appliances like vacuum cleaners, kettles, flatirons, and fires; and in another for the heavy equipment needed in the big grid schemes of the Central Electricity Board.

The most remarkable fact in this story of an industrial undertaking's growth is that it has been fostered by no amalgamations. The company has expanded naturally without absorbing competitors in the process. The tiny business in the City with its staff of four or five added to itself first a small factory at Bow. In 1888 it set before itself the task of becoming universal electrical provider by establishing in Manchester a small works for the manufacture of telephones, bells, indicators, ceiling roses, switches, fittings, "and other electrical supplies," and as new needs have arisen it has equipped factories to meet them.

BIGAMY CHARGE AGAINST ENGINEER

FAILURE TO APPEAR

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), JOHN SETON BUCHANAN, 42, engineer, on bail, charged with bigamy, did not appear. Mr. Ganz was counsel for the prosecution.

Mr. G. D. Roberts said that Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson, M.P., became surety for the appearance of Buchanan because he was interested in the witness Miss Price, who was the bigamous wife of the defendant. She married the defendant fully believing that it was a valid marriage. When it came to the notice of the police Miss Price went to Commander Locker-Lampson, for whom she had worked, and he interested himself in the matter, and as the defendant was unable to secure any surety, in the best possible faith Commander Locker-Lampson went surety in the sum of £50 for the defendant's appearance.

Commander Locker-Lampson said in evidence that he had done his best to see Buchanan in the interval, and he guaranteed that he would turn up. "He said so," continued the witness, "and I believed he would, but he has vanished without our knowing why or how. . . . We advised him to plead guilty and face the consequences, and it was on that basis that I was ready to put up this sum of money." The witness added that he would not like to feel he was failing in any honourable obligation.

The RECORDER.—I am satisfied that Commander Locker-Lampson has taken every reasonable step to bring this man before the Court, and I think it would be unfair to estreat his recognizance. I shall content myself with estreating the recognizance of the defendant.

The trial was postponed *sine die*.

SMALLPOX AMONG HOP PICKERS

One more case of smallpox has occurred in the hop gardens this week, bringing the total up to 14. Of these only three reported sick in Kent, and have accordingly been admitted to the local smallpox hospital. The London Medical Officers of Health reported on the other 11 cases, says Dr. Nicol Galbraith, M.O.H. for South West Kent, and these travelled back to London by train. In all cases, Dr. Galbraith asserts, the infection was brought down from London by the pickers, as there have been no cases of smallpox in South West Kent for four months. To prevent pickers concealing illness and returning to London by train an appeal has been made to the London County Council to accept responsibility for the transport and treatment of these hop-picking cases in London.

THE WEATHER

FAIR; RAIN LATER

Meteorological Office, Sept. 18

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—An intense depression centred off Eastern Scotland will move northwards and become less vigorous. Another depression approaching from the Atlantic will cause rainy and probably stormy weather to spread eastwards.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., N., SCOTLAND, S.E.—Wind south-westerly, moderate or fresh, backing arid increasing; fair early; rain later; moderate temperature.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., MIDLANDS, W., WALES, SCOTLAND, S.W., ISLE OF MAN.—Wind south-east or south, backing, fresh, strong at times; cloudy; rain; moderate temperature.

SCOTLAND, W., N.W.—Wind variable, moderate, probably increasing; cloudy; rain; moderate or rather low temperature.

SCOTLAND, MID, N.E., ORKNEYS, AND SHETLANDS.—Wind north or north-west, fresh or moder

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Court News

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, left Kensington Palace on Tuesday evening for Roseneath, Scotland, where she will stay for a fortnight or three weeks.

The Norwegian Minister will return to London to-day from Norway.

The Marquis Alphonse de Pallavicini, Secretary to the Hungarian Legation, has returned to London from Scotland.

Countess Beauchamp returned to 13, Belgrave-square yesterday from Madresfield Court, Malvern Link.

Lord and Lady Askwith returned to Street Ashton House, Rugby, yesterday from 5, Cadogan-gardens.

Lord and Lady Ernle will return to 3, Cheyne-walk the second week in October from Ginge Manor, Wantage, where they have spent the summer.

Lord and Lady Thankerton will return to 14, Phillimore-gardens at the beginning of next week from Switzerland.

Lady Carew returned to London on Sunday from Ireland.

Lady Irwin left London yesterday to join the Kaisar-I-Hind at Marseilles for India.

The Agent-General for New South Wales returned to London on Tuesday from Scotland.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans and Miss Worthington-Evans have returned to Limpsfield from Vichy. Lady Worthington-Evans is on board the ss. Orford, now in the Adriatic. She will return to England in the first week in October.

Captain the Hon. James Stuart, M.P., expects to return to 36, Eaton-square on Sunday from Scotland.

Sir George and Lady Hennessy will return to London on Monday from the Continent, and expect to leave immediately to spend some time in the country.

Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor will arrive at the end of the month at Upper Feilde, Park-street, from Ramslade, Bracknell, where they have been staying since June.

Sir Courtenay and Lady Leucha Warner expect to return to 34, Grosvenor-gardens at the end of the month from Brettenham Park, Ipswich.

Sir James and Lady Connolly and family have returned to 30, Cadogan-square from the country.

Sir Hallewell and Lady Rogers and Miss Hallewell-Rogers are staying at the Felix Hotel, Felixstowe.

Frances Lady Legard will return to 22, Cadogan-square in a fortnight's time from Scotland.

Lady Bols wishes to express her deep appreciation to all those who sent such beautiful flowers on the occasion of her husband's funeral, and for all the numerous kind letters received, which have been such a help and comfort to her in her sorrow. She hopes to answer them all personally in time.

Mr. and Lady Diana Duff Cooper will leave New York on September 24 on their return to England.

Miss Ena Walker and Miss Helen Walker have left 6, Westbourne-mansions, Westbourne-terrace, but all letters will be forwarded.

Mr. W. J. Elliott, director of the N.S.P.C.C., sails to-morrow for New York in the Adriatic in acceptance of the American Humane Association's invitation to speak at the International Congress at Niagara, October 6 to 10.

A ball in aid of the Santo Domingo Relief Fund will be held at the May Fair Hotel on Tuesday, September 30. The ball is under the patronage of the Argentine Ambassador and Mme. de Uriburu, and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress have promised to be present.

Major-General C. Bonham-Carter represented the Army Council at the funeral of Lieutenant-General Sir Louis Bols at Bath on Wednesday.

Mr. F. G. Osborne-Smith was represented by Mr. H. Cooke at the funeral of Canon Newbolt at St. Paul's Cathedral.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RUPERT STEWART

The funeral took place at Windsor yesterday of Lieutenant-Colonel Rupert Stewart. The service was held at Windsor Parish Church, where the Rev. C. H. Hamilton and the Rev. B. Everett officiated. Pipers of the 1st Battalion, Scots Guards led the procession to the cemetery, and at the graveside trumpeters of the Royal Horse Guards sounded Last Post and Reveille. The mourners were:—Captain R. A. Stewart (son), Lady Otley (sister), Mrs. Arbuthnott (sister-in-law), the Misses Fry, Mrs. Ferard, and Captain J. D. G. MacRae (representing Colonel MacRae-Gilstrap).

The following members of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms were pall-bearers at the cemetery:—

Brigadier-General A. F. Home (representing General the Earl of Cavan, Captain of his Majesty's Bodyguard), Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Scott, Colonel W. S. Fergusson, Colonel A. G. Maxwell, and Colonel H. M. Pryce-Jones.

Among others present were:—

Canon A. Nairne, Major-General Carteret Carey (Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor), Brigadier-General C. C. Onslow and Mrs. Onslow, Brigadier-General M. Turner, Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Webb and Mrs. Webb, Major T. G. L. Elliott (representing The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry), Brigadier-General and Mrs. Norton, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Miss Coxhead, Mr. H. K. Punshon, Mr. Punshon, jun., Major F. R. Colquhoun and Mrs. Colquhoun, Major O. J. Taylor, Mr. H. W. Brooks, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. W. Waite, Miss MacKenzie and Miss Smith, Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. S. T. Mann, Mr. E. N. Bartlett, Mr. G. Webb, and Miss Gould.

SIR W. E. SMITH

The funeral of Sir William Edward Smith took place at Wandsworth Cemetery yesterday. Canon D. Tudor Craig conducted the service. Among those present were:—

Engineer-Commander P. Smith, R.N., Mrs. Smith, Mr. Claude Marriott, Sir William Berry, Mr. Dana (secretary of the Institution of Naval Architects), Mr. J. A. Yates, Mr. J. Baker, Mr. A. W. Johns, Mr. E. D. Menjou, Mr. Andrew Parkinson, and Mr. Hockaday.

LADY CLERK

The funeral of Lady (Dugald) Clerk took place at Ewhurst Parish Church, Surrey, yesterday. The Rev. J. B. Dollar officiated. The chief mourners were:—Sir Dugald Clerk (husband), Mr. James Clerk (brother-in-law), Mrs. MacGroucher (sister), Mr. MacGroucher, Mrs. Falconer Hall, Mrs. Alexander, and Dr. Ferrie. Among those present were:—

The Dowager Countess Granville, Professor and Mrs. Freeheville, Professor and Mrs. Dalby, Professor and Mrs. Evershed, Lady Hume-Williams, Lady Robertson, Sir Frederick and Lady Willis, Sir Francis Ogilvie, Colonel and Mrs. Creswell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Booth Hennig, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wimperis, Mr. and Mrs. Prideaux, Miss Hoskyns, Miss Jean Cameron, Miss Margaret Cameron, Miss Leader, Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Barlow, Mr. E. F. Thorley, Mr. John Orme, Mr. A. Marlow (representing Lord Marks), Mr. G. E. Parker, Miss Pitts, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Weller, Mr. K. H. Young, Mr. Mann, Mr. J. C. Greaves, Mr. G. Laing, Mr. H. Benwell, and representatives of Messrs. Marks and Clerk.

MR. S. D. COATES

A memorial service for Mr. Simon David Coates was held yesterday at the Church of St. Mildred, Bread-street. The rector, the Rev. J. Richardson-Eyre, officiated, and Lord Wakefield of Hythe read the lesson. The mourners included Mr. and Mrs. Donald Coates, Major Coates and Mrs. Coates, Miss Bloom, Mr. B. Coates, Mr. Frank P. Coates, and Mr. David W. Coates. Others present were:—

Major A. E. Wood (representing the Lord Mayor), Lord Marshall, Sir George Truscott, Sir Henry McAuliffe, Sir Francis Green, Sir Francis Agar, Sir Stephen Killik, Sir Vansittart Bowater, M.P., Sir William Smith, Sir William Soulsby, Sir Lulham Pound, Lady (Vesey) Strong, Mr. Maurice Jenks, Mr. T. Harvey Hull (representing the Town Clerk), Sir Adrian Pollock, Mr. C. H. Collett, Mr. I. N. Jacobs, Mr. S. Sandle, Mr. S. V. Worskett, Mr. J. H. White, Mr. J. Northcott, Mr. R. Morris Davies, Mr. H. Warwick Daw, Mr. G. W. Young, Mr. B. Johnson, Mr. G. Lavington, Mr. E. F. Doone, Mr. H. W. Marten, Mr. C. P. Whiteley, Mr. John Stapley, Mr. H. J. Grover, Mr. F. A. Mostyn, Mr. G. E. Thompson, Mr. Godfrey Martin, Mr. Walter Soper, Mr. R. Smyth, Mr. G. H. Berridge, Mr. H. Taylor Taylor, Mr. Charles Newell, Mr. C. J. Tricy, Mr. S. Peake, Mr. Ivo Vicn, jun., Mr. Lockhart Dow, Mr. I. H. W. Abrahams, Mr. F. Rowland, Captain J. Larking, Mr. G. H. Wilkinson, jun., Mr. David Haydon, Mr. Roger Barrett, Mr. H. D. Baily, Mr. F. G. Wigley, Mr. T. J. Harrowing, Mr. J. H. Raphael, Mr. J. F. Greenwood, Mr. E. H. Cooper, Mr. J. Stanley Gosse, Mr. W. Lindley-Jones, Mr. A. M. Christie, Mr. W. Foxton.

Mr. J. D. Anderson, Mr. J. A. Tulloch, Mr. George Williams, Mr. Sydney Perks, Mr. V. Crewdson Smith, Mr. E. V. Cockell, Mr. G. W. Bodman, Mr. A. M. Nortier, Mr. John Stark, Captain Read, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. North, Mr. P. Bork, Mr. J. Dudds, Mr. G. Rooks Collingridge, Mr. John Betts, Mr. T. Douglas Hussett, Mr. C. H. Ford, Mr. George Baker, Mr. D. H. Cooper, Mr. C. E. Price, Mr. A. J. Roberts, Mr. W. F. Sykes, Mr. W. H. Beeline, Mr. W. H. Francis, Mr. F. T. Craker, Mr. George Beckwith, and Mr. John Brown (representing Mr. Leonard Malcon, Vestry Clerk of St. John the Evangelist, Watling-street, of which parish Mr. Coates was for 25 years a churchwarden).

Sir Charles Balbo was unavoidably absent.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. W. F. PLAYER AND MISS C. HEPPER

The marriage arranged between Mr. W. F. (Tim) Player and Miss Cynthia Hepper will take place at Holy Trinity, Brompton, on Wednesday, October 8, at 12 o'clock. Owing to Lady Hepper's recent accident there will be no reception, but all friends will be welcome at the church.

MR. B. E. F. GAGE AND MISS VON CHAPPUIS

The engagement is announced between Berkeley Gage, H.M. Diplomatic Service, eldest son of Brigadier-General Moreton Gage, D.S.O., and Maria, daughter of Mr. Carl von Chappuis, of Liegnitz, Germany.

LIEUTENANT C. A. R. GIBB, R.N., AND MISS E. M. COLLINGWOOD

Owing to the indisposition of Miss Eileen May Collingwood, her marriage to Lieutenant C. A. R. Gibb, Royal Navy, has been unavoidably postponed.

THE REV. R. N. SHARP AND DR. G. B. G. CARDEN

The engagement is announced between the Rev. Ralph Norman Sharp, M.A., of Yezd, Persia, youngest son of Mr. J. E. S. Sharp, I.S.O., and Mrs. Sharp, of Shanklin, Isle of Wight, and Gertrude Barbara George Carden, M.D., B.S., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Carden, of Radlett, Herts.

MR. E. A. STODDARD AND MISS EVANS

The engagement is announced between E. A. Stoddard, of the Sudan Plantation Syndicate, son of the late Captain and Mrs. A. E. Stoddard, Indian Army, and Mary Margaretta Evans, only daughter of Mr. W. H. Evans and the late Mrs. Evans, of Neath, Wales.

MR. O. S. MOODIE AND MISS R. M. LENG

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place in India, between Oliver S. Moodie, Calcutta, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. David Moodie, formerly of Balmuirfield, Dundee, and Ruth Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Leng, Waterstone House, Newport, Fife.

MR. A. DYCKHOFF AND MISS LEAROYD

The engagement is announced between Alfred, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Dyckhoff, of 26, Palatine-road, Withington, Manchester, and Ruth Hazelwood, elder daughter of the late Mr. H. A. Learoyd and Mrs. Learoyd, of Hornsea, Yorkshire.

MARRIAGE

COLONEL H. G. WATKINS AND COUNTESS FELICIE HOYOS

The marriage took place between Colonel H. George Watkins, late Coldstream Guards, and Countess Felicie Hoyos, youngest daughter of His Excellency the late Count Ladislaus Hoyos, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to France, and Countess Franziska Hoyos, on August 26, in the private chapel at Pörtschach a/See, Karnten, Austria, in the presence of many members of the family. The bride was given away by her brother, Count Fritz Hoyos.

HOUSE PARTY

MR. EVELEIGH NASH

Mr. Eveleigh Nash's house party at Draycott Hall, Swaledale, Yorkshire, includes Mary Countess of Clancarty, Viscount and Viscountess Dunedin, Mrs. Thorne, and Mr. R. Earnshaw.

PRINCESS MARY AT BRADFORD

FUNCTION AT POWER STATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, SEPT. 18

Renewing her acquaintance with Bradford, where she paid her fifth visit to-day, Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, who was accompanied by the Earl of Harewood, started and named a new turbo-generator at the Valley-road power station of the Bradford Corporation, and, after luncheon at the Town Hall with the Lord Mayor (Alderman Angus Rhodes) and other leading persons, declared open the first block of the new Bradford Royal Infirmary.

At the power station the CHAIRMAN of the Electricity Committee (Alderman J. W. Longley) explained that the installation of the new 30,000 kilowatt generator, which was one of the largest of its kind, able to turn at 3,000 revolutions a minute, would bring the output of the station to nearly 100,000 kilowatts. He stated that the room in which that plant was installed was intended originally for the generation of only 5,000 kilowatts, and the greater output obtained to-day was due to improvements in the methods of generation in which Bradford had taken a prominent part. It was hoped that when the Central Electricity Board had completed its grid, that that power station would be supplying current for Harewood House.

Princess Mary accepted from the Electricity Committee the present of a silver and onyx inkstand and reading lamp combined.

At the opening of the new block of the infirmary, Mr. GEORGE PRIESTMAN, the chairman of the hospital board, stated that the foundation-stones were laid in April, 1928, by the Duke and Duchess of York, the new block being known as the Duke of York Home.

This block, the cost of which, with the equipment, is about £70,000, is the first of six, the ultimate cost of which is estimated at £550,000. Of this amount over £400,000 has been promised or subscribed. The first block is intended to provide for paying patients and consists chiefly of single-bedded rooms, the charge expected to be made being four guineas a week upwards for each patient, and it is, as Mr. Priestman claimed, the first paying unit to be connected with a voluntary hospital outside London.

The EARL OF HAREWOOD, in acknowledging a vote of thanks, said that during her residence of eight years in Yorkshire the Princess had visited many of the leading towns and had seen the hospital accommodation in most of them. He thought he could safely say that there was a difference in the extent of accommodation now existing compared with that of eight years ago. Bradford was to be congratulated on a large and comprehensive scheme for which the Princess and he wished success.

PRINCESS MARY presented a gold medal won by Nurse Winifred Radcliffe in the recent examination of the infirmary, a silver medal won by Nurse Marjorie Pulford, and certificates won by other nurses.

THE "NOT FORGOTTEN" ASSOCIATION

GARDEN PARTY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The final garden party of the "Not Forgotten" Association was held yesterday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. Wing-Commander Louis Greig represented the King and Queen and welcomed the men at tea in the Riding School, and Miss Marta Cunningham, secretary and founder of "The Not Forgotten Association," met the men at the gates of the school, where 12 Grenadier Guardsmen were ready to help those who could not walk and to carry them to invalid chairs or to seats in the grounds.

The 400 men came from Queen Mary's, Roehampton; Gifford House; the Star and Garter; St. David's Home; Colindale; the London Fever Hospital; Paddington Dispensary; Grove Park, Lee; Slough; Orpington; the Hollies; and Eddelwood. For the most part they sat under the trees, smoking and listening to the band of the Coldstream Guards. A few played football and other games on the lawns in front of the Palace.

The Queen had sent masses of autumn flowers, bronze and gold chrysanthemums, to decorate the tables, and these the men shared afterwards. An exceptionally good musical programme had been arranged with the following artists:—Miss Ida Cooper, Miss Betty Lillywhite, Miss Ethel Fenton, Mr. Frank Titterton, Mr. Watcyn Watcyns, Mr. Arthur Fagge, and the Frank Ivimey Band. The Marvellos, a pair of clever thought readers, gave an interesting performance. Sister Agnes, back from Balmoral, was present helping at the tea, and under instructions from the King to write and tell him how the party went off. Before entering their motor coaches to return home, all those who could went into the Royal Mews to see the State Coach. The party was one of Miss Marta Cunningham's most successful gatherings.

Things have been a little difficult this year for the association, which has now been looking after the 7,000 wounded ex-Service men still in hospital (2,500 are in the London area alone) for over 10 years. Miss Cunningham is arranging Armistice Day concerts and comforts for all the men in the Ministry of Pensions Hospitals in Great Britain and Ireland, and she would welcome new members and gifts in kind. The address of the association is 86, Ladbroke-road, W.11.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF SIR DAVID BURNETT

SIR DAVID BURNETT, 1st Bt., F.S.I., of Selborne House, Croydon, surveyor, Lord Mayor of London, 1912-13, a director of Messrs. Denny, Mott and Dickson, Limited, who died on July 7, aged 78, left estate of the gross value of £138,613, with net personalty £91,886. He left:—

£90 to his maid, Eliza Ratcliff; and £80 to his chauffeur, Oliver Knowles.

Mr. ROBERT BOLTON, of Carisbrooke, Fairhaven, Lytham, Lancs, and late of John Bolton and Sons, of Bolton, who died on July 25, aged 67, left estate of the gross value of £84,784, with net personalty £6,670. He left:—

£1,000 to the Bolton Infirmary.

Mr. RICHARD EDMINSON BINKS, J.P., of Westoe Village, South Shields, Durham, retired merchant, died on July 23, leaving £33,540, with net personalty £31,794. He gives:—

£500 to the Ingham Infirmary, South Shields; £250 to the Northern Counties Orphanage, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and £300 to Agnes Russell, housekeeper, if still in his service.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CAREY, of St. Mark's-road, W.10, who died on July 22, aged 76, widow of F. Carey, left estate of the gross value of £12,781, with net personalty £12,729. She left:—

£200 to Florence Sloper, if still in her service.

Mrs. FRANCES BROOKS, of Winterbourne, Babbacombe-road, Torquay, who died on July 12, aged 89, widow of R. A. Brooks, left estate of the gross value of £12,319, with net personalty £10,916. She left:—

£100 each to her faithful servants, Frederick George Couch and Edith Mary Couch, if respectively in her service at her death: and £500 and certain furniture to her faithful maid, Ellen Couch, if in her service at her death.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ALLEN, Mrs. Mary Meshullemeth, of Springfield, Pilton, Somerset, widow of J. D. Allen (net personalty £5,612)	£6,374
ATHERTON, Mr. Joseph (83), of Priory Farm, Flax Bourton, farmer (net personalty £4,298)	6,112
BAKER, Mr. William Thomas, of Radnor-road, Handsworth, Birmingham, manufacturing jeweller (net personalty £4,590)	11,290
BARCLAY, Mrs. Hannah Edith, of Cumberland-mansions, Upper George-street, W.1, widow of H. F. Barclay (net personalty £30,437)	31,040
BELL, the Rev. Frank, of Araby, Burnham-on-Sea (net personalty £1,252)	1,390
BICKERTON, Mrs. Mary Jessie, of Lodge Orchard, Sidmouth, wife of T. H. Bickerton	25,681
BLAGBURN, Mr. George Heckels (82), of Washington-terrace, North Shields, iron, metal, and machinery merchant (net personalty £6,326)	11,655
BURROW, Miss Agnes Letitia (87), of Armmore, Arnside, Westmorland (net personalty £7,099)	10,048
FAIRBANK, Miss Julia Sarah, of Heathlands, Salcombe Regis (net personalty £3,040)	4,328
FORD, Mr. John Henry, of Carnoy Villa, Endon, Staffs, retired builder (net personalty nil)	5,906
FRY, Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth, of Barnack Rectory, Stamford, Lincs, wife of Canon H. K. Fry (net personalty £14,048)	14,241
IRWIN, the Ven. Ronald John Beresford, M.A., D.S.O., M.C. (48), of Vicarage Cottage, Cobham, Surrey (net personalty £8,917)	9,057
MILLS, Mr. George (86), of King's-gardens, Hove, one time a district superintendent of the Prudential Assurance Company, Limited (net personalty £12,818)	12,916
SHEPHERD, Mr. Henry Robert Perkin, of "Raleigh," Lower Oldfield Park, Bath, at one time clerk to the Devonport Gas Company (net personalty £7,276)	7,323
SMITH, Mr. Harry, J.P., of Wood Green, Witney, chairman and managing director of W. Smith and Co. and of J. and N. Philips (Witney), Limited, blanket manufacturers (net personalty £52,067)	56,220
WAKELIN, Mr. William James, of Cluny Drive, Edinburgh (personal estate)	6,008
WARNER, Miss Frances Harriett, of Appletrees, Burghfield, Berks (net personalty £9,970)	12,104
WATKINS, Major Frank Barnes (65), of Warley Mount, Brentwood (net personalty £342)	1,802

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

C.M.S. LONDON CONGRESS

The following announcement is made in the current issue of the *Guardian*:—"The Church Missionary Society is to hold a London Congress from September 22 to 25 in the Central Hall, Westminster, the general subject being 'Fellowship in Furtherance of the Gospel.' The Bishop of Leicester will be chairman, and among those taking part are the Bishop of Croydon (the Right Rev. E. S. Woods), Colonel Sir Robert Williams, the Rev. W. Wilson Cash (general secretary), the Rev. Geoffrey Lunt, the Bishop on the Niger, the Bishop on the Upper Nile, the Bishop in Western China, the Rev. E. S. Tanner, the Archdeacon of Warwick, the Bishop of Victoria (Hong-kong), the Bishop in Tokyo, the Bishop in Kwangsi-Hunan, the Bishop in Egypt and the Sudan, and others. In the Royal Albert Hall at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, September 24, there will be a farewell meeting to about 160 missionaries about to leave for their overseas stations."

ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS

A reception, organized by a joint committee representing the Anglican and Free Church Sunday Schools of the city of Liverpool, will be given by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool to Sunday School Teachers at the Town Hall, Liverpool, on Monday in connexion with the celebrations of the 150th anniversary of the foundation of Sunday schools by Robert Raikes. The reception will be followed by a public meeting, at which the speakers will include the Bishop of Liverpool, the Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University, and the Rev. J. Costain, Headmaster of Rydal School, Colwyn Bay.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The REV. J. G. ROBERTS, vicar choral of St. Asaph Cathedral, has accepted an offer from the Bishop of Birmingham of the vicarage of Langley, Birmingham.

The Bishop of Exeter has appointed the Bishop of CREDITON (the Right Rev. W. F. Surtees) to be Warden of the Exeter Diocesan Mission in succession to the Archdeacon of Totnes, who has resigned the post.

THE STUDY OF NATIONS

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON SCHEME

The School of Oriental Studies and the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, in the University of London, working in conjunction are now able to offer facilities for a co-ordinated scheme of nation study for the whole of the Old World. Each school, conscious of the general ignorance in England of the life of the remoter countries, provides elementary teaching and intensive courses in national languages; offers a University Diploma in more extended nation study and conducts post-graduate teaching for the doctorate; and offers a special training for the Diplomatic or Consular Services and for students who are not taking university courses.

The schools realize that nation study does not stop short at language, but includes also literature, history, economics, art, culture, and religion. All such study is conducted on a comparative basis. Yearly courses of lectures on these subjects are open to the public, and a list of these lectures for 1930-31 will be issued shortly. To the 10 languages already taught at the School of Slavonic Studies, Ukrainian, Hungarian, and Finnish are shortly to be added.

THE SALVATION ARMY

COMMISSIONERS TO MEET IN LONDON

A conference of Salvation Army commissioners from all parts of the world will be held in London in November, at which many aspects of the work of the Army will be considered and reviewed.

In a statement issued from the International headquarters of the Salvation Army yesterday it was said that there was some doubt whether Commander Evangeline Booth, the head of the Salvation Army in the United States, would attend the conference, but it was still hoped that she might find herself able to come.

It is added:—"The statements of the presentation of six minority reports by the members of the commission appointed by the General to advise him as to certain constitutional questions, and that the November conference is the result of this, are both entirely untrue. No report of the commission has yet been presented. The commission is continuing its work and a report will doubtless be presented to the General as soon as the commission has completed its labours."

PRINCE AND PRINCESS TAKAMATSU

Prince and Princess Takamatsu of Japan left Edinburgh by car yesterday for Newcastle-on-Tyne. They travelled by way of the Scott country, and halts were made at Melrose and Dryburgh Abbeys.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR H. B. DIXON

Professor H. B. Dixon, of Manchester University, was taken ill suddenly and died at Lytham Railway Station yesterday.

Harold Baily Dixon was born on August 11, 1852, the second son of William Hepworth Dixon, editor of the *Athenaeum* and author of "New America" and "Spiritual Wives." From Westminster School, where he had been elected on the foundation in 1867, he went up to Christ Church, Oxford, as a junior student, and studied chemistry under Mr. A. G. Vernon Harcourt. In 1874 he accompanied his father to the United States and Canada, visiting the mines of Nevada and California.

After taking a first class in the Natural Science School in 1875, he became assistant to Mr. Vernon Harcourt, and began his researches into the reactions of pure gases. In 1879 he was appointed Millard lecturer at Trinity College and in 1881 Bedford lecturer at Balliol College. In 1880-81 Mr. Dixon experimented for the Board of Trade on standards of light to be used in photometry, and in 1884-85 he made photometric determinations of various illuminants at the experimental lighthouses erected by Trinity House at South Foreland. In 1886 he was elected a Fellow of Balliol, but not long afterwards was chosen to succeed Sir Henry Roscoe as Professor of Chemistry at Owens College, afterwards the University of Manchester, and retained the chair until 1922, when he retired as Honorary Professor. In the work of the University he took an active part, being successively chairman of the General Board of Studies, Dean of the Faculty of Science, and Pro-Vice-Chancellor. He was also chairman of the Royal Technical Institute, Salford, since 1916, and chairman of the Salford Higher Education Committee since 1919.

As a scientific investigator Dixon is known as the author of a long series of researches, extending over nearly half a century, on the explosive combustion of gases, the propagation of explosions and the velocity of the explosion wave and of sound in them, and the influence of water-vapour upon gas reactions. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Explosions of Coal Dust in Mines, 1891-94, the Royal Commission on Coal Supplies, 1902-05, and the Home Office Executive Committee on Explosions in Mines (1911-14), and at an early date he urged the necessity of making trials on a working scale, such as were initiated by the Mining Association at Altofts and continued under Government auspices at Eskmeals and later at Buxton, to investigate the nature of the waves set up in dust explosions. He was President of the Chemical Section of the British Association at the Oxford meeting of 1894, of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society in 1907-9, and again in 1923-25, and of the Chemical Society in 1909-11. In 1886 he was elected F.R.S., and in 1913 received a Royal Medal from the society, before which he delivered the Bakerian Lecture in 1893, when his subject was the rate of explosion in gases. He also served on the Council of the Royal Society.

During the War he served as deputy inspector of high explosives for the Manchester area, and was also a member of the Alcohol Fuel Committee, and chairman of the Ministry of Labour Selective Committee for the North-Western District. For his services he was created C.B.E. in 1918. Professor Dixon was a D.Sc. of Manchester and a Ph.D. of Prague. He had played in the Oxford Association XI. and in the Christ Church and Trinity cricket XI.s. Later, mountaineering was his favourite recreation; he was an old member of the Alpine Club, the Canadian Alpine Club, and the Manchester Rucksack Club, and had made exploring climbs in the Canadian Rocky Mountains. He married, first, Olive Beechey, daughter of Mr. E. M. Hopkins, of Montreal, and granddaughter of Admiral Beechey, F.R.S. She died in 1917, leaving a son and a daughter. He married, secondly, Muriel Kinch, of Yelverton, Devon, and had a daughter.

MAJOR C. P. ALLEN

Major the Right Hon. C. P. Allen, formerly a Liberal Member of Parliament, died yesterday at his residence in Grosvenor-place at the age of 68.

Born at Prestwich on December 2, 1861, the son of the late Mr. Peter Allen, one of the proprietors of the *Manchester Guardian*, Charles Peter Allen went to Rugby School, becoming later president of the Old Rugbeian Society, which was founded in 1889. He went up to University College, Oxford, and took his degree with honours in modern history in 1884. He played three-quarters for Oxford in 1881, 1882, and 1883, Cambridge being beaten on each occasion, and in 1884 he gained two international caps, playing for Wales against England and against Scotland. He scored the first try ever scored for Wales against England.

He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1888. He contested the Stroud Division of Gloucestershire in 1895 as a Gladstonian, but was defeated by the Conservative candidate, Mr. C. A. Cripps, Q.C., now Lord Parmoor. In 1900, however, he defeated Mr. Cripps, and held the seat till November, 1918. He was defeated again in 1922. In 1910 he was appointed a Charity Commissioner (unpaid), and was sworn of the Privy Council in 1912. He had been a captain in the 5th Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment, and rejoined in 1914, serving in the 2nd/5th Battalion as major, and later holding a special appointment in France.

Major Allen had travelled a great deal in Bulgaria, Turkey, and Russia, and he married, in 1890, Evelina, daughter of Mr. Alfred Barker, of Constantinople, and had one son, a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, and four daughters, who all married officers of the Navy or Army.

The funeral will be on Monday at Brompton Cemetery, after service at St. Luke's, Nutford-place, W., at 2 o'clock.

COLONEL MACTAGGART

Colonel Charles Mactaggart, C.S.I., C.I.E., formerly of the Indian Medical Service, died at his home at Campbeltown, Argyllshire, yesterday, at the age of 69.

The son of Charles Mactaggart, of Campbeltown, he was educated at the grammar school there and at Glasgow University, where he took the degrees of M.A., M.B., and C.M. Entering the Indian Medical Service in 1884, he was in military employ for three years, and then went to the civil side in the United Provinces, where he gained distinction as an administrator. He was successively superintendent of the central prisons at Benares, Agra, Allahabad, and Lucknow. He was selected in 1902 to be Inspector-General of Prisons, and in 1909 was made a member of the provincial Legislature. He also served on the Indian Factory Labour Commission appointed by Lord Morley in 1907, in consequence of the revelations of deplorable conditions in the Bombay mills made by the late Mr. Lovat-Fraser when editor of the *Times of India*. In 1915 Mactaggart reached the provincial headship of his service as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, and two years later he was selected to be president of the provincial Medical Council. He was created C.I.E. in 1911 and C.S.I. eight years later.

MR. DEPUTY COATES

By the death of Mr. S. D. Coates the Corporation loses one of its oldest members, for he was elected to the Court of Common Council as long ago as 1892. In spite of the claims of his business in the textile trade, he took a prominent part in the local government of the City. He served as chairman of many Corporation committees, but his greatest work for the City and for London was during his chairmanship of the Gresham Committee. Largely owing to his energy and persistence, Gresham College was rebuilt on a larger scale. Personally Mr. Coates was both capable and likeable, and he had many friends, while he exercised much influence among the business men of the Ward of Bread-street, which he served as Deputy Alderman from 1905 until his death.

ROSES OF VIRGINIA

AN OLD TRADITION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In old Virginia there were many kinds of wild roses. As soon as tobacco and cotton plantations were established and houses were built and there was time for beauty, a rose garden was planned, laid out, and planted with native roses and the fashionable roses of the seventeenth century which were brought over from the Old Country.

These rose gardens are an important and very beautiful feature of every Colonial place. They are very often walled in and low-clipped box hedges formally divide the beds. The box may be planted in most intricate fashion, as at Mount Vernon, George Washington's home, or it may be simpler, but it is always well trimmed and cut, as the new owners of these historic old places which were left derelict for long after the Civil War take a great pride in restoring and preserving their beauty and tradition.

Inside the outlining of box they planted heliotrope, and there within this double frame flourished moss roses, hot-scented cabbage roses, the straggling, velvety Damask, scentless China or monthly roses, white and pale pink single Cherokees—native to the Southern States—and the fine wild Ragusas.

What was lacking in scientific knowledge of planting and pruning was made up for by the love and care lavished upon these aristocrats of the planter's garden. The soil and climate were naturally favourable, and there were plenty of negro slaves to do the hard work which milady herself would superintend in the intervals of managing her household.

The plantation had to be quite self-dependent, and many were the duties of the planter's lady, however rich and well-born. But while dispensing hospitality, managing coloured servants, arranging for food, making preserves and cordials, spinning and weaving and embroidering, she always had time to look after her beloved rose garden, and to gather its dead petals for pot-pourri as did her idler sisters across the ocean.

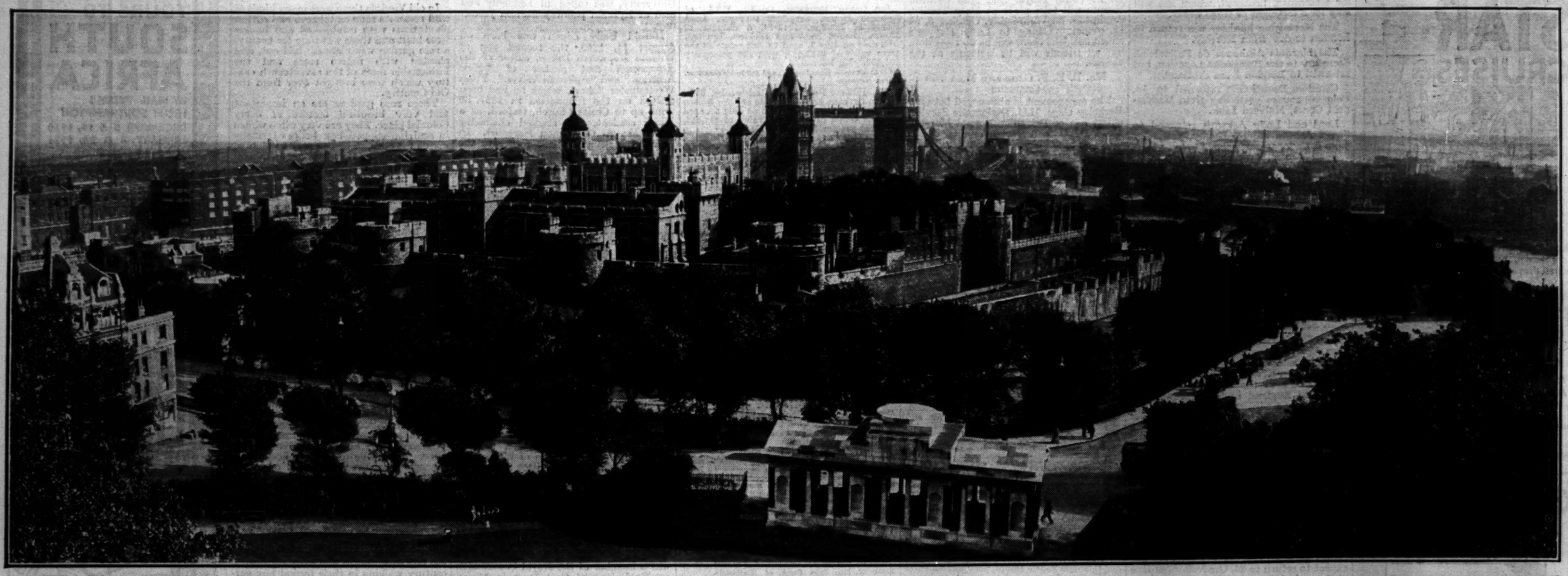
There are many delightful pictures and prints of these elegant American ladies of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century walking in their formal box gardens, followed by a favourite negro boy carrying the basket of roses. These are to adorn the Greek-pillared Georgian mansion in the background, perhaps in preparation for coachloads of visitors from neighbouring plantations—for the Washingtons and Randolphs, the Custis's and Lees and other great Virginian families—who might be coming to enjoy their generous hospitality for several days.

Those were great and prosperous times for Virginia, but with the Civil War came a tragic era. The freeing of the slaves ruined the plantations—dependent upon their labour; the big families scattered; the mansions were deserted and their gardens turned into wildernesses. But they are coming into their own again now that a feeling of pride in their perfect architecture and landscape gardening, a love for their tradition and mellowed age are showing themselves in the United States to-day.

Mount Vernon, in a bend of the broad Potomac, is the nation's most sacred shrine, and the rose garden in its maze of prim-cut box is the same as when it was Martha Washington's especial pride. At whitewashed Chatham on the Rappahannock, above old Fredericksburg, where shy George Washington dared to propose to the widow Custis, there are less formal rose gardens, and I saw many new climbers and hybrid teas in their beds.

Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, is perhaps the most beautiful of all. It crowns a small steep mountain covered with pink Judas trees, starry dogwood and luxuriant wild roses, and from the noble white-pillared porch of the red brick house the view of sleepy Charlottesville and the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia is breath-taking. Here Jefferson brought his young bride, whose "love of flowers, above all roses, was one of the chief virtues of this sweet and gentle lady." She lived there only

THE CITY GATEWAY TO DOCKLAND

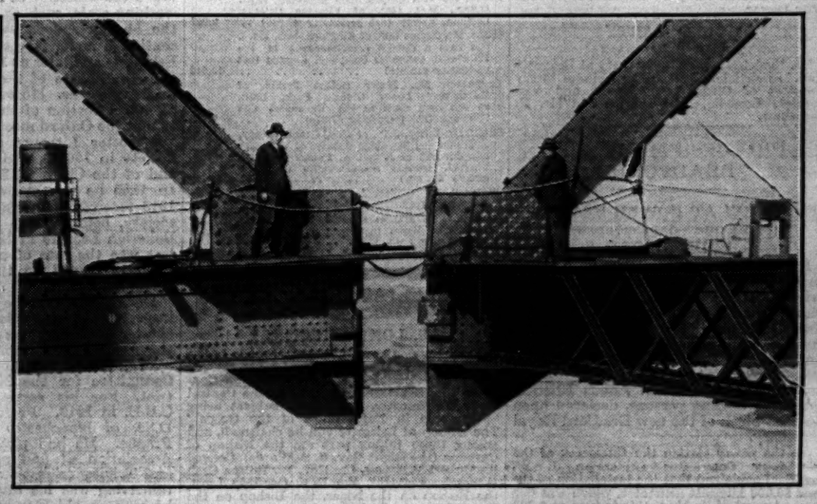


LONDON DOCKS WEEK.—For the first time London is to have a Docks Week, from which it is hoped the funds of the Dockland Settlements and the London Hospital, Whitechapel, will benefit considerably. This will give Londoners an opportunity of learning about the great docks on the Thames, as from to-morrow many attractive excursions have been arranged. Our photograph, taken yesterday from the tower of the Port of London Authority's building in Trinity-square, shows what may be described as the City gateway to Dockland. On the left can be seen the warehouses which surround St. Katherine's Docks, constructed by Telford just over a hundred years ago. In the centre is the Tower of London with the Tower Bridge, and on the right ships in the Pool of London.

THE WESTCHESTER CUP

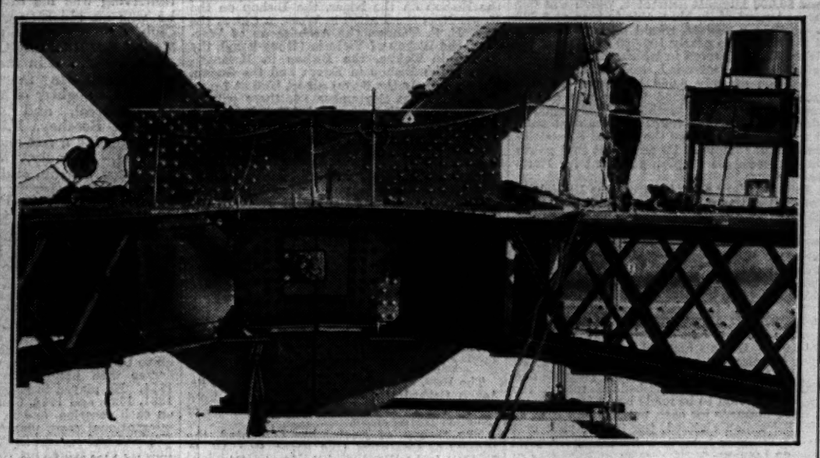
MR. JAMES SCULLIN, the Labour Prime Minister of Australia, a sketch of whom appears on page 9.

WESTCHESTER CUP.—The victorious American Polo team taking their awards from Mrs. C. Tremayne. Left to right: T. Hitchcock, F. W. C. Guest, E. A. S. Hopping, and E. L. Pedley.

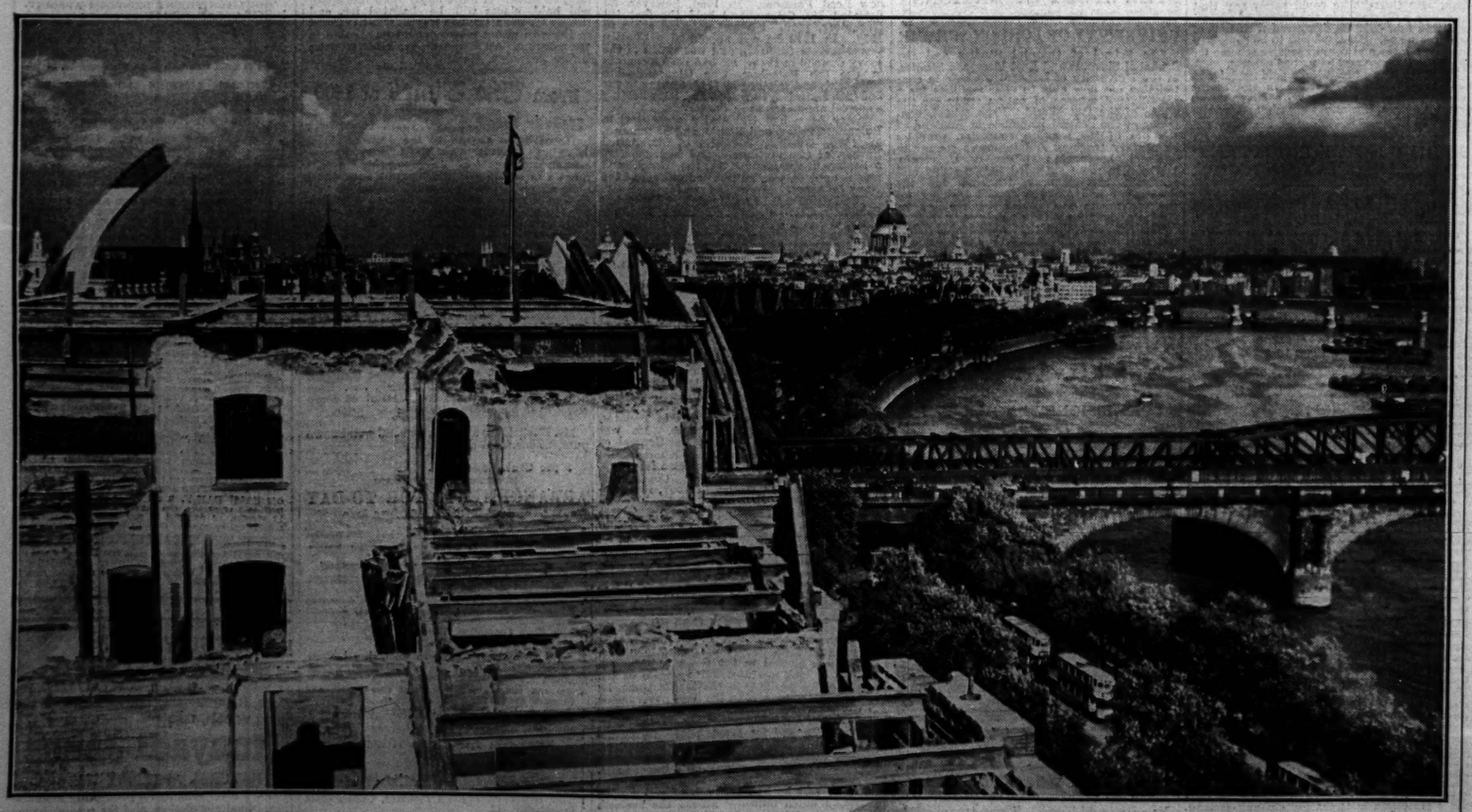


A SHOEING COMPETITION.—A popular feature of the Thame Agricultural show yesterday was the competition for blacksmiths. A view of the contest.

AT MEADOWBROOK.—America retained the Westchester Cup by beating the British team in two consecutive games at Meadowbrook. Above, G. Balding (British) is seen hitting the ball away from F. W. C. Guest, while the other two players are T. Hitchcock (American) and L. Lacey (British).



LOCKING THE SYDNEY BRIDGE.—Two photographs illustrating the final locking of the huge span of Sydney Harbour bridge, the longest and heaviest steel arch in the world. Above is shown the space between the two arms, built out from either side of the harbour, before the slacking of the cables, and below the final link in position. On Monday we published a general view of the span, which is 1,650ft. long.



A DISAPPEARING LONDON LANDMARK.—A photograph taken yesterday from what remains of the Hotel Cecil, which is being demolished for the construction of a block of commercial offices. In the foreground is one of the partly dismantled towers, and away in the distance is St. Paul's. The two Waterloo bridges, the old and the temporary, and Blackfriars Bridge are on the right.

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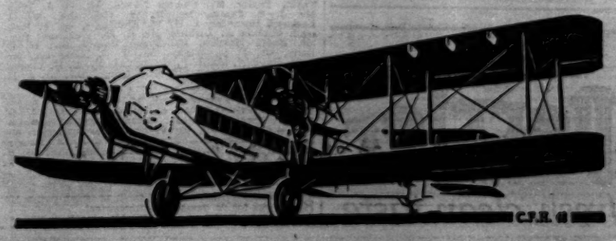

Sir

Philip Gibbs' The Wings of Adventure and other stories

"It is impossible not to admire Sir Philip Gibbs's short stories."—GRAPHIC.

"Essentially and unfailingly Sir Philip Gibbs at his best."—BOOKMAN.

HUTCHINSON 7/6

H. RIDER HAGGARD'S

BELSHAZZAR

This is the last story written by the famous novelist, and deals with Babylon, the prophet Daniel, and the mysterious writing on the wall. In short, it is a story full of dramatic situations of the kind that appealed to Sir H. Rider Haggard's vivid imagination. It possesses, too, all the vigour of his earlier works.

(Ready Friday next) 7/6

NORA K. STRANGE'S

AS WE JOURNEY

In this collection of short stories pride of place must be shared between "Clarence" and "My Friend Burt," confirmed bachelors both, who belong to entirely different strata of society and who possess no characteristic in common except their rooted objection to marriage. Five of the remaining sketches have the Kenyan background, with which so many of the author's readers are familiar.

(Ready Friday next) 7/6

A First Prize Novel

THE PASSAGE

by VANCE PALMER

Author of "Men are Human," etc.

This novel was placed first in the Sydney "Bulletin" competition of 1930, and was hailed with enthusiasm by the judges, who spoke of the brilliance of its writing and the power of its theme. It carries you into the life of a little Australian fishing village south of the Barrier Reef, and pictures the struggles of a family reared in a primitive way to grapple with the problems of the modern world.

(Ready To-day) 7/6

SOME UNKNOWN HAND by ELAINE HAMILTON 7/6
THE SECRET ATTIC by FRANK R. ADAMS 7/6
THE DUKE STEPS OUT by LUCIAN CARY 7/6
TOUCHSTONE by BEN AMES WILLIAMS 7/6
SHADOWLAND by CECIL ADAIR 7/6
THE TERROR of TORLANDS by T. C. H. JACOBS 7/6
THE CARDBOARD HERO by L. NOEL 7/6
THE MURDER HOUSE by T. ARTHUR PLUMMER 7/6

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The League of Nations—What of the Future?

Read David Davies'

THE PROBLEM OF THE 20th CENTURY

Mr. David Davies, the Welsh coalowner and philanthropist, has been from the outset one of the keenest supporters of the League of Nations. His book, "The Problem of the 20th Century," just published, is a vitally important study of the international situation of the present day, and in particular of the failure of the League to achieve any considerable measure of disarmament, security and arbitration.

The author discusses in detail the question of sanctions, and his International Police Force proposals will arouse controversy.

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Books of the Week

BLENHEIM

MR. TREVELYAN'S NEW WORK

ENGLAND UNDER QUEEN ANNE: BLENHEIM. By G. M. TREVELYAN. (Longmans. 21s. net.)

We have no historian like Mr. Trevelyan. Others there are as learned, but none who can present the past more vividly or more attractively to the common man; and if history cannot be made to appeal to the general public of what social value is it? The materials cry out all the more for one who can infuse the breath of life into them; and so there will always be a high place for the historian who conceives it as his first duty to know how to narrate. Mr. Trevelyan, it seems, is now about to give to the world what may well prove to be his masterpiece. "I hope," he says, "to complete the history of 'England under Queen Anne.'"—an ambitious scheme seeing that this instalment goes down only as far as Blenheim and the sea fight off Malaga, and even then postpones Scottish, Irish, and Colonial affairs during the years under review for later treatment. But the present volume "has its own unity of movement and its own climax: all roads in it, foreign and domestic, lead to Blenheim." And so the reader will find, thanking the narrator for the art by which, all things having been explained to him, his spirits are made to rise as he is at length irrevocably committed with Marlborough to the march towards that "uncouth rustic spot" from which the texture of a century was to take its colour.

To be able to win history back from the laboratory to literature demands various qualities of head and heart of which some will be innate, and among them will certainly be a deep feeling for one's own land and for its natural configuration and beauties. A passionate love of England the island made itself wistfully felt at many points in Mr. Trevelyan's last work; here it is intensified because there is no industrial revolution as yet and man is still at peace with his surroundings; the Englishman, despite the size and smoke of the capital, is still a countryman; his industries are still part of the rural landscape, and his architecture has done no more than to harmonize with its natural setting. It is a land of corn and beer, of wool and sheep, of waterways and bad roads; and why the historian should begin by dwelling on such homely things becomes plain enough when the economic reasons underlying the resistance to Louis have to be borne in mind. It is the same with much that Mr. Trevelyan, in a series of brilliant introductory sketches, has to tell of the human types—the country gentlemen and the moneyed men of the City of London, the Churchmen High and Low, the dissenters and the Roman Catholics, the magistrates, the scholars and the illiterate masses, the women and their reading and theatre-going; the sailors who are pressed neither wholly unwillingly nor against the public conscience into the King's ships; and the soldiers who for the moment have been disbanded as a danger to the realm. Out of such elements as these there marshal themselves, when the time comes, Tory and Whig, with their bitter oppositions and subtle cross-currents in State and Church. Among them all at first still moves William III., misunderstood by the majority, and soon to die, but already schooling Marlborough to look into the future by sending him over to the Lowlands to see things on the Continent for himself.

The book, therefore, for narrative purposes has the immense advantage of having a super-eminent hero; and those who are wont to debate whether at its crises history can dispense or not with its man of destiny may well ponder what might have been had there been no Marlborough, or what Marlborough might have failed to do but for a very narrow margin of wholehearted support at home. For the blow against the Frenchman had to be struck quickly if domestic malcontents and foreign waverers were to be converted to right reason; the cause was nothing less than the fate of Europe from Vienna to the Atlantic. Truly the story is "no parochial theme"; but how perilously parochial would parties at home, and generals in Holland, make it, if they could have their own way. At first with the new queen on the throne all goes well: 1702 is no bad beginning, but 1703 ends blankly for Marlborough; it cannot be said that the Peninsular side-show has been a success, though Vienna has escaped and Savoy has been persuaded. Moreover, in the months when armies are accustomed to lie in winter quarters, Parliament is wont to enter upon its yearly campaign. Must another year pass as indecisively? Gradually the necessity for striking on the Danube develops in Marlborough's mind; but how closely must he keep his own counsel and with what diplomacy bring the forces, which he does not command alone, to Coblenz and to the sticking point! Then the long march, in wetter weather than Addison afterwards allowed for in his stirring poem, the meeting with Eugene, the storming of the Schellenberg, and at last the decisive battle, Tallard in the coach a prisoner, and the first pencilled note announcing the great victory well on its way to England. It is a fine thing for a historian to have a hero of this order; and when the historian is Mr. Trevelyan, who knows exactly how to vary his chapters, and is not ashamed to describe a battle, whether by sea or land, in detail, a hero makes the finest possible figure for the reader. To tone down the personal and the heroic was not the way of "the man of Athens," whose pen Mr. Trevelyan appears to desiderate. But the man of Athens himself had no such a hero as Marlborough, nor is his drama more richly shot with light and shade, irony and humour. The text and the notes, conveniently amassed at the end, show with what insight and ingenuity a vast range of literature has been used by Mr. Trevelyan for the building up of his narrative.

SOME NEW BOOKS

BLENHEIM. By George Macaulay Trevelyan. (Longmans. 21s. n.)

ENGLAND IN THE AGE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By L. B. Namier. (Macmillan. 25s. n.)

SIDELIGHTS ON QUEEN VICTORIA. By the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby. (Macmillan. 21s. n.)

THE DIARIES OF COLONEL THE HON. ROBERT FULKE GREVILLE. Edited by F. McKno Bladon. (Lane. 18s. n.)

LORD JAMES OF HEREFORD. By Lord Askwith. (Benn. 21s. n.)

MAKERS OF MODERN EUROPE. By Count Carlo Sforza. (Elkin Mathews and Marrot. 21s. n.)

WILLIAM THE THIRD AND THE DEFENCE OF HOLLAND. By Mary Caroline Trevelyan. (Longmans. 21s. n.)

MEMOIRS OF AN INFANTRY OFFICER. By the Author of "Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man." (Faber and Faber. 7s. 6d. n.)

FICTION

CLAUDIA. By Arnold Zweig. (Martin Secker. 7s. 6d. n.)

SIR BOB. By Salvador de Madariaga. (Routledge. 6s. n.)

TWELVE MEN. By Theodore Dreiser. (Constable. 7s. 6d. n.)

QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER COURT

PONSONBY LETTERS

SIDELIGHTS ON QUEEN VICTORIA. By the RIGHT HON. SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY. (Macmillan. 21s. net.)

Sir Henry Ponsonby, Queen Victoria's private secretary, left to his son what private letters he had kept in his own possession; and the son tells us that from the bequest the biographers of eminent Victorians have been supplied with material for filling gaps in lives or correspondence. Out of the remainder he now himself makes an entertaining book. If we are not so sure as Sir Frederick Ponsonby that its entertainment lies in the importance the Victorians attached to small matters, that is because we suspect every age capable of fussing over trifles and all history to have a background or undercurrent of the infinitely little. When we smile over these pages it is not because they are Victorian, but because they present familiar aspects of human nature.

So far as Queen Victoria is concerned, the Ponsonby sidelights merely deepen the impression of her character as ruler and woman. She may have been amused, as Sir Frederick Ponsonby surmises, by the juvenile quarrels which occasionally disturbed the peace of her Court, but there is no evidence of her having taken them too seriously. It was on such provocation as occurred in 1881, when Mr. Gladstone expected her at short notice to approve a Queen's Speech containing an unfortunate reference to Kandahar, that she would write to Sir Henry Ponsonby in these terms:—

> The Queen has never before been treated with such want of respect and consideration in the forty-three and a half years she has worn her thorny crown. . . . She is kept (purposely) in the dark and then expected simply to agree. . . . Mr. Gladstone tries to be a Bismarck, but the Queen will not be an Emperor William to do anything *he orders*. . . .

The Queen does not quite understand why Sir Henry quotes Sir Wm. Harcourt's opinion so often? His opinion has no weight whatsoever with *her*, for he has never been in office before, and she thinks her experience of forty-three years more likely to enable her to know *what is her position and standing* than he does.

But for some difference in tone it might be Elizabeth of England who is speaking; and there are several similar passages which suggest that one of our very modern critics of the great might find a pleasing subject in a comparison and a contrast of the two Queens. As for Sir William Harcourt, that not too lucky statesman, he figures also in two or three of the smaller comedies of the book in which his Royal mistress may have found amusement but did not intervene. When the Ministers went to Osborne preoccupied by that same Kandahar paragraph he was "highly indignant because they had by some mistake sent the small bathing-carriage to bring up four big men." This vehicle, "designed probably for at most two bathers, was clearly the wrong conveyance for three Privy Councillors and the Clerk of the Council, more especially as Sir William Harcourt alone weighed over 15 stone."

Such a mistake was insignificant beside another of which Harcourt was a victim. In 1894 six Ministers were waiting in the ante-room at Windsor after a meeting of the Privy Council. They knew Mr. Gladstone was tendering his resignation to the Queen; they did not know whom the Queen had selected to succeed him. How the Liberal Party was then divided between the claims of Sir William Harcourt and Lord Rosebery will be remembered. The Queen told Lord Acton, the Lord-in-Writing, to bring in Lord Rosebery. Acton, whose vast knowledge was lodged in an absent mind, brought in Harcourt:—

> What Lord Rosebery's feelings must have been to see the rival summoned after he had been given to understand by the Prince of Wales that he was to be Prime Minister can better be imagined than described. But his astonishment was nothing compared to the Queen's. . . . She merely said that there had been some mistake, and she hoped Sir William would retire again while she spoke to Lord Acton. Whether she told Lord Acton what she thought of him history does not relate, but she asked him to bring in Lord Rosebery, who was thereupon offered and accepted the post of Prime Minister.

It will be gathered that the Ponsonby papers illuminate not only Queen Victoria but her servants. The Private Secretary exercised hardly greater diplomatic ability in his dealings with Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury over the Franchise Bill in 1884 than in restraining a distinguished Canon, a no less distinguished sculptor, and a German secretary from riding the Balmoral ponies whenever they pleased in 1869. He fully deserved the consolation he must have received from the lively accounts sent him by his colleagues of the more amusing features of Royal visits like those of the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia and the Shah of Persia in the eighteen-seventies. Here the sidelights reveal a fine comic sense behind the courtiers' official masks.

MR. SASSOON'S WAR MEMORIES

MEMOIRS OF AN INFANTRY OFFICER. By SIEGFRIED SASSOON. (Faber and Faber. 7s. 6d. net.)

Two years or thereabouts have elapsed since the publishers and the reading public felt a sudden enthusiasm for books on the War; that enthusiasm may not be now what it has been, but the latest of the War books, Mr. Sassoon's memoirs, may be regarded as hardly depending upon it for recognition. This volume certainly belongs to the War group in point of its materials, illuminating as it does the adventures, friendships, and ideas of a subaltern at the time of the Battle of the Somme in 1916 and that of Arras in 1917. But it may be described in a more congenial manner as the continuation of that character-study which was so readily and widely welcomed in the "Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man." The modest, slightly awkward, generous, imaginative "George Sherston" of the former book pursues his way amid new and often tragically altered surroundings, still discovering the richness of his fellow-men and their various minds and talents, still eagerly delighting in the graces of countryside and wild nature.

The impression of a personality—philanthropic and high-spirited and poetical—pervades the book, which, nevertheless, abounds in passages apparently impersonal, sketches of men, and studies of landscape. Indeed, the essence of "Sherston's" distinction is his ability to place all his gifts of attentiveness and discernment at the service of other personalities and influences. The glimpses thus attained, and perpetuated in brief but quietly original and decisive expression, are numberless, and bridge the gulf which now inevitably seems to lie between us and the men who captured Fricourt or occupied the Hindenburg Line. It is dangerous to use the word "psychological" in the conflict of modern theories; but the statement of inner workings in men confronted by the alternations of front-line warfare, as given by Mr. Sassoon, seems a masterly one in its delicate accuracy. Mr. Sassoon disclaims any ambition of telling everybody's War story; but his strong purpose of discovering and disclosing the truth of his own motives, actions, and reactions makes him more capable than the majority of communicating what other soldiers said, did, and were. If, in conclusion, one aspect of his book stands out above the rest as calling for the warmest eulogy, it would be the descriptions of scenes, placid or tormented, or on the verge of either.

Of the great beauty of these recollected scenes the following may be a good example, combining as it does the elements of war and peace. It is from the vicinity of the Somme battlefield in 1916:—

> The weather seemed awaiting some spectacular event in this world of blundering warfare. Or was it as though the desolation of numberless deaths had halted the clouded sky to an attitude of brooding inertia? I looked across at Albert; its tall trees were flat grey-blue outlines, and the broken tower of the Basilica might have been a gigantic clump of foliage. Above this landscape of massed stillness and smoky silhouettes the observation balloons were swaying slowly, their noses pointing toward the line of battle. Only the distant thud of gun-fire disturbed the silence—like someone kicking footballs—a soft bumping, miles away. Walking along by the river I passed the horse-lines of the Indian cavalry; the barley field above couldn't raise a rustle, so still was the air. Low in the west, pale orange beams were streaming down on the country that receded with a sort of rich regretful beauty, like the background of a painted masterpiece. For me that evening expressed the indeterminate tragedy which was moving, with agony on agony, toward the autumn.

SHORTER NOTICES

AS WE WERE: A VICTORIAN PEEPSHOW (Longmans, 18s. net), is not the first volume of reminiscences that Mr. E. F. Benson has published, and there is plenty of autobiographical colouring in some of his novels. But his stores are evidently not easy to exhaust, for in this new work he has plenty of fresh material, and writes with all his old keenness and zest. His subjects are of wide range, from Queen Victoria on her throne to all classes of her subjects—statesmen, divines, society leaders and rebels against social conventions, poets, artists, dons; and, though the general grouping of the scene is aristocratic, *voces populi* are heard making pungent criticisms and one or two "scandals" are recalled to supply the inevitable shadows to Victorian contentment and prosperity. Mr. Benson gives a very shrewd and appreciative sketch of the great Queen herself and an admirably vigorous impression of Mr. Gladstone. In describing Tennyson he lets persiflage mingle with reverence, and Browning—Oscar, not Robert—once again provides him with a pantaloon, and appears as laughable as ever. Swinburne, Whistler, Wilde pose as picturesquely as the aesthetes of the era are expected to do, and a flavour of the Turf is introduced with the Squire of Blankney, Mr. Henry—afterwards Viscount—Chaplin, who provokes some wise reflections on the decay of the squirearchy. Mr. Benson knows how to admire the vanished grandeurs of Victorianism without idolatry; pleasure mingles with melancholy in his retrospect, and his style, if sometimes "free and easy," can rise, at moments when he is moved, to eloquence.

Colonel H. W. Miller, described on the wrapper as "chief engineer for the heavy artillery of the American Expeditionary Forces," has provided in THE PARIS GUN (Harrap, 10s. 6d. net), for the American public, an account of the bombardment of Paris by the German long-range guns—there were actually six—known to us as "Big Berthas." As the bombardments were carried out in connexion with the three great German offensives of 1918—March 21, the Chemin des Dames, and the Second Battle of the Marne—and during the Allied attack in August, he has included short descriptions of these operations, emphasizing the part played by American troops. The story is told in dramatic form. The opening chapter describes the falling of the first shots in the city on the morning of March 23, and the chain of circumstances by which within two hours and a quarter the French artillery staff had discovered whence they came. Then Colonel Miller takes us to the other side and gives us the German account: the genesis of the gun—a naval 15in. of 45 calibres, tubed down to 8.26in. and almost doubled in length—its charge and shell, its emplacements and the training of the crews. The ballistic qualities of the gun with its muzzle velocity, 5,260ft. per second, and 75 miles range, and the numerous factors which had to be taken into account before firing, and the changes made after each round, are described in popular language. The other three bombardments are similarly dealt with from the French and German points of view. The guns were fired from three different localities. At the first, which the French at once discovered in spite of the precautions taken to conceal it, there were three emplacements: in one of these the gun burst, and the other two were rendered untenable by French fire. In all 367 shots were fired. The material effect, except on Good Friday when one shell struck the Church of St. Gervais, was negligible, and the psychological effect, on which the Germans relied, was nil. Colonel Miller pays a proper tribute to the sangfroid of the Parisians: there was no excitement, no panic, only curiosity dashed with annoyance. The guns had a short life and were little better than a scientific toy. There are a number of illustrations.

IN LIMEHOUSE THROUGH FIVE CENTURIES (Sheldon Press, 5s. net) the Rev. J. G. Birch, the rector, celebrates the bicentenary of the consecration of the church of St. Anne's in a little book of very considerable interest. He has two objects in view: first, to illustrate that the common saying that East London has no history is not true; and, secondly, to endeavour to dispel some unfavourable myths about Limehouse. His first object is amply achieved by chapters on the seamen of Limehouse throughout the centuries, on the part played by some of the inhabitants of the place during the Civil War, and on the building of the church by Hawksmoor. Here we read of Raleigh and Humphrey Gilbert, of those great shipbuilders the Petts, and of many another worthy. On the literary side Limehouse is emphatically Dickens country. It is sometimes forgotten that the great novelist had for second and third names John Huffham, and his visits as a boy to his godfather, Christopher Huffham, a rigger in his Majesty's Navy, led to an early familiarity with Limehouse which he has immortalized in Captain Cuttle and his circle. In modern times Mr. H. M. Tomlinson and others have written worthily about Limehouse, but there have been others who have told lurid tales of China Town. Of these Mr. Birch remarks, "This may be Literature, but it is not Limehouse." In spite of that, and of Mr. Lloyd George's addition of a word to the language (Shakespeare, too, with his "limb of Limehouse," was a traducer), Mr. Birch holds that "there is no district in London with a higher proportion of decent, law-abiding workers, kind-hearted, philosophic, and humorous; of hard-working mothers . . . laughing, charming, devil-may-care children." And he ought to know.

A translation by Eden and Cedar Paul of Herr Stefan Zweig's JOSEPH FOUCHÉ: THE PORTRAIT OF A POLITICIAN is published by Messrs. Cassell (15s. net). Herr Zweig's is a biographical-psychological study of one of the most powerful men of the Napoleonic era, whom Balzac described as this "sombre, profound and extraordinary man, whom few people really know."

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

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CITY NOTES

REDUCTION IN CABLE RATES

CALICO PRINTERS' MEETING

Important reductions in cable rates are announced by Imperial and International Communications, Limited, and will take effect as from October 1. As the result of an agreement with the South African Government providing for the combined working of the wireless and cables in South Africa, Imperial and International Communications will reduce the charge for ordinary telegrams sent by either means of communication from this country to the Union of South Africa to 1s. 3d. a word. Corresponding reductions will be made in the rates for deferred telegrams, but a new service of preferred telegrams will be inaugurated. These will have preferential treatment over messages transmitted at ordinary rates, and the charge for the preferred telegram will be 1s. 8d. a word. In connexion with the expected conclusion of agreements with the Governments of Australia and India, the company hopes also soon to equalize cable and wireless rates for traffic with those countries, in which case there will be a reduction of 4d. a word on all cable messages. It has also been decided to reduce the rates, both by cables and wireless circuits, from this country to South America as from October 1. The new rates represent a reduction of 4d. a word for ordinary telegrams to Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, and Peru, and 3d. a word in the case of Uruguay. Rates for deferred and letter telegrams will be correspondingly reduced. A substantial reduction is to be made in the tariffs for Press telegrams to South America, which will become 6d. a word, against 1s. 0½d. charged at present. Although the company has lost heavily in traffic in consequence of the world-wide trade depression, there is no doubt that the board's action in reducing rates is wise. It cannot fail to stimulate traffic, and that in itself should tend to bring about an improvement in trade. It is cheaper to operate a wireless than a cable circuit, and one of the advantages of the merger is that it is enabled to offer to the public telegraphic facilities by either means of communication at the lower rates which the advent of wireless has made possible.

The Burdens of Industry

The seasonal increase in financial activity which normally begins about this period of the year is later than usual. Although a number of capital issues are pending business remains extremely quiet. Some of the more important causes of this quietude were explained by Mr. Lennox Lee in his excellent speech at yesterday's meeting of the Calico Printers' Association. In common with the vast majority of business men Mr. Lee realizes that lack of confidence is stifling enterprise. This lack of confidence he attributes to the unsound measures which have been resorted to over a period of years for dealing with certain social problems, these measures being contrary to the interests of the country generally and the export industries in particular. Mr. Lee is satisfied that the country is living beyond its means, and therefore upon its capital, and that industry is being over-taxed to pay for, among other things, pensions, insurances, allowances, and doles. As a consequence new developments in trade either have to be restricted or abandoned. The burden of taxation, he pointed out, diminishes the individual capacity for accumulating new capital and consequently reduces the capital value of property. Work-people who were told that social services were extracted out of capital were being badly misled, because it was industry which produced the wealth out of which the cost of these services had to be met, and the greater the claims upon the product of industry the less remained for reinvestment in business. The net result of these influences is that capital to-day is not only scarce but timid.

Effect of Indian Boycott

In 1928-9 the Calico Printers' Association paid more in dividends than it earned, and in the past year the company failed to earn the full Preference dividend, an experience which is all too common in the cotton industry. Mr. Lee described the year ended June 30 as the most difficult in the history of the association. Competition from abroad was overwhelming, and in April the India market—the association's most important overseas outlet—practically ceased to buy as the result of the Gandhi agitation and the boycott which followed. In May and June last the orders represented less than one-seventh of the quantity booked during the corresponding months of 1929, and the continuance of the boycott seriously prejudiced the prospects for the current year. It was necessary, added Mr. Lee, that the association should conserve its resources and they had reluctantly decided to close temporarily some of the plant. Another point made by Mr. Lee was that British cotton exports to foreign countries in 1927 were 30 per cent. below the 1913 figure, and exports to other parts of the Empire nearly 9 per cent. less, in spite of the fact that during the same period the volume of world trade had increased by 20 per cent.

Excessive Costs of Production

It is difficult to deny that Mr. Lee is right in attributing this decline mainly to excessive costs of production in this country. In 1913, when longer hours were worked and wage rates were lower, this country was scarcely holding its own against such countries as Japan, but since then costs have increased in every direction. As a result Japanese prices are in many cases 20 to 30 per cent. lower than British prices. It is therefore easy to understand Mr. Lee's conviction that England's cotton trade cannot but decline until her costs of production have been materially reduced. This would not only involve longer hours and lower wages, but also lower transport charges. He gave instances of the much higher costs of transport in England compared with the Continent. He also mentioned that a certain type of cloth which cost the association 379.53d. to produce cost 67.4d. less in Japan. A weaver's wage in Japan was 13s. 6d. a week, against 36s. 10d. in this country. Japan also enjoyed lower transport charges. Not only was the export trade tending to disappear, said Mr. Lee, but the existing standard weaver's wage list was actually encouraging certain articles to be imported into this country, because, if artificial silk entered into the composition of a cloth, a weaver's wage in this country, in certain circumstances, was increased by as much as 45 per cent.

Leopoldina Dividend Policy

While, as reported yesterday, the decision of the board of the Leopoldina Railway Company to defer the question of a dividend on the Preference and Ordinary stocks until after the close of the year was generally endorsed by the market, a firm of brokers writes to criticize it. At the annual meeting in June Mr. Oliver Bury, the chairman, said:—

We have had a good year and we present to you the best results since the formation of the company. Our aim and our hope are that, having earned and paid a 5 per cent. dividend for two years in succession, we may be able to maintain it.

It is suggested that the directors had no justification whatever for paying a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary stock in June, if there was the slightest possibility of their not being able to pay in October the interim dividend on the Preference stock for the six months ended June 30 last. The issue may fairly be judged on this argument. For the year 1929 the Leopoldina earned a surplus over and above its Preference dividend requirements (£156,494) of £460,000; in other words, the Preference dividend was covered about four times. At the beginning of June, when the chairman addressed the stockholders, the exchange stood at 5 13-16d. to 5 27-32d., and the company's aggregate traffic receipts (from January 1) showed the unimportant reduction of £38,000. To-day exchange is quoted below 5d., and the aggregate traffic receipts show the serious reduction of £410,000, which with exchange at its existing level is likely to be accentuated before the close of the year. It seems evident from the chairman's speech that the board saw no reason in June to anticipate the sudden and severe change in the company's fortunes that has led to their decision to defer payment of the Preference dividend.

A Rubber Financing Proposal

In a communication to shareholders in Tai Tak Plantations, Limited, Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, the secretaries to the company, announce proposals for financing the company during the present crisis. It is stated that, for a production of approximately 1,000,000lb. of rubber per annum, an average London price of 5½d. per lb. is required to cover outgoings, both on revenue and capital account. In view of the recent decline in rubber below this price, the directors have lately suspended production on the larger of the company's two estates. It is explained that the loss involved in selling rubber down to 4d. per lb. has been less than the cost of maintaining the estate on a non-producing basis, but below that figure the directors are satisfied that the latter course would be cheaper. Meanwhile, it is proposed to continue production on one estate, and, in order to meet the loss involved, the company is making an issue of 120,000 Preference shares of 2s. each, carrying special rights and privileges. The shares will rank preferentially for capital and dividend, the dividend being a cumulative 10 per cent. per annum, and will be entitled to all distributable profits until such time as they have received in all dividends totalling 2s. per share, less tax, over and above the fixed rate of 10 per cent. Thereafter they will carry the right of conversion into Ordinary shares at par for three years.

More Fortunate Companies

Shareholders of two rubber companies under similar management have received circulars from their chairman, Sir Francis Voules, setting forth the position of their undertakings in the light of the heavy fall in the price of rubber. Fortunately these companies are not short of cash. In the case of one of the companies—Kepong (Malay) Rubber Estates—it is stated that the total output for the current year is estimated at 2,076,000lb. Thanks to forward sales 1,043,000lb. has already been sold at an average of 10.1d. a lb., and valuing the balance of the year's crop at 3½d. a lb., it is estimated that the company will earn a profit of £17,000. Unless, however, there is a great improvement in the position between now and next May, it is improbable that the directors will feel justified in declaring a dividend. It is anticipated that the all-in cost of production for next year will not exceed 4d. a lb., and the company has cash and War Loan amounting to just under £33,000. In these circumstances the directors have decided that it is in the interests of the shareholders that they should continue the working of the estates, making all possible economies. The circular to shareholders of the other company—Gordon (Malaya) Rubber Estates—is in similar terms: the output for the year is estimated at 1,567,000lb., of which—again thanks to forward sales—822,715lb. has already been sold at an average of 8d. a lb. Valuing the balance at 3½d. a lb., the company should show a profit (unstated in amount) for the year. All-in costs next year should not exceed 4d. a lb., and the company has cash of just under £27,000. So long as a rubber company is working at a profit there is, of course, no necessity for it to close down its operations; only when the loss on working is greater than the bare cost of maintenance does that course become advisable, and there should then be no reluctance to pursue it. Conservatism in finance will mean all the difference between life and death to many rubber companies in the struggle for existence; hence the directors of the Kepong Company are to be commended for their decision to pay no dividend, though they anticipate substantial profits.

A Peril of the Sea

The summary of the findings of the New Zealand Nautical Court of Inquiry, held at Wellington, into the recent sinking of the British liner Tahiti in the Pacific, which has been published in *The Times*, has been read with satisfaction by shipping managers in London, who, rightly, are jealous of the high reputation of British shipping services. According to a private message, the Court found that the loss was due to the "breakage of the tail shaft, probably by diagonal or scarf fracture, resulting in over-riding of the end causing puncture of the hull and injury to the base of the water-tight bulkhead." It is noteworthy that the Court held further that this was a peril of the sea which no reasonable human care or foresight could have avoided and that the ship was staunch and well-found. It awarded the highest praise to all concerned in dealing with the situation, and it referred especially to the "resource and cool and accurate judgment of the master and the courage and endurance of the engineers." There could be no greater consolation to the management than the considerations that the loss of the ship is thus to be numbered among those rare disasters at sea which were unpreventable, that there was no loss of life, and that the highest traditions of the British Mercantile Marine were fully maintained. Incidentally, the service in which the ship was engaged will not, in the long run, suffer, for the decision was quickly taken to replace her by a vessel of fine type with passenger accommodation representing a great advance.

East African Shipping Services

At a meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce there was considered the reply of the Colonial Office to a resolution of the section on the subject of a frequent mail

(Continued in next column)

service between this country and East African ports. It was intimated that the Secretary of State for the Dominions and the Colonies would be glad to be furnished with a detailed memorandum and a statement indicating in what respects the present facilities were considered to be inadequate. He would then, it was added, be prepared to consult with other Departments of State which might be concerned, and possibly with the Colonial Governments affected, and no doubt this statement will now be prepared. At present passenger services are maintained by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company and the British India Steam Navigation Company, and high tribute is paid by merchant firms to some of the vessels employed, of which the motor liner Llangibby Castle, of about 12,000 tons gross, is the latest and largest. Those directly concerned in East African trade would like to see more frequent sailings of ships of this class, and at present have in view a fortnightly service which, they hope, might later even become weekly. They recognize that probably more than is at present being done could not be expected unless the lines received some form of Government support. It may be imagined that the shipping managements also look forward to the time when there may be regular services comparable with those to and from South Africa, but the fruition of those hopes would necessarily depend on the future policy of the Imperial Government and of the Governments of the East African Dependencies.

STOCK EXCHANGE

FALL IN GERMAN LOANS

CABLES AND WIRELESS AGAIN LOWER

With the end of the account near at hand, no change occurred in the condition of the stock markets yesterday. British Funds were steady, but there was no recovery in Australian loans. Political developments in Germany continued to be a disturbing influence in the foreign market, and the prices of German loans were further marked down. Home Railway Stocks were steady on the whole, but the South American Railway market was still under the influence of the dividend reductions and adverse traffic returns. In the industrial market prices were inclined to sag through lack of business; the weakness of United Molasses was a feature. South African mining shares received support.

There were few changes in prices of British Funds, but the tone of the market was a shade firmer. The War Loan was steady at 103 15-16. Although there were a few inquiries for cheap stock, Australian loans remained weak, a number of falls being recorded. Home Railway stocks were steady. Great Western rebounded to 73, a gain of 1, but small losses occurred in "Berwick" First and Second Preference stocks. Metropolitan hardened to 71. Underground shares were easier at 24s. 6d.

There was a little more business in the Foreign market. The obscurity of the political outlook in Germany caused a certain amount of selling of German loans on an unwilling market, and a general decline in prices took place. Falls of ½ were recorded in the Reparations loan (92½) and the Seven per Cents. (105), and the Potash Seven per Cents. lost a point to 104½. Loans of the German municipalities and States were also affected, the Berlin loan, for instance, being 2 points lower at 87½. Japanese bonds were a good market, the new 5½ per cent. issue rising to 94¼. Turkish Unified further hardened to 11½. A heavy tendency again prevailed among South American Railway securities, falls of ½ to 1 occurring in B.A. Great Southern, B.A. Western, Central Argentine, Entre Rios, and Cordoba Central Second Preference. Leopoldina weakened further at one time, touching 29½, but rallied before the close. San Paulo was rather easier at 169.

Oil shares weakened, small falls occurring in Mexican and Canadian Eagle, Royal Dutch, and Trinidad issues. Exceptionally, Anglo-Ecuadorian rose 4½d. to 14s. 3d., and Lobitos was a shade higher at 1 19-32. There was little business in the Russian market; Anglo-Dutch and Rubber Trust were slightly lower. Tea shares were easier where changed.

FALL IN UNITED MOLASSES

The Industrial market had a rather easier tendency. United Molasses weakened on dividend fears, and closed 2s. lower at 30s. 6d., having been even lower. Moderate falls occurred in Imperial Chemical Ordinary and Deferred, Turner and Newall, and Unilever. International shares were quiet. International Nickel was strong, but reacted after hours, closing only 5-16 higher on balance at 26. There were small falls in Brazilian Traction and Hydro Electric. Gramophone and Columbia Graphophone were both 1-16 lower. In the textile group Courtaulds were steady, while Celanese issues hardened slightly. Small declines were recorded in Bleachers, Fine Spinners, and J. and P. Coats. Two or three Royal Mail senior stocks were again marked down, and White Star Preference further weakened to 8s. Cables and Wireless stocks lost further ground, the Preference being 2 points lower at 76. One or two Australian banking shares receded. In the tobacco group British-American hardened slightly, but Godfrey Phillips was easier. Brewery shares as a rule showed small falls, but an exception was Guinness, which advanced to 102s. 6d. Wyndham's Marine Patents fell 7½d. to 6s. 3d. Thornycroft was 1s. 9d. lower at 54s. The motor group was firm on the whole. Rises of 3d. to 9d. took place in Austin, Singer, Rover, and S.T.D. Preferred. Guy and Ford, however, were both 6d. lower. The Allied Store group was dull. Scribbans were firmer on rumours of a contract, the Ordinary rising to 15s. 9d. Harrods (B.A.) again advanced, and Selfridge Provincial Stores were firmer. Newspaper shares opened weak on the Northcliffe Newspapers report, but showed a firmer tendency later.

South African Mining shares were firm, small rises occurring in Rand Selection, Sub Nigel, East Rand, and Johannesburg Consolidated Investment, the first-named rising 6d. to 9s. 3d. Barnatos showed early decline, but rallied later to Wednesday's closing price of 33s. 7½d. Rhodesian copper shares were quiet, N'Changa rising 1-16 to 3 5-16, having been higher. Tin shares were firm. Rio Tinto reacted slightly. Broken Hill issues weakened.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

Reuter's Quotations

—	Sept. 18	Sept. 17	—	Sept. 18	Sept. 17
Abitibi	21	21¼	Dom. Glass	No bid	106
Asbestos	5/8	5/8	Dom. Textile	85	87⅝
Do., Pref.	3	3	Fam. Players	48	48
B.C. Packers	4¼	4½	Fraser Cos.	6½	7¼
Braz. Tract.	15½	16⅛	Hollinger	6¼	6
B.C. Pwr., A	30	33¼	Int. Nickel	25	25⅞
Do., B	15¼	15¼	Massey, H.	20	20⅞
Brit. Emp. Steel	1¾	1½	Montreal L't	66½	68¼
Do., 1st Pf.	22⅜	28	Natl. Brew.	32¼	32¼
Do., 2nd Pf.	4¼	4½	Nat.Steel Car	51	51¼*
Calgary	160	160	Ogilvie Flour	No bd*	300
Can. Car	22¼	22¼	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref.	27½	27	Power Corp.	69	69½
C. Cement	18¼	18⅞	Price Bros.	60	59
Do., Pref.	94½	94	Quebec Pwr.	No bid	58½
C. Cotton	55	54	St. Law'ce C.	6	6
Indust. Alcohol, A	3¾	3¾	Shawinigan	69½	70
Do., B	No bid	27⅛	S. Canada Power	No bid	33
C. Power	12¼	11	Steel Co. of Canada	48	48
C. Steamship	9	9½	Wayagamack	No bid	39½
Do., Prefd.	39	39	Wpeg Elec.	No bid	32½
Cockshutt	20¾	20¼	Bk. Montreal	322	321
Cons. Mining	185	189½	Can. Bk. Com.	247	246
Dom. Bridge	68¼	69⅝	Royal Bank	310	311

* Ex dividend.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 18.—Wheat closed firm, 11c. to 7c. higher. Maize firm at 19c. to 14c. advance.

Closing Prices	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—		
Wheat, October delivery	8.21	8.10
" November delivery	8.29	8.22
" February delivery	8.39	8.28
Maize, September delivery	5.55	5.36
" October delivery	5.65	5.51
" November delivery	5.85	5.70
Oats, October delivery	4.00	4.00
Linseed, September delivery	16.10	15.85
" October delivery	16.05	15.80
" November delivery	16.05	15.75
Rosario:—		
Wheat, No. 2, October delivery	8.20	8.05
Maize, October delivery	5.55	5.40
Linseed, October delivery	15.85	15.75

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 6d.)

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

EASY TENDENCY

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Easiness prevailed during the greater part of to-day's session, and at times the selling of some leading securities was notable. Poor dividend prospects accounted for the selling pressure in some cases, while there was considerable "bear" hammering towards the close. Sales were returned at 1,373,000 shares.

The opening was quiet, with prices barely maintained. American Agricultural Chemical Company advanced sharply on a reorganization plan calculated to pave the way to a resumption of dividends. The easiness became more pronounced with a resumption of outbreaks of selling centring in Steel Common, Atchison, American Can, and the American Rolling Mills Company.

In the afternoon the market steadied slightly on a recurrence of the limitation of transactions on declines, which encouraged minor "bull" support in some sections. Towards the close, however, the market became quiet, and there was a renewal of pressure owing to the obvious reluctance to resume the upward trend. This encouraged the "bear" party, and with considerable hammering the close was easy.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Sept. 18	Sept. 17
Montreal on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85½	4.85½
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85¹⁵⁄₁₆	4.86
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86¼	4.86⅛
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83²⁹⁄₃₂	4.83³³⁄₃₂
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85¹⁵⁄₁₆	4.85⅞
Seven days	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85¼
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.95	3.92⅞
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅞	5.23⅞
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.25¼	40.24½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76½	26.76
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.87½	26.87
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.77
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅞	2.96⅞
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.83½	23.82
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.97¼	13.94¾
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.41	19.40¾
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	10.71	10.71
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.13	14.13
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.52	17.52
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77¼	1.77¼
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29⅛	1.29¾	1.30
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	36.36	36.36
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	10.10	10.15

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices —	Sept. 18	Sept. 17	Closing Prices —	Sept. 18	Sept. 17
Atchison	218	218½	Int. Amer.	16⅛	16⅛
Atl. Coast	136	138⅛	Kansas City	67¼	67¼
B. & O.	100	100⅛	Louisville	115	118
Do., Pref.	81	81⅝	Minn., St. P.	17	17
Brooklyn M. T'sit	66½	67	Miss. Pac.	66	66
Can. Pac.	185½	186	Do., Pref.	119	119
Cent. N.J.	234	234	N.Mex.1 Pf.	1⅜	1¾
Ches. & O.	48	49	Do., 2 Pf.	1⅞	1⅞
Ch. G.W.	10	10	N.Y. Cent.	161⅜	161⅜
Do., Pref.	35¼	36	Norfolk	230	230¼
Ch., N.W.	66	66	N. Pacific	70¾	71
Ch.,Mil.St.P.	15	15	Pennsylv'a	73	72½
Ch.Rock Is.	95½	95½	Reading	106¼	106¼
Del.& Hud.	162	165½	S.L. & S.F.	88	88
Del., Lack.	113½	113½	S.L. & S.W.	64⅛	64½
Erie	41	39	S. Pacific	116	117⅛
Do., 1 Pf.	56	56	Southern	84½	85
G.N., Pref.	78	78½	Do., Pref.	91⅜	91
Illinois	114	114½	Un. Pacific	216	217
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	29¼	29½	Do., Pref.	85	86
			Wabash	31½	32
			Do., Pf. A	70	70

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	121	123	Int. Nickel	24⅞	25⅞
AlliedChem	266	270½	Int. Paper	16	16½
Am. Agric.	41⅜	51/2	Int. T. & T.	41¾	42⅛
Do., Pref.	27¾	25⅛	Kennecott	34	34¼
Am. Br. Bov	19⅜	18¾	Kresge S.S.	30¾	30⅞
Am. Can	7/8	7/8	Kroger G. & B.	27¾	28
Power F.	69⅜	71⅛	Liggett&M.	98	99
Am. Can.	126	129¼	Loose Wiles	61¼	62
Am. Loco.	40	40	Mack Teks.	57⅛	58½
Am. Rolling Mills	46¼	49¼	Montg'y W.	35½	35½
Am. Smelt.	64⅞	65¾	Nash Mtrs.	34	34¼
Am.Sug. R.	51	51⅛	Nat. Bisct.	84¾	84½
Am. Tel.	214½	216	Nat. Cash R.	45¼	46½
Am. Tob.	210½	210	Nat. Dairy	53½	54
Am.Wool'n	11	11	N. Amer.	10¾	10⅝
Anaconda	44⅝	45½	Packard	12¾	12⅞
Armour Pf.	71¾	72	Pan A. Pet	52	53
As.Dry Gds.	35	35¼	Pub. Ser., N.J.	92½	93½
Auburn Mot.	32¼	32⅝	Pullman	66	66½
Baldwins	33⅛	33½	Radio Corp	38½	39½
BarnsdallA	22⅛	22¼	R'm'g'n Rd	29	29½
Beth. Steel	87¾	88⅛	Ryl. Dutch	48⅛	48⅝
Celanese	13	15	Sears R'b'k	70	71
C.de.Pasco	43½	44⅛	Shell Trans.	41⅝	41⅝
Chile Copp.	36	36	Shell Un.	14¼	14⅜
Chrysler	27⅝	27¼	Sloss S.Sl.	25	25
Col. Fuel	47	47½	Std.Brands	20¼	20⅜
Colum. Gas	63⅝	63¼	Std. Gas	101¼	104
Col. Graph.	16⅜	17⅝	Std. Oil of Cal.	60⅛	60⅜
Cons. Gas	107	108¾	Do., N.J.	58⅜	59
Cont. Can	57½	58⅜	Do., N.Y.	30⅝	30⅝
Cont. Oil	18⅝	19¼	Studebaker	30¾	30⅝
Corn Prod.	89½	90¼	Texas Corp	51⅜	51½
Crucible	73	74	Tex.G. Sul.	58⅝	58⅝
Davison C.	25¼	26½	Tidewater	12⅝	13
Dtrt. Int.	81½	82	TransAmer Corp.	23¼	24⅛
Du Pont	117	118⅛	Tr.Cont.Cp	12½	12⅝
Eastman K	212	214	Un.Carbide	74⅞	77½
Elec.P.&L.	72½	74¼	Ud. Corp.	33⅜	33¾
Elec. Stor.	65	65	Ud. Fruits	84	84⅛
Fox Films	48½	49½	United Gas	36¼	36⅜
Gen. Elec.	70¼	71⅝	U.S. Ind'l Alcohol	8½	9
Gen. Foods	56⅞	57¾	U.S. Rbr.	18⅝	18⅝
Gen.Motors	43¾	44⅛	U.S. Steel	166⅞	169⅛
Gillette	64⅝	65¼	Do., Pref.	149½	149
Goodrich	22⅛	22½	W. Un. Tel.	169	170½
Goodyear	53¼	53	Whse. Mfg.	147⅜	150
Hou.Oil Tx.	73½	74½	Woolworth	65	65⅛
Hud. Mtrs.	29½	29½	Wor.Pump	122	127
Ind. Rayon	81	81	Youngst'n Sheet	105	105
Int. Harvr.	75⅛	76½			
Int. Match. Pref.	77¼	77¼			

CURB EXCHANGE

Asd.Gas A	30⅛	30⅛	Mid. West Utilities	28	28¼
Br.Am.Tob. (bearer)	25½	25⅛	Penn Road	10¾	10⅝
Elec. Bond	79⅞	81⅞	Silica Gel.	14⅜	15⅛
Gulf Oil	117⅜*	118¼	Std.Oil Ind.	48⅞	49⅛
HydroElec.	37⅞	38⅛	Swift Int.	34	34
Int. Petrlm	18¾	18⅞	VacuumOil	77⅛	77¼

BONDS

Libty. Ln. 3½%	101	101³²⁄₃₂	Finl., 6% 1945	93½	93½
Do. 4¼%	102⁷⁄₃₂	102³²⁄₃₂	Fren.,7½% 1941	125½	125½
Do. (4th) 4¼%	103³²⁄₃₂	103³²⁄₃₂	Fren. 7% 1949	120¼	120¼
U.K., 5½% 1937	105¼	105½	Ger. 7% 1949	105½	105½
Do. 4% 1960-90	88¼	88¼	Greek, 7% 1964	99⅞	99⅞
Arg. 6% 1959	96⅞	96¼	Hamb'g S. 6% '46	93½	93½
Austl., 5% 1957	88	88⅛	Hungary, 7½% '44	99⅞	100½
Aust., 7% 1943	105	104½	Ital., 7% 1951	98⅛	98
Belg. 6% 1955	105⅜	105⅜	Japan6½% 1954	105½	105⅝
Belg., 7% 1955	114¾	114¾	Nord. Rly. 6½% '50	106	106
Bordeaux, 6% '34	105½	105½	Norway6% 1952	103	102½
Brazil,7½% 1952	103	103	P.L.M.,6% 1958	104¼	104¼
Buis. 7% 1967	80½	81	Do., 7% 1958	105¾	105½
Canada,5% 1931	101	101	Poland,7% 1947	84⅛	84¼
Chile, 7% 1942	101½	101	Do., 8% 1950	92½	92½
Chile, 6% 1960	90	89¾	Rio de Sul. 8% '46	94	93¾
Czech.,8% 1951	110¼	110¼	San P., 8% 1952	89	90
Denm'k6% 1942	105⅜	105⅞	Seine, 7% 1942	108	108
Dutch, E.I. 6% '62	102¼	102¼	Swed.,5½% 1954	107	107
Dutch E.I. 5½% '53	102⅛	102⅛	Tokio City, 5½% '61	92¼	92⅝
Est. Rly. 7% '54	105⅜	105⅜			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	Sept. 18	Sept. 17
Atchison, Pref.	108	107⅝
Lehigh Valley	63	60⅜
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	39¼	40
New York, Ontario and Western	9⅛	9⅛
Reading, 1st Pref.	47	47
Texas and Pacific	140‡	140‡

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend. § Asked.

Call money ruled at 2 per cent. throughout the day. Commercial paper remained at 3 per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2⅛ to 2¼ per cent. for six-months bills.

Sterling exchange declined 1-16c. to 4.86¼c. for cable transfers.

Silver rose ½c. to 37c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $550,000 has arrived at San Francisco from Japan and $263,000 from China. The week's gold movements include imports of $1,588,000 and exports of $1,000,000. Earmarked stocks of gold are unchanged.

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to sell $10,000,000 of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

The weekly report of the New York Federal Bank shows an increase of $79,000,000 in brokers' loans, making the total $3,222,000,000, against $3,143,000,000 last week and $6,569,000,000 in the corresponding week last year.

JAVA SUGAR PRICES

The Java Sugar Trust has now fixed prices for white and brown, ex go-down, as follows:—Whites.—10,000 tons and over, 8½ guilders; 5,000 tons up to 10,000 tons, 8¾ guilders; and under 5,000 tons, 9 guilders. Browns.—Usual price, 7½ guilders, but for 5,000 tons up to 10,000 tons for shipment east of Singapore, 7¼ guilders; and for 10,000 tons and over for similar destinations, 7 guilders.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Wheat.—The cash market closed barely steady at ⅛c. to ¼c. decline. No. 2 red winter, 101¼c.; No. 2 amber durum, 90½c.; No. 2 hard winter, 91¾c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 91¼c. Maize easy and 1c. lower. No. 2 mixed, 104¼c., f.o.b. New York. Oats barely steady, ⅛c. lower. White clipped, 47½c., f.o.b. New York. Rye barely steady, ⅛c. down. No. 2 Western, 63¼c., f.o.b. New York. Barley nominal. No. 2 malting unquoted.

Flour steady and unchanged.

Daily Grain Movements (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	2,072	1,479	9,134	217,824	228,959
Do., Atlantic	492	280	1,224	42,792	35,865
*Exports, ditto	302	18	1,008	37,077	23,315
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	407	519	2,333	45,079	47,257
Do., Atlantic	15	13	49	911	1,150
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn	104	114	510	7,485	5,827
Receipts, Atlantic	87	73	395	4,866	4,558
*Exports, ditto	10	4	62	1,076	750
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	322	371	2,037	42,917	54,382
Do., Atlantic	13	24	68	1,188	1,728
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	14	37

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

Lard firm, 10c. higher. Prime Western steam, $12.45; Middle West, spot, $12.25.

Coffee.—Rio futures opened steady 10 to 4 points higher, gave way under realizing, but recovered again on shorts covering. The close was steady, 15 to 8 points higher. Sales estimated at 8,000 bags. Sept., 6.55c.; Dec., 6.46c.; Jan., 6.26c.; March, 6.00c.; May, 5.92c.; July, 5.84c. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady at 20 to 6 points advance. Sales, 29,000 bags. Sept., 11.94c.; Dec., 10.50c.; Jan., 10.30c.; March, 9.58c.; May, 9.31c.; July, 9.09c. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 7¼c. to 7¾c. Santos No. 4, 12¼c. to 12¾c.

Cocoa.—Futures closed easy at 30 to 27 points decline. Sales, 38,000 bags. Sept., 5.51c.; Dec., 5.82c.; Jan., 5.93c.; March, 6.17c.; May, 6.38c.; July, 6.56c.

Sugar.—Raw futures closed steady, unchanged to 1 point lower. Sales, 9,000 tons. Sept., 1.12c.; Dec., 1.18c.; Jan., 1.21c.; March, 1.29c.; May, 1.38c.; July, 1.45c. No. 2 contract, duty free. Sept., 3.04c.; Dec., 3.13c.

Cuban centrifugal, 96deg., spot, 3.15c. per lb. nominal.

Cotton on the spot closed without change in value at 11.00c. The futures market

COMPANY MEETINGS

CALICO PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION

RESULTS FOR THE PAST YEAR

DIFFICULT TRADING CONDITIONS

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND EASTERN MARKETS

GROWTH OF COMPETITION

BURDEN OF TAXATION AND HIGH WAGES

NEED FOR LOWER COSTS OF PRODUCTION

MR. L. B. LEE'S REVIEW

The THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Calico Printers' Association, Limited, was held on Wednesday last at the Memorial Hall, Albert-square, Manchester.

Mr. LENNOX BERTRAM LEE (chairman of directors) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. E. Clement) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—The report and accounts of the association for the year ended June 30 last have been in your hands for some days, and I presume that you will permit me to take them as read. (Agreed.)

I propose to take you through the accounts in the usual way, and will defer my remarks on the net profit for the year, shown at £69,186, until I have concluded the examination of the balance-sheet.

MAINTENANCE ALLOCATION

The amount set aside for maintenance is slightly in excess of last year. I have in the past explained that we have always worked on an upkeep system, as opposed to a depreciation system. The basic amount of the upkeep allocation has been fixed on the advice of our valuers, and we feel that we cannot reduce that sum for the time being without departing from the principles which have guided us since first the association was formed. It is a subject which will be reconsidered from time to time; but, for the moment, we have decided to continue our present policy, more particularly as incidentally it tends to conserve our resources.

An alteration has been made in the balance-sheet, bills receivable having been eliminated from the item of cash and bills in hand and at banks and included with sundry debtors, where we think they are more appropriately shown.

The capital account shows an increase of £47,000 in gross, due to additions to buildings and plant and the commutation of leases and purchase of chief rents, &c., which have been effected on profitable terms.

The depreciation account, on the other hand, shows an increase of £97,370, which has had the effect of reducing the net capital account by £50,000. Dropper and other rollers, valued as in previous years, show a reduction of £27,000, due to sales of surplus copper.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

There is a reduction of £192,000 in investments in Government and other securities. A tendency in this direction must, unfortunately, continue so long as distributions are in excess of earnings. If the reduction was due to the requirements of an enlarged trade it would be perfectly satisfactory; but it is obvious that the liquid resources of large trading undertakings cannot be depleted indefinitely over a period in which earnings may be inadequate or actual losses incurred.

The amount in the hands of the debenture trustees shows a reduction of £59,000, which they have refunded against capital expenditure in previous years. The item of cash in hand and at banks shows a reduction of £45,000, and sundry debtors a reduction of £126,000. We have made adequate provision against possible losses in the realization of bad and doubtful debts.

At previous meetings I have pointed out that it was expedient to proceed with the extension of some of our activities by means of subsidiary companies, and the items of shares in and advances to and debts due from these show increases of £9,000 and £53,000 respectively.

The stock-in-trade shows a small increase of £39,000, after making provision for the fall in values up to the date of the balance-sheet.

On the liability side the sundry trade creditors show a reduction of £122,000, owing to the reduced trade, and sundry deposits and interest a reduction of £97,000, which is, in some measure, I fear, an indication of the hardships involved in reduced earnings and displacement of employees owing to bad trade. The employees' benefit fund shows, at June 30, an increase over last year of £11,000.

The general reserve, the capital reserve, and the reserve for equalisation of dividends are shown unchanged; the proposals with regard to the last will be referred to in my remarks as to the dividend. The balance on profit and loss account is substantially less at £55,000, as against £237,000.

DIVIDEND POLICY

Last year we depleted the carry-forward by paying dividends in excess of earnings, with the result that only £61,535 comes in from the last account, making, with the profit for the year, £130,722, which is less than the sum required for the payment of the dividend for the full year on the Preference shares. No problem gives greater anxiety to boards of directors than their dividend policy in times such as these. The careful balancing of what is due to shareholders and what is necessary for the future well-being of the company is a matter of the greatest difficulty.

In view of the existing trade conditions, the directors are unable to recommend the payment of a dividend on the Ordinary shares, but they recommend a transfer of £50,000 from the reserve for equalization of dividends, and the payment for the full year on the Preference shares, which will absorb £150,805. The carry-forward will, therefore, be reduced to the sum of £29,916.

Before leaving the subject of the accounts, it may interest you to know that up to May we had every reason to anticipate an improvement on last year, but the effect of the Indian boycott and the necessity for writing down our stocks to the lower level of cotton prices destroyed any possibility of showing a satisfactory result.

COMPETITION AND CUT PRICES

The trading conditions during the period under review have been the most difficult in the history of the association, and particularly so during the latter part of the year. There has been overwhelming competition from foreign printers who, in competing against one another as well as against British printers, have cut prices to such an extent as to make profitable trading impossible, and in addition political and economic forces in all markets have been, and still are, adversely affecting the print trade in this country.

In April the Indian market, our most important overseas outlet, practically ceased to buy as a result of the Gandhi agitation and the boycott which followed. Normally the association looks to India for approximately 20 per cent. of its turnover. In May and June last the orders taken were less than one-seventh of the quantity booked during the corresponding months of 1929. You will thus realize the seriousness of the position. It is, moreover, obvious that the full effects of this cessation have yet to be experienced and that the continuance of the boycott has seriously prejudiced prospects for the current year.

In China the political unrest, the civil war, and the heavy fall in the price of silver have had far-reaching effects. Not only has British trade in China itself been injured, but the Japanese, finding themselves hampered in their largest market, have increased their activities in other centres such as India, Hangcon, and Java. In many cases their prices are 20 to 30 per cent. below those of British printers, and they are prepared to accept orders at rates even below their low costs of production.

The partial closing of these important avenues of trade has naturally reacted upon domestic production. Many printing machines which normally are employed in producing for export have been unable to secure work, and in the effort to find alternative outlets competition has been intensified elsewhere.

NECESSITY FOR CONSERVING RESOURCES

When it is realised that the power of Lancashire to compete with the Far East is so seriously challenged, the necessity for conserving resources becomes obvious, and with this object in view your directors have reluctantly decided to close down temporarily some plant and to concentrate production in a smaller number of units. The present intention is to maintain these closed works in such condition as will enable them to be restarted should opportunity arise. It would, however, be unwise to assume that were the world-wide depression lifted this country would immediately return to its former position in the cotton trade.

During the last 12 months the attention of those interested in the textile industry has been centred on two outstanding features—namely (i.) the persistent heavy decline in cotton prices and (ii.) the Governmental investigation into the position of the cotton trade, the results of which were made known in their report.

In considering the decline in cotton prices, it is interesting to note that between the commencement and the close of the cotton year the price of middling American cotton fell from 10.66d. to 7.27d., and subsequently to below 6d. This has been accompanied by a similar fall in the price of raw commodities throughout the world, but there has been comparatively little reduction in the cost of living in this country, which is still 57 per cent. above the pre-War level.

THE FALL IN COMMODITY PRICES

Whatever economic historians may finally decide to have been the prime cause for the present world-wide industrial depression, there is little doubt that the persistent downward trend of commodity prices has been catastrophic in its immediate effects, and that it will take a considerable time before the necessary readjustment can take place. Lower commodity prices imply a lower spending power in all the vast peoples of the world who are occupied in the culture, growth or production of these commodities, and until some readjustment can be established between the market price and the cost of living, either by prices rising or by the cost of living falling, trade must remain stagnant.

It is probably true that a rise in the cost of commodities and a fall in the cost of living are concurrent conditions which must be fulfilled before the benefits of cheaper productions can reach the consumer, and that in the meantime those engaged in the distributive trades may have to be content with a lesser amount of remuneration for their services. If this is true of the whole world it is more particularly true of this country.

The exports of manufactured goods from Great Britain before the War were valued at £411,000,000 sterling, which at the 1929 level of prices is approximately equivalent to £717,000,000 sterling, while the actual exports for 1929 were valued at £574,000,000 sterling. It has been demonstrated that the reason why we are unable to hold our trade is because our costs are too high, one of the main reasons for this being that everyone, whether in a salaried or in a weekly wage position, is obtaining more for services in cash value than the country can afford to pay. I say in cash value, because if all would agree to, say, a 10 per cent. reduction in the money value of their services they would probably, in a short time, be much better off than they are now.

COTTON INQUIRY REPORT

The second feature to which I have referred is the cotton inquiry, which has been of vital interest to the whole textile industry. It would be too much to expect that there should have been general acceptance of the whole report, but it must be received as a fair and temperate document which, while leaving certain causes of trouble unexplored, nevertheless conveys to the mind of the careful and reflective reader the impression of an inquiry conducted conscientiously and without prejudice or preconception. The fact that each section of the trade feels that perhaps it has been too severely criticized is sufficient evidence for the other sections of the impartiality of the report.

It is to be hoped that every paragraph will be considered seriatim by the various sections and by the Joint Committee, and a most vigorous attempt made to give practical effect to those suggestions. It will, however, require the concentrated energy of the whole industry to carry through these recommendations, which hold the field in the absence of any alternative constructive proposal.

PARLIAMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

No reference was made in the report to a matter of vital and outstanding importance—namely, Parliament's responsibility for a very large share in the burdens which have been heaped on industry. Interest will be centred on what the Government can do, apart from actual interference with the internal conduct of trade, to assist these export trades, which have been continuously depressed for so long, to regain their vitality. The present position of industry cannot wholly be attributed to the actions of the trades themselves. Far from it. Numerous examples could be given of difficulties which retard the restoration of confidence, deter initiative and discourage independence, which form the first necessary conditions of revival.

Our fitful economic and vacillating foreign policies; the large increase of inspectors and other officials, though the number of premises subject to inspection has been reduced; the restrictions put in the way of industries requiring water supplies; the high cost of social services; the high wages in sheltered industries, all tend to maintain the high cost of living. Roughly speaking, 42 per cent. of the workers in the country are engaged in sheltered industries, and over 11 per cent. are living on the country and doing nothing in return. Everywhere we look we see a distinct lessening of the incentive to work.

LEGISLATION AND REORGANIZATION

When addressing you last year I drew attention to the need for an authoritative voice. You will notice that the report refers rather vaguely to the possible necessity of legislation compelling the industry to reorganize itself. If the Government should conclude that there is insufficient force and initiative amongst our industrial leaders and that legislation is necessary to deal with the cotton trade as a whole, it will be interesting to see whether greater attention will be paid to the economic effects of measures which, however admirable from a social point of view, must inevitably produce serious economic reactions. What is economically unsound will not in the result be socially beneficial.

Since the War it has been usual at our annual meetings to submit a review of the condition of trade in that branch of the textile industry in which we are engaged. On these occasions I have endeavoured to draw attention to the immense and growing difficulties which this country is attempting to solve by recourse to measures which must inevitably react against the country in general and the export industries in particular.

It cannot be too often repeated that there is no simple and immediate solution other than by reducing our expenditure, by reorganizing industry, and by opening up new avenues for labour, all of which we have too often put off or ignored. It must not be forgotten that the War produced in most countries a marked growth of nationalist feeling, a desire to protect their own existing industries and an ambition to start new industries whether or not economically justifiable.

CESSATION OF ENTERPRISE

Before the War the various sections of the export trades in this country were always expanding or being replaced by others, but, of recent years, there has been a cessation of enterprise due to a total absence of confidence. The country is unquestionably living beyond its means, and, therefore, upon its capital; industry is being taxed to breaking point to pay War debts and interest on War loans, pensions, insurances, allowances, and doles, and as a consequence new developments in trade have to be either restricted or abandoned. Taxes are cash transactions, but business is mainly a matter of credit.

The burden of taxes diminishes the individual capacity for accumulating new capital and consequently reduces the capital value of all property. Income-tax and surtax are a direct tax on industry, and the larger they are the greater unemployment will be and the slower the revival in trade. Let me explain how I see it. There must be a growing appreciation of a certain fundamental philosophy of industry; large-scale output can be marketed only on a widespread buying power; widespread buying power rests on continuous employment and adequate wage earnings.

CLAIMS ON INDUSTRY

High wages can only be maintained by high individual production, which, in turn, can be secured only by equipping the worker with modern machinery and power. This means that resourceful and progressive industry must be prepared to invest large capital sums. But capital to-day is timid. Capital is not a lifeless thing. Capital is something the ultimate disposition of which depends upon the will of individual investors who require the assurance of a fair field and the stimulant of a reasonable prospect of profit.

It is often said that the national wealth is greater to-day than it was before the War; this is a fallacy, because it involves the error of confusing wealth with money. Workpeople who are told that their insurances, pensions, and education are extracted out of capital are being badly misled. It is industry which produces that wealth out of which these services have to be met, and the greater the claims upon the margin resulting from industrial effort the less there is for reinvestment in business. When the Chancellor added £2,000,000 to the national expenditure by an exemption of one-half the decrease which was to come into force under the 1920 agreement, it was tantamount to an increase of the Civil servants' salaries by an equivalent amount, and he was simply adding one more burden to the load which is crushing British industry.

HAMPERING OF EXPORT TRADE

To bring home these statements more clearly to our minds let us get down to plain facts and see how the export trade in which we are engaged is being hampered and why the United Kingdom exports to foreign countries in 1927 fell by 30 per cent., as compared with 1913, and why exports to other portions of the Empire dropped nearly 9 per cent., while during the same period the world trade went up by 20 per cent.

Many people say that these results are due to tariff walls, but that is only partly true, as in India and China, where large imports are still being made, England has lost ground very seriously. Before the War we were working much longer hours and paying lower rates of wages than to-day, and, even so, we were hardly holding our own against such countries as Japan. Since 1913 our costs have increased in every direction, due to, in a great measure, official and trade union restrictions and to legislation.

COST OF PRODUCTION AND WAGE RATES

It seems useless to suppose that England's cotton trade can do anything but decline until the cost of production has been very materially decreased. In addition to our shorter hours and higher wages, it costs us too much to transport both our raw material and the finished article. Railway rates are too high, and the charges on British goods in British ports, according to *The Times* of November 6, 1929, fluctuated between 2s. 10d. and 12s. per ton of cargo, the Continental ports' charges ranging between 1s. 5d. and 2s. 8d. per ton.

Our competitors abroad have reduced their real wage rates, reorganized and re-equipped their industries, while we have raised our wage rates and are even now only on the threshold of a general reorganization. There are many who believe that real wage rates could be reduced by protection and inflation, but the position will only be disguised and the reorganization of industry deferred by such methods, and they might well result in another rise in prices, which would absorb credit and increase wages. To expand credit without reorganization simply increases losses, for the funds either go in speculation or lead to the disproportionate expansion of certain industries beyond their legitimate economic stature.

A COMPARISON WITH JAPAN

One of your directors who recently returned from China and Japan has made a comparison of the cost of a standard cloth made at one of our mills with that of a similar cloth made in Japan. The figures which he gives and the deductions which he draws are illuminating, and I should like to bring them to your notice. The cloth to which he refers is 38in. wide, 120½ yards long, 60 × 64 to the inch, and made of 38s/36s. The total cost of the association's cloth was 379.53d., arrived at as follows:—

	d.
Cost of yarn, approximately ..	25.00
Cost of wages, approximately ..	106.40
Cost of management, rates, insurance, upkeep, &c., approximately	27.13

The wages cost—namely, 106.40d.—is based upon a four-loom weaver's earnings of 36s. 10d. per week with looms running at 200 picks per minute, working 47½ hours per week and 80 per cent. efficiency. Compare this with a four-loom weaver's wage in Japan of 13s. 6d. per week, or a wages cost of 39d. for a like efficiency. Assuming, therefore, that the cost of the yarn to the Japanese is the same as to the Lancashire manufacturer and that their oncosts are also on the same level, their total cost for a similar cloth would be 312.13d., which is 67.4d., or 17 per cent., less than in this country. This comparison takes no account of the savings there may be in the spinning of yarn in Japan, but, on the same assumption of difference in wage rates, yarn there costs about 1½d. per lb. less to spin than here. If this saving also were included in the calculation for the cloth I am speaking about, it would mean an additional saving of 27d. and a total saving of 94.4d., which is over 24 per cent. on the whole article.

DISAPPEARING EXPORT TRADE

If, besides this, account were taken of the extra hours worked in Japan as compared with England, the position would appear to be even worse than these figures show. Moreover, no attempt has been made to assess the undoubted advantages which the Japanese enjoy in regard to port dues, which in this country are four times as high as in Japan, or railway rates, which are at least twice as high, and freights, which are more than double. It is, therefore, apparently hopeless for calico printers to compete against Japan in neutral markets until their raw material can be purchased in this country approximately as cheaply as in Japan. Unless approximate equality in cost can be achieved, it is only a matter of time before the export trade will entirely disappear.

Not only is the export trade tending to disappear but, actually, the existing standard weaver's wage list is encouraging certain articles to be imported into this country which should be made here. For example, if artificial silk enters into the composition of a cloth the weaver's wage in this country is increased, in certain circumstances, by as much as 45 per cent., even though the weaving qualities are in no way decreased, and it is probably due to this cause that the woven artificial silks imported into this country have increased from 1¼ million pounds sterling in 1923 to seven million pounds sterling last year, and this despite the duty imposed in 1925.

CAPACITY AND OUTPUT

You may well ask what is the position, and I will endeavour to give it as I see it. Ten years ago in this country there were in our trade 1,100 machines fully equipped with all the subsidiary machinery. The exports of prints in 1920 were 29,500,000 pieces of 30 square yards. In 1929 the number of machines was approximately the same, while the quantity of prints exported was only 15,800,000 pieces. There has, during that period, been a certain speeding up of machinery; consequently, it would not be incorrect to say that while the capacity of the trade has increased the output has diminished by one-half. This year the exports will be considerably less. It seems, therefore, that one-half of the machinery in this country is redundant and could be dispensed with.

Two alternatives are open to us. One is for the trade to get together and reorganize itself; this involves that other trades who supply us with our raw materials shall do the same, that organized labour no less than organized capital shall face the facts, and that Parliament should recognize more clearly that the cumulative burden on trade threatens to defeat the end of much social legislation. The other alternative is the elimination of the unfit and the extension by this association of the policy it started some years ago of putting up works in the large print-using countries, while keeping sufficient machinery in this country for the home trade and high-class productions. In either case the process for some will be painful, but I can see no other way which has the elements of success.

TRIBUTE TO THE STAFF

Before concluding I wish to express the deep regret of the directors on the retirement of Mr. Harold Cox last December and on the death of Mr. John Stewart, a member of the executive, who throughout his career gave of his best and had no other thought than the interests of the shareholders and the welfare of the association. May I also express the directors' appreciation of the whole-hearted services rendered by all ranks of employees during the period which has been the most difficult within my experience.

Resolutions will be submitted for your approval in connexion with the final dividend on the Preference shares.

The directors to retire by rotation are Mr. Cecil Carleton Railton and Mr. William Morell Nield and, being eligible, they offer themselves and are recommended for re-election.

The auditors, Messrs. Ashworth, Mosley and Co., retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for reappointment. If re-elected they have agreed to a reduction in their fee from £1,750 to £1,500 per annum.

I now beg to move: "That the balance-sheet and profit and loss account and the report of the directors be and the same are hereby received, approved, and adopted," and I will ask Mr. Hewit to second the resolution.

Mr. FORREST HEWIT seconded the resolution and it was adopted.

The usual resolutions sanctioning the payment of dividend and re-electing the retiring directors and auditors were adopted.

APPRECIATION OF CHAIRMAN'S SERVICES

Mr. A. L. ARNOLD said:—I should like, Mr. Chairman, with your permission, to ask my fellow shareholders to approve a vote of thanks to you, and to the directors, and to the members of the staff. You, sir, have told us very plainly indeed of the great difficulties with which the association is faced at the present time. I looked through my old reports and found, sir, that your name appeared as chairman of this association for the first time in the year 1908. In that year—I do not remember your speech on that occasion, but in that year also the association was faced with difficulties, because the report shows that the allowance for maintenance was then £212,000, Debenture interest was the same, and the profit for the year was £43,000. This year allowance for maintenance is £501,000, the Debenture interest is the same, and the profit is £61,000. So we have not had a very dissimilar time.

But since you took the chair, you and your co-directors—and I am sorry to find that there are none of the names of 1908 on the present balance-sheet except that of yourself and that of Mr. Hamer—have spent a very great deal of effort in building up the position of the association so that it could meet and face difficult times such as those with which we are faced now. I see that in 1908 the stocks stood at £1,900,000, and now stand at £1,300,000. In those days you were heavily in debt at the bank, and the net liquid assets, apart from stock, stood at only £150,000. To-day the net liquid assets are £2,300,000, apart from stock.

INCREASED RESERVES

Since you first took the chair, sir, the reserves have increased by over £1,250,000 sterling, and an employees' benefit fund of £481,000 has been built up. Well, for all this we are very much indebted to the chairman and board for having so conserved the assets of this association that we stand to-day in a position in which, however great the difficulties may be, we have some considerable backing with which to face them.

It is a rather curious commentary on this greatly improved position that in 1908 the market value of the securities of the Calico Printers' Association was £5,937,000—that is on September 15—and to-day the market value is £4,319,000, in spite of the very great improvement in the financial standing and position and organization of the concern. It is only an indication that other people must share the very serious views our chairman has expressed with regard to the position and outlook.

VOTE OF THANKS TO CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTORS

I think, as I have said, in view of this great improvement, our thanks are due and should be given to the chairman and directors for their great work. I propose that "the best thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman for his able and courteous conduct in the chair, for his interesting and informative speech, and also to him and his co-directors and staff for all the work which they have done for the association during the difficult and trying year which ended on June 30 last."

Mr. W. CUNLIFFE, in seconding the resolution, said:—I have very much pleasure in adding my support to the resolution which you have just heard. The chairman and the directors say they are not satisfied with the results of the year, but we must remember the advice given in another place to "Trust in God and keep your powder dry"; and the shareholders have at least the satisfaction of knowing that their powder has been kept dry in readiness for a revival of trade.

We are indebted to the chairman, not only for his strenuous endeavours during the year which has just elapsed, but also for the very statesmanlike way in which he has reviewed the position to-day. I think we can hardly estimate the advantage to an association such as this of the wide outlook Mr. Lee brings to his work, and it is a commonplace that when times are difficult, as they are to-day, the duties and anxieties devolving upon the administrator are enormously increased in inverse ratio to the results which we see. Bearing these things in mind, our most sincere thanks are due to Mr. Lee for his painstaking work and for his constant endeavours to further the objects of this association, and I have very much pleasure in seconding this resolution of sincere thanks.

The resolution was put to the meeting by Mr. ARNOLD and carried with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN briefly responded and the meeting closed.

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since WEDNESDAY last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List:—

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—Brighton (3%, 1933-53) 1 to 74-76, Hull (3½%, 1925-55) 1 to 79-81, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (3%, 1918-38) 3 to 88-90.

PUBLIC BOARDS.—RISE.—P.L.A. (3% "A" Stk., 1929-99) 1 to 63-65.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT.—FALL.—New South Wales (5½%, 1925-35) ½ to 95-99.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSCRIBED.—FALL.—New South Wales (4%, 1942-62) 1 to 65-69, ditto (5½%, 1925-35) ½ to 95-99, ditto (5%, 1935-55) 3 to 81-85, Queensland (3½%, 1945) 3½ to 68-72, ditto (4%, 1940-50) 2 to 70-74, ditto (6%, 1930-40) ½ to 95-99, ditto (5%, 1940-60) 2½ to 82-86, ditto (5½%, 1934-36) ½ to 95-99, South Australian (3½%, 1939) ½ to 62-66, ditto (5% Cons., 1916) ½ to 49-53, ditto (4%, 1940-60) ½ to 66-70, Victoria (4% Cons., 1940-60) 1½ to 68-72, ditto (5½%, 1930-40) ½ to 94-98, ditto (4½%, 1940-60) 1½ to 80-84, ditto (5%, 1945-75) 3 to 82-86, Western Australia (4%, 1934) ½ to 92-96, ditto (4%, 1942-62) 1 to 65-69, ditto (4½%, 1935-65) 2½ to 77-81, ditto (5%, 1945-75) 2½ to 83-87.

FOREIGN CORPORATION.—FALL.—Cologne (6%, 1928) 1 to 90-93.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Brazilian (5%, 1903) ½ to 78-80, Chilean (8%, 1922) 1 to 102-104, Chinese (5% Imp. Rly.) 1 to 70-72, ditto (5% Hangchow-Ningpo Rly.) 1 to 71-74, Greek (5%, 1890, Piraeus Rly.) 1 to 73-76, ditto (5% Nat. Ln., 1907) 1 to 87-90, ditto (7% Ref. Ln., 1924) ½ to 103½-104½, Salvador (6% Stg. Bds.) 1 to 82-84. FALL.—Brazilian (4% Bdge., 1911) 1 to 46-48, Chinese (4½%, 1898, German Iss.) 1 to 78-80, Portuguese (3% Ext., 3rd Ser.) ½ to 44-46.

HOME RAILS.—RISE.—Cent. London (Gtd. Asstd. Ord., Pfd. Ord., and Ddd. Ord. Stks.) 1 to 77-79.

AMERICAN RAILS.—RISE.—Erie (2nd Pfd.) 1 to 54-59.

FOREIGN RAILS.—RISE.—Centl. Urug. Northn. Extn. ¼ to 6¼-7¼. FALL.—B.A.G.S. (4% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 74-76, Centl. Arg. (4% Deb. Stk.) ½ to 74½-76½, Centl. Urug. of M. Video 1 to 76-78, Leopoldina (5½% Pref.) 1 to 64-67, ditto (4% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 60½-62½, Leopoldina Termi. 6d. to 1/6-3/6.

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COS.—RISE.—Anglo-Internat. 1/0 to 11/0-13/0, Nat. Mtge. of Greece (7% Stg. Bds.) 1 to 100-102. FALL.—B. of N.S.W. ½ to 33-35, B. of Roumania ½ to 3¼-3¾, Commcl. of Australia 3d. to 17/0-18/0, London Merchant Bk. ("B" Ord.) ½ to 2¼-2½.

BREWERIES.—RISE.—Bristol 2½ to 3⅛-3⅜, Colchester (5% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 82-85, Daniell and Sons 1/0 to 27/0-29/0, Huggins and Co. (3½% 1st Deb. Stk.) 1 to 73-76, Nyall, Frank (6% Pref.) 1 to 106-105, Watney, Combe, Reid (5% 1st Pref. Stk.) 1 to 91-94. FALL.—Cheltenham Orig. 2½ to 1½-2½.

CANALS.—RISE.—Suez 2 to 138-148.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Austin Motor (6½% 1st Deb. Stk.) 1 to 95-99, Chinese Engineering (Reg.) ½ to 1⅝-1⅞, ditto (Bearer) ½ to 1⅛-1¼, Delta Metal 2½ to 2¾-3, Piccardo Tobacco Mnftg. (6½% Pref.) ¼ to 8¼-9¼, Rover and Co. 2½ to 3½-3, Sofina (Fract. Certs. to Bearer for 1/50th of a share) 2½ to 2⅞-2⅞, Spillers, Ltd. (Cons. 5% Pref.) 2½ to 2⅞-2⅞, Avery (W. and T.) ½ to 2⅝-2⅞, British-Amer. Tobacco (Bearer) 2½ to 5¼-5½, Bucknall, Henry (6% Pref.) ¼ to 3-3½, Gordon Hotels (5½% Pref.) ½ to 9¼-11½, Hope (Henry) ½ to 1⅝-1⅞, Morton (C. and E.) (7% Pref.) 2½ to 13½-15½, Potash Syndt. of Germany (6½% 25-yr. Gtd. Ln.) 1 to 99-101, Quilt Manufrs. ½ to 1½-2, ditto (7% Pref.) ½ to 5½-7, Vocalion Gram. 2½ to 9½-9⅝.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER.—RISE.—Charing Cross 6d. to 27/0-29/0, Urban Elec. 2½ to 1⅝-1⅞.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—RISE.—For. Amer. and Gen. Invest. (5% Pref.) 1½ to 92½-94½, Standard 3 to 163-168, Trust Union (4% Deb.) ½ to 77-81. FALL.—Trans-Oceanic 3 to 95-100, Union Commercial Invest. 2 to 128-133.

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL.—RISE.—Cory (Wm.) and Son (5% Pref.) ½ to 4¼-4¾, Weardale Steel (6% Pref.) 1½ to 23½-25½. FALL.—Cammell, Laird (4½% Deb.) 1½ to 38-42, Dorman, Long (6% Pref.) 3d. to 19/0-16/0.

MINES.—FALL.—Globe and Phœnix 6d. to 13/0-14/0.

OIL.—FALL.—"Shell" Transpt. (Ord. Bearer) 1½ to 41¾-42⅛.

RUBBER.—RISE.—Ceylon (Para) 3d. to 2/3-4/3, Devitural 1½ to 1⅝-2, Dunlop Plants. (6% Pref.) 3d. to 17/3-18/3, United Patani 1½ to 17½-20½. FALL.—Ayer Kuning 2½ to 2¾-2, Kepitigalla 11½d. to 6d.-1/0, Sapong 2½ to 2½-2⅛.

SHIPPING.—RISE.—Danube Navgn. (3½% Debs.) 1 to 97-99, General Steam Navgn. (4% Deb.) 1 to 69-72. FALL.—Coast Lines (5% Deb.) ½ to 65-70, Royal Mail Steam Packet (5% Pref.) 1 to 15-20, ditto (6½% Pref.) 1 to 14-20, ditto (5% Deb.) 1 to 47-52, White Star Line (6½% Pref.) 6d. to 7/0-9/0.

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS.—RISE.—Anglo-Argentine (5½% Pref.) ½ to 2⅛-2⅜, East Kent Road Car 2½ to 17½-19½, Lisbon Elec., 6d. to 20/0-22/0, Lond. and Suburban Trnstn. (5% Pref.) 3d. to 9/0-11/0, Porto Rico Rlys. (5% Bds.) 1 to 71-75.

CROMPTON PARKINSON, LIMITED

PROFIT FURTHER INCREASED

EXTENSION OF ACTIVITIES

ANOTHER BONUS FOR SHAREHOLDERS

The SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Messrs. Crompton Parkinson, Limited, was held at Bush House, London, W.C.2, yesterday. After the usual preliminary formalities,

Mr. FRANK PARKINSON (the chairman) said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—If you will agree, the accounts and reports, which have been circulated to all shareholders, may be taken as read, I will proceed to give you a brief outline of the company's activities during the past year and our plans for the immediate future.

Before doing so, however, I would like to refer to the election of Mr. E. J. Fox as a member of our board. Mr. Fox is a man of wide commercial experience who has been managing director of the Stanton Ironworks Company, Limited, for many years, and his abilities and experience will be of considerable value to your company. It will be my pleasure at a later stage to ask you to confirm his appointment.

During the financial year under review we have again exceeded all previous records in the volume of sales of the company's products, and the extent to which past profits have been increased is already known to you.

Throughout the trading period just closed a general trade depression has been experienced, and in addition the intense competition between manufacturers of electrical machinery, to which I referred last year, still continues. In view of these facts your board considers that the results are very satisfactory and afford a striking testimony to the efficiency of both the company's works and sales organization.

I wish particularly to pay my tribute to the loyalty, ability, and energy of all members of the organization, which have combined to achieve the results before you, and which I feel sure will continue to be directed unstintingly towards maintaining an ever-increasing prosperity.

Your board have actively pursued the policy of strengthening the company's position, and during the year new plant and equipment have been installed at the factories, which, together with improvements in design, enable us to manufacture electrical apparatus worthy of the high reputation which your company's products have always enjoyed, and at the same time meet all competition.

There is, we believe, a growing desire on the part of a number of manufacturers of electrical plant to stop the severe price cutting that has been practised during the past two or three years. In the view of your board, co-operation towards that end must be based on and governed by strictly economic considerations and cannot otherwise be fruitful. In any negotiations on those lines the board feels that your company is strongly placed.

INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS

As I indicated to you last year your directors are continuously alert to the possibilities of extending the company's activities in directions where the resources and experience of the company can be profitably employed.

Crompton Parkinson, Limited, hold a unique position in the electrical manufacturing world. May I remind you that Crompton and Company were the first company to manufacture and instal electric light and power plant in this country, and I recommend all shareholders to read a Jubilee booklet we prepared, which I feel sure will increase their pride in the company, knowing its share in the pioneer development of electricity for light and power.

Your board, after careful consideration, have decided that your company's unique experience and world-wide connection justify them in extending their activities to include the manufacture and sale throughout the world of incandescent electric lamps. The company has accordingly purchased the whole of the share capital of a British non-combine lamp works and proposes to extend and develop this side of the electrical business to meet the increasing world demand for electric lamps.

This transaction has been completed since the close of the company's financial year, and consequently is not included in the report and balance-sheet.

In October last, in order to finance the growing needs of the business, we offered to our Ordinary shareholders 200,000 new Ordinary shares of 5s. each for subscription in the proportion of 1 in 2 on the bonus terms of 10s. per share. The whole of this money, amounting to £100,000, was subscribed and has been absorbed into the working assets of the company. The additional profit required to maintain a dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum on the increased share capital of the company was £15,000, so that our profit in the past year has exceeded the amount necessary for this purpose by more than £6,000.

The directors' recommendations for the disposal of the sum available are included in the report, and you will observe their proposal to add £15,000 to the general reserve account. It is also proposed to maintain the dividend on the Ordinary shares at the same rate as in the previous year, so that with your approval a final dividend at the rate of 18½ per cent. actual will be declared payable on September 30, 1930.

ANOTHER BONUS ISSUE

For the purpose of financing the purchase of the lamp company to which I have referred and the considerable extensions of its activities which are in prospect, and for the normal expansion of our engineering business, additional capital is now required.

In order to meet the position an extraordinary meeting has been called and will be held immediately after the termination of the present meeting for the purpose of creating 600,000 new "A" Ordinary shares of 5s. each. These shares will carry no voting rights, but in other respects for capital dividend and in profits will rank equally with the existing Ordinary shares. It is proposed that immediately after the creation of these shares 150,000 shall be offered to the existing Ordinary shareholders in the ratio of one new share for every four shares held, at a price of 12s. 6d. per share. The board is very gratified to be able again to offer shares on bonus terms, an achievement which has been made possible by the continued increasing profits of the company and the further building up of the reserves.

At the extraordinary meeting to which I have just referred you will also be asked to pass a special resolution adopting an entirely new set of articles of association. The existing articles of association have been in existence for many years and have been altered from time to time as circumstances have required. They are now in many respects out of date, and the new articles proposed bring the regulations of the company in line with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1929, as well as cutting out all matter which is now irrelevant.

CHANGE OF FINANCIAL YEAR

During the last two years your board have felt that the termination of the company's financial year on June 30 imposes a very severe strain on our staff. The additional work in connection with the closing of the company's financial period coincides with the shortage of staff due to the annual holidays. The matter has received the very careful consideration of your board, and they have decided that the current financial period shall be one of 15 months, terminating on September 30, 1931, and it is hoped that the accounts and reports for that period will be available for issue to the shareholders early in December.

This change in the financial year will alter the dates for payment of interim and final dividends from March and September to June and December.

In order to minimize any inconvenience to the Preference shareholders from this change, the board propose, if circumstances permit, to pay on the usual previous date for the final dividends in September next year second interim dividends for the half-year ending the previous June 30.

It is then contemplated that final dividends on the Preference shares for the remaining three months to the end of the new financial year will be considered at the general meeting in the following December, and that thereafter future half-yearly payments will be made in June and December.

A dissolution of the partnership of Messrs. Blackburns, Barton, Mayhew and Company in the course of the year rendered the office of auditor to the company vacant, and your directors considered that as Sir Leonard J. Coates was the partner of the previously existing firm who was most closely in touch with this company's work, he should be appointed to fill the vacancy. His re-election as auditor for the current year will formally come before the meeting at a later stage.

Effect was then given to the directors' recommendations, and after the re-election of directors and auditor the proceedings terminated.

UNIVERSAL RUBBER PAVIORS

ROAD PAVING DEVELOPMENTS

SUCCESS OF THE 'GAISMAN' BLOCK

MR. W. M. KIRKPATRICK ON THE COMPANY'S PROGRESS

The SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Universal Rubber Paviors, Limited, was held yesterday in the Chartered Accountants' Hall, Manchester.

Mr. W. M. KIRKPATRICK (the chairman of the company) presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, said:—Gentlemen,—With reference to the accounts and the report of the directors, which are before you, you will notice that your company has made on the departments other than the rubber paving section a small profit, which, however, is more than wiped off by the loss incurred in the rubber-paving section. Although we are satisfied that we have made very material progress on the question of rubber paving, we have not yet emerged from the very costly period of introduction and propaganda, and we have not reached the stage of regular commercial production.

THE NEW BRIDGE-STREET TEST

While the figures for the paving section are unsatisfactory, the particulars which I shall be able to give you will show you that we are far from standing still. You will remember that we laid our blocks in New Bridge-street, in the City of London, in October, 1926, and I need not dwell again on the enormous traffic in that thoroughfare. The agreement we entered into with the City of London for the maintenance of New Bridge-street expires next month, and at the suggestion of the City Corporation this agreement has been renewed for a further period of two years.

It would be idle of me to say that the surface of New Brid

MONEY MARKET

A STRONG BANK RETURN

Under the combined influence of an abundance of short credit, a meagre supply of bills, and the publication of a strong Bank Return, the discount market yesterday remained weak. The general working rate for fine three months bank bills was no better than 2 1-16 per cent., and "hot" Treasury Bills were negotiated at 2 1-32 per cent. in anticipation of a rather lower rate of allotment at to-day's sale by tender. Money was again lent at from 1½ to 1 per cent., the former quotation being that at which renewals were arranged with lenders other than the clearing banks. An increase of nearly £4,500,000 in the reserve was shown by the Bank Return, and its total of £59,743,000 represents a ratio of over 55 per cent. to the liabilities. The weekly return of the Bank of France records an increase in the gold holding of 65,117,000f. (£525,000). This raises the gold stock to the enormous total of 47,542,834,000f. (£383,409,000).

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1—2	1⅛—2	2 1/16	2 1/16—2 3/32	2 1/4—2 5/16	2 5/16—2 3/8

Discount (Treasury Bills)				
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
%	%	%	%	%
2 1/32	2 1/32—2 1/16	3—3 1/32	3 1/4—3 1/2	3 3/4—4

BANK OF FRANCE
(000's omitted)

	Sept. 11	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	**Francs**	**Francs**
Reserve :—Gold coin and ingots	47,542,834	+ 65,117
Silver and copper coin	416,506	+ 10,006
Current postal accounts	608,810	+ 79,257
Available at eight abroad	6,230,205	+ 6,991
Commercial bills discounted	4,883,890	— 40,255
Negotiable bills bought abroad	18,785,176	— 9,531
Advances on securities	2,803,691	— 32,288
Negotiable bonds of the sinking fund dept.	5,304,399	Unchanged
Loans to the State without interest	3,200,000	Unchanged
Various assets	1,715,800	— 225,535
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	72,875,318	— 577,683
Treasury current accounts	4,506,176	+ 48,059
Sinking fund current accounts	6,104,955	+ 560,650
Current and deposit accounts	6,450,539	— 153,032
Other sight liabilities	302,327	— 21,963
Various liabilities	1,719,572	— 11,286
Total liabilities	90,239,315	— 134,969

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 52.69 per cent. (against 52.59 per cent.).—*Reuter.*

BANK OF SPAIN

	Sept. 13	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	**Pesetas**
Gold in hand	2,474,547,718	+ 340,625
Silver in hand	710,961,623	+ 2,923,721
Foreign bills	32,179,962	+ 2,589,448
Discount and short bills	1,990,195,407	+ 51,227,652
Treasury accts., Treasury loan and redeemable debs.	689,203,856	— 29,440,938
Notes in circulation	4,530,368,500	— 10,005,850
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	825,578,899	+ 11,061,692
Dividends, interest, and other obligations	62,540,888	— 4,008,930
Government securities	197,183,744	+ 12,488,061

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The foreign exchanges showed comparatively little movement. Sterling on New York opened firm at $4.86 3-16 to $4.86 7-32, and, after weakening in the early afternoon to $4.85 3-32–$4.86⅛, recovered to the previous nightie quotation of $4.86 5-32. Business in forward dollars was done at premiums of 1-32c., one month, and ⅛c., three months. The French exchange fell 1c. to 123.71f., and movements in the Swiss and Dutch rates were slightly adverse to this country. Exchange on Zurich was wanted in the late dealings at 25.04½f., the rate having been 25.05½f. earlier in the day. Sterling on Belgium was a shade firmer at 34.86b., while the rate on Germany declined to 20.39¼m. No movement took place on balance in the Spanish exchange, most of the business in which was done within a range of 45.40p. to 45.45p. The Brazilian milreis was slightly harder at 4 63-64d., as was also the Argentine peso, at 39 7-32d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business in each reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of quoting	Par of Exch'nge	Sept. 16	Sept. 17
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.86 1/16–86 1/4	4.86–4.86⅛
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.85 7/16–85 5/8	4.85 5/8–85 9/16
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.70-122.75	123.71-123.75
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.85 1/2–86 1/4	34.85 1/2–34.86
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.80–92.85	92.79–92.84
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.04¼–05⅛	25.05–25.05½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374 3/4–375 1/4	374 3/4–375 1/4
Belsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193-193¼	192 7/8–193 1/4
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	45.35–45.50	45.00–45.60
Lisbon	Escudo to £	—	108 1/4–108 3/4	108 1/4–108 3/4
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06¼–06¾	12.06 1/4–12.07
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.39¼–40⅛	20.39¾–40¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.583	34.43–34.46	34.41–34.48
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.58	27.45–27.48	27.45–27.48
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163¾–163⅞	163 11/16–163⅞
Warsaw	Zlotys to £	43.38	43⅝–43⅞	43⅝–43⅞
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.22–25.25	25.22–25.25
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.0	815–817	815-816
Const'ple	Pias. to £	1.0255	1.0255	1.0255
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274¼–274¾	274¼–274¾
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48¾–48⅞	48¾–48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668–673	668–673
Reval	Kr. to £	18.159	18.22–18.27	18.22–18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼–18.17	18.16¼–18.17
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.08⅞–09¼	18.08⅝–09¼
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16–18.16¼	18.16–18.16¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97⅛–97⅜	97⅛–97⅜
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¾–1/5¹⁵⁄₁₆	1/5¾–1/5¹⁵⁄₁₆
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¾–1/5¹⁵⁄₁₆	1/5¾–1/5¹⁵⁄₁₆
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¾–1/5¹⁵⁄₁₆	1/5¾–1/5¹⁵⁄₁₆
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3½–1/4¼	1/3½–1/4
Kobe	Per yen	24.29d.	2/0¼–2/0⅞	2/0¼–2/0⅞
Shanghai	Pertael	—	1/7⅝–1/8⅛	1/7¼–1/8⅛
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3⅞–2/4	2/3½–2/3⅞
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06¼–07	12.07–07¼
Manilla	Per dol.	24.4866	2/0⅝	2/0⅝
R. de Jan.	Per milrl.	5.8066d.	4³¹⁄₃₂–5³²⁄₃₂	4³¹⁄₃₂–5³²⁄₃₂
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	40⅝–40⅞	40⅝–40⅞
Montev'deo	Per dol.	40	39.94	39.91
Valparaiso	Per dol.	40	40.94	40.94
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.20-10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 17 6	92 17 6	92 17 6	92 17 6
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 17 6	93 17 6	93 17 6
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 15 0	98 15 0	98 15 0

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 19 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 9 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of Quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.60	24.57
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	26.50	27.00
Colombia (Bazota)	Pesos to £	5.60	5.04½	5.03⅛
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	10.15	10.25
Bolivia	Bolivianos to £	13.33	13.53	13.50

No bullion movements were announced by the Bank of England yesterday.

Net influx for 1930 to date, £8,730,917; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard), to September 17, 1930, there has been an increase in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £1,768,697.

The price of bar GOLD in the open market was unchanged at 85s. 0½d. an ounce.

A further rise of ¼d. took place in the price of SILVER, the quotation of 17d., which was established for both cash and forward delivery, being the highest touched since June 1. China was reported to have been both a buyer and a seller, and the market closed quietly steady, America being a seller at the fixed rate, and a buyer at 1-16d. above it.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, *Sept.* 17.—EXCHANGE on London declined 3-32d. to 5½d. The COFFEE market closed steady with No. 7 N.Y. standard unchanged at 13⅝25. Receipts, 17,000 bags, making since July 1 639,000 bags, against 664,000 a year ago. Clearances were 8,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 908,000 bags, against 758,000 a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. standard quoted 21⅝000. Receipts, 45,000 bags, making 2,494,000 bags so far this season, against 1,686,000 a year ago. Clearances were 30,000 bags to Europe. The stock has been adjusted and is now estimated at 1,051,000 bags, against 830,000 a year ago.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Sept. 16.—The opening was easy, with quotations 1 to ½ lower, but during the day the market rallied slightly, and closed steady, although ⅛ to ¼ below yesterday. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—Dec., 80½ (nervious, 81½); March, 82¼ (82¼); May, 82¾ (82¾); July, 82½ (82). Yesterday's sales amounted to 2,000 bags.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Sept. 18.—WHEAT.—Assisted by better overnight cables from America and a good inquiry from Japan for Australian and Pacific qualities, prices were maintained. There was also some demand from India for Australian, but the heavy Russian shipments hindered any expansion of business. For a part cargo of 1,500 tons West Australian, per Indiandic, Aug. 18, B/L., Italy paid 31s. 6d. late yesterday. For Pacific whites, Oct.–31s. was required, and 32s. for No. 1 hard winter (Gulf, Sept., and Australian, on the way. Choice white Karachi, Oct., was obtainable at 31s. Parcels were in poor request at about unchanged rates to 6d. easier for La Plata description. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Gregalia, due, sold at 31s. 9d., net; and No. 1 hard Manitoba, Nov. 15, at 32s. 9d., net; while for Russian (on sample), about due, Hull paid 27s. and Birkenhead 29s. 6d.

Wheat futures improved on reports of a fair business to the Continent and India. Trading, however, was confined to 31s. 3d. for Manitoba grade, March. Final values were ½d. to 2d. over yesterday's levels.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	Business done		Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		Highest	Lowest			
	MANITOBA					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov.	29 11	30 1½	29 11	30 0	29 11	29 10
Jan.	30 7½	30 10	30 9	30 8	30 7½	30 7½
March	31 1	31 4	31 3	31 2	31 1	31 1
	LONDON GRADE					
Sept.	29 10	30 0	30 0	29 11	29 10	
Dec.	30 1	30 4	30 4	30 3	30 1	
Feb.	—	30 4	30 4	30 3	—	

MAIZE continued quiet at late rates. For a cargo of La Plata, 6,000 tons, on passage, 22s. 3d. was reported paid. This quality, shipping-shipped and Oct., offered at 22s. 6d. and Nov. at 22s. 9d., while for European, Oct.-Nov., 22s. was asked. Parcels were in fair request and closed rather steadier on the day. La Plata, Sept.-Oct., sold from 21s. 9d. to 22s. 3d., less ½ per cent.; Oct.-Nov. at 21s. 9d. to 22s. 1½d. (less ½ per cent); Nov.-Dec. at 22s. 4½d. net; Aug.-Sept. at 22s. 1½d. and 22s. 3d. To Bristol Channel and Hull, Oct., sold at 22s. (less ½ per cent); and Sept.-Oct. and Oct.-Nov. to Liverpool at 22s. and 22s. 3d. (less ½ per cent.).

BARLEY was in moderate demand. Azoff-Black Sea, Sept.-Oct., sold at 14s.; and to U.K. ports, Oct., at 14s. 3d.

OATS quiet and easier. La Plata, Sept. to Nov., offered at 12s.; mixed feed, Sept.-Oct., at 10s. 6d.; Danubian at 12s. 3d. to 13s. 3d. according to weight.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were neglected with quotations unchanged to 3d. per qr. dearer. Sellers of No. 1 N. Manitoba, Sept., 32s. 1½d.; Oct., 32s. 4½d.; No. 2, 31s.; Russian, Sept., Oct., 29s. Sales nil. Spot parcels were quiet and unchanged. Graded wheat futures opened unchanged and later advanced, but became easy owing to the German official crop estimate and heavy Russian shipments. In the late afternoon the market steadied again owing to higher Argentine advices, but the close was irregular at ¼d. decline to ⅛d. advance. Sales were 200 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES						
	Business done			Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	Highest		Lowest			
	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Oct.	6 7⅛		6 7⅛	6 6½	6 7	6 6⅞
Dec.	6 6⅞		6 7⅛	6 6⅝	6 6⅞	6 6⅝
March	6 7⅛		6 7⅛	6 7	6 7⅛	6 6⅞
May	—		—	6 8¼	—	6 7⅛

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were in quiet demand. River Plate, Oct.-Nov., sold at 22s., with sellers of afloat at 22s. 9d. to 22s.; Sept.-Oct. and Oct.-Nov., 22s.; Nov.-Dec., 22s. 3d.; Dan.-Gal.-Fox. Oct.-Nov., 22s.; Bessarabian, Sept., 22s. 3d.; No. 2 white flat African, Oct.-Nov., 21s. 9d.; No. 6 round yellow African, Oct.-Nov., 22s. 9d.; No. 8 yellow, Oct.-Nov., 21s. 6d. Spot parcels were quiet and easier.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were dull. Chilean, tawny, afloat, 12s. 6d.; River Plate, f.a.q., Oct., 12s., sellers. FLOUR was quiet, with local grades reduced 6d. per sack. Straight-run now quoted 29s. per sack, ex mill.

BRISTOL, Sept. 18.—English wheat was in very small supply at 32s. to 33s. per quarter on rail; foreign descriptions ruled firm with Australian quoted 37s. 6d. and No. 2 North Manitoba 36s. 6d. A few lots of new crop malting barley were on offer, prices ranging from 30s. to 35s.; imported sorts were dull. Oats firmer on the week, with Danubian and Asoff quoted 15s. 3d. Oats were offered at 17s. to 20s. for English new crop, which was in small supply, whilst foreign sold very slowly. Plate sorts were quoted 16s. 6d. Maize on the spot ruled firm with La Plate quoted 24s. 9d. Beans ranged from 35s. to 37s. Straight-run flour was quoted 31s. to 31s. 6d. per sack; sharps 5s. 9d. to 6s., and bran 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per cwt., sacks charged.

MAIDSTONE, Sept. 18.—Hardly any wheat was offered. Small supply of oats at 18s. to 22s. No barley.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 18.—English wheat was more plentiful, at prices ranging from 29s. 6d. to 32s. per qr., according to condition. New beans, 34s. per 532lb. English feeding barley, 22s. 6d. per 448lb. New Cheshire oats, 2s. 9d. to 6s. 3d. per cwt. on rails. La Plata maize, 25s. 9d. per central; No. 2 white African, 5s. 9d. to 5s. 10d. per central, ex elevator. Straight-run flour, 30s. per sack. Wheatfeed easier. Bran, 4s. to 4s. 9d. per cwt.; thirds, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per cwt.

NEWBURY, Sept. 18.—Very small supplies of corn. Wheat, 31s. to 32s. Oats, 17s. to 20s. No barley offering.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—POTATOES (THE BOROUGH).—The market was quiet and dull, while second-grade samples were slightly easier. Best sample King Edward, £5 10s. to £6 ex second hand, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; British Queen, Eclipse, Arran Chief, Majestic, and darkskin King Edward, £4 10s. to £5 per ton, ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—There was a quiet demand for plentiful supplies of fruit and vegetables. Quotations :—English desert apples, 3s. 6d. to 7s per half-sieve; cooking apples, 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel; Californian Grovenstein apples, 12s. to 13s. per box; English Hambro grapes, 6d. to 1s.; Muscat grapes, 2s. to 4s.; Belgian and Dutch grapes, 6d. to 1s. per lb.; English William pears, 3s. to 6s. 6d.; Fertility pears, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; Conference pears, 3s. to 5s. per half-sieve; Californian pears, 14s. to 16s. per case; blackberries, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per 4lb. chip; Victoria plums, 2s. to 5s.; Bush plums, 1s. 3d. to 3s.; Pond's seedling plums, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; damsons, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per half-sieve; English peaches, 6s. to 21s.; green figs, 3s. to 8s. per dozen; English melons, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; Paris Canteloupe melons, 2s. to 4s. 6d. each; Valencia melons, 14s. to 16s. per case; South African oranges, 12s. to 16s. 6d.; Brazilian oranges, 14s. to 18s. per case; Messina lemons, 16s. to 20s. per box; Murcia lemons, 20s. to 25s. per case; South African grape fruit, 18s. to 21s.; Isle of Pines grape fruit, 24s. to 27s. 6d. per case; tomatoes, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per 12lb.; cauliflowers, 1s. 6d. to 3s.; cabbage, 1s. 3d. to 2s. per dozen; spinach, 2s. 6d. to 4s. per bushel; cucumbers, 8s. to 10s. per flat; Dutch onions, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per bag; turnips, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; carrots, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per half-bag.

HAY AND STRAW (WHITECHAPEL).—Trade was rather quiet but, with supplies not too pressing, prices remained steady and unchanged. Best meadow hay was quoted £6 to £6 5s.; mixture and sainfoin, £6 5s. to £6 10s.; best clover, £6 5s. to £6 10s.; and best straw, £4 10s. per ton.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Sept. 18.—LINSEED was steady but quiet at 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton decline. Calcutta, Sept.-Oct. and Oct.-Nov., to London, £15 12s. 6d.; Bombay, Oct.-Nov., £16, sellers; La Plata, Sept.-Oct. and Nov.-Dec., to Hull, £13 17s. 6d., sellers; Dec.-Jan., £13, paid and sellers; Jan.-Feb., £12 17s. 6d., sellers. RAPESEED was slow. Toria, Oct.-Nov., to Hull-Cont., £12 17s. 6d., sellers. COTTONSEED was quiet. Egyptian black, Sept., £6 10s.; Nov.-Jan., £6 8s. 9d., sellers; Sakellaridis, Oct. and Nov.-Jan., £6, sellers; Bombay, Dec.-Jan. and Jan.-Feb., sellers. CASTORSEED was steady. Bombay, Oct.-Nov., to Hull, £14 2s. 6d., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were steadier. Coromandel (machined), Sept., to Rotterdam-Hamburg, £13 10s.; Oct., £13 7s. 6d.; Nov., £13 3s. 9d.; Dec. and Jan., £12 17s. 6d., sellers. PALM KERNELS were quiet. Liverpool-Hamburg, Oct.-Nov., £17 15s.; Nov.-Dec., £11 16s. 3d.; Dec.-Jan., £11 18s. 9d., sellers. LINSEED OIL was quiet at irregular prices. Spot, ex mill, £31; Sept., £28 10s.; Oct.-Dec., £27 12s. 6d.; Jan.-April, £26 10s., naked. RAPE OIL was inactive. Crude ex, tracted, £32 10s.; technical refined, £34, naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was quiet. Egyptian crude, £26 10s.; refined common edible, £32; deodorized, £34, naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was firm and 6d. per cwt. higher, American, spot, 35s. 9d.; Oct.-Dec., 30s. 9d.; Jan.-April, 38s.; Russian, spot, 33s. 6d.

HULL, Sept. 18.—LINSEED OIL, naked, closed for spot at £30 15s.; Sept., £29 15s.; Oct.-Dec., £28 5s.; Jan.-April, £27 5s. COTTON OIL.—Naked, Egyptian crude, spot, £25 10s.; edible refined, spot, and technical, spot, £32; deodorized, spot, £31 5s. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude, naked, 51⅞ per cent., spot, £26. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £30; deodorised, £34. SOYA OIL.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £27 5s.; deodorised, spot, £30 15s. RAPE OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £34; refined, spot, £36 per ton. TURPENTINE, CASTOR, and COD unchanged. Net cash terms ex mill.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—The better demand for spot cotton has been maintained, some spinners purchasing more freely to cover yarn sales and replenish depleted stocks. American were raised 3 points. Middling, 6.32d. Brazilian and Peruvian also rose 3 points. Pernam fair, 6.03d.; G.F. smooth, 6.63d.; G.F. Tanguis, 6.73d. Egyptian were 20 to 25 points higher for Sakellaridis; Sudan unchanged to 10 points up; Filion, 5 points up; F.G.F Sakellaridis, 10.70d.; F.G.F. Upper, 8.62d. African gained 3 points. Middling West, 6.28d.; G.F. fast, 7.23d. East Indian unchanged. Fine M.G. broach, 4.85d.; fine No. 1 Oomra, 4.10d.

American futures opened 1 point to 2 points higher, being several points over parity, with buying general, on the rather better tone of the New York market, as well as more encouraging Indian advices. After ruling steady noon prices were 3 points over yesterday's closing rates, the afternoon recession of 5 to 6 points occurred owing to local and American selling on the threatened tropical storm failing to materialise. New York cables moreover were considered disappointing. Towards the close trade calling and shorts covering, together with higher later cables, caused a rally of several points, and the final tone was steady, with quotations unchanged on the day. Oct., 5.96; Jan., 6.06; Mar., 6.16; May, 6.25. New York noon prices :— Oct., 11.01; Jan., 11.39; Mar., 11.48; May, 11.65.

Egyptian futures :—Sakellaridis contracts opened 9 to 11 points higher, and later registered an advance of 19 to 21 points on local covering and foreign buying induced by reports of a probable reduction in next season's acreage. After losing most of the rise on general realising the market improved again and closed very steady, at a gain of 12 to 13 points. Sept., 9.39; Oct., 9.42; Nov., 9.58; Dec., 9.66; Jan., 9.72; Feb. and Mar., 9.90; April and May, 10.08; June to Sept., 10.30. Upper contracts closed quiet but generally 2 points higher on the day. Sept., 7.45; Oct., 7.19; Nov., 7.25; Dec., 7.30; Jan., 7.35; Feb., 7.42; Mar., 7.48; April, 7.60; May, 7.62; June, 7.68; July to Sept., 7.76.

Empire futures finished steady, unchanged to 1 point higher. Sept. to Nov., 5.86; Dec., 5.91; Jan., 5.96; Feb., 5.95; Mar., 6.05; April, 6.09; May, 6.15; June, 6.16; July to Sept., 6.22.

Description	Sales		Export		Imports	
	To-day	So far this week	To-day	So far this week	To-day	So far this week
American	2,000	7,280	100	530	—	8,002
Brazilian, &c. ..	1,000	5,200	—	—	—	50
Peruvian, &c. ..	1,000	4,500	—	200	1,994	4,722
African, &c.	400	2,200	—	—	—	900
Egyptian, &c. ..	300	1,450	—	100	1,880	2,361
E. Indies, &c. ..	300	1,370	—	70	—	1,919
Total bales						
This week	5,000	22,000	100	900	3,874	17,954
Last week	4,000	22,000	200	700	Nil	21,232
Amer. futures	To-day		Prev. day			
Delivery	High'tL'west	Closing	High'tL'west	Closing		
September ..	—	6.00	6.04	6.00		
October	6.00	5.96	6.01	5.93	5.96	
November ..	5.98	5.95	5.96	5.93	5.96	
December ..	6.07	5.99	6.02	6.04	6.00	6.02
January	6.11	6.03	6.06	6.10	6.03	6.06
February	—	—	6.09	—	—	6.09
March	6.20	6.13	6.16	6.20	6.13	6.16
April	—	—	6.19	—	—	6.19
May	6.29	6.23	6.25	6.28	6.22	6.25
June	—	—	6.28	—	—	6.28
July	6.36	6.29	6.32	6.36	6.31	6.32
August	—	—	6.35	—	—	6.35
September ..	—	—	6.38	—	—	6.38

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99·05lb.) as follows :—

—	To-day		Previous close
	1st report	Close	
Ashmouni, Oct. ..	13.27	13.18	13.18
,, Dec. ..	13.55	13.48	13.49
Sakellaridis, Nov.	19.98	20.12	19.72
,, Jan. ..	20.30	20.41	19.99
,, March ..	20.70	20.89	20.47

Receipts to-day, 2,434 bales, against 2,796 same time last year.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 18.—Indian demand for cloth was again on a rather larger scale, although very few substantial lines were arranged. Apart from business coming from Madras and Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta also showed some interest. The position in Bombay was regarded as more cheerful, and leading shippers expressed the view with regard to Calcutta that while picketing had not absolutely stopped it would not be likely to last much longer. China purchased poplins and specialities, while finishing cloths were mentioned for Egypt. A fair trade was put through for home consumption in sateens, while numerous other styles of cloth also received some attention. Reports from the yarn side, both in the American and Egyptian sections, were rather brighter.

WOOL

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The offerings of 9,700 bales submitted to buyers at the Colonial wool auctions to-day were again well distributed between the home and foreign sections on the basis of recent values. The Australian merino selection, covering 5,000 bales, included a good proportion of fine combing of greasy and scoured both in clip wools and speculators' lots. The last mentioned contained the best of the greasy merino in a few bales from the New England district marked "Armidale," which realised 1s. 6d. per lb. The scoured merino was represented in the N.Z. and A. Land Company's "Marathon" clip from Queensland, which reached 28½d., several bales under the mark "R. Bros/Oondooroo" selling at 26½d.

New Zealand greasy crossbreds sold readily at prices within the range of 5½d. to 12d., the latter price for super half-bred qualities ; slipe grades also had a good sale, especially to Yorkshire buyers, the best half-bred lambs, which were shown in lots of about the "T B & Canterbury" brand, realising 12½d. Most of the Cape wool was withdrawn, the limits being above buyers' views. The greasy merino selection received from Kenya Colony also met frequent withdrawals for the same reason ; the best lots sold readily at 8½d. The scoured offerings comprised 2,295 bales from New South Wales, 885 Queensland, 1,692 Victorian, 101 Tasmanian, 3,682 New Zealand, 578 Kenya Colony, and 449 bales from the Cape.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—Another good selection was included in to-day's catalogue of East India wool, which amounted to 4,945 bales. A fair number of home and Continental buyers were present, and America was also represented. Competition was keen, and prices advanced, medium carpet wools meeting with rather more demand, but prices for all descriptions showed no further change from those already established.

BRADFORD, Sept. 18.—The market to-day is featureless, the amount of business conducted being in very small compass. While the firmness of the good merino clips is maintaining the price of tops here, it is not bringing business out. Spinners of fine counts are having to contend with a great deal of competition when selling their yarns. However as raw material values are low, fresh ideas are likely to be below those of topmakers until such time as they get more relief in the shape of larger and more extensive orders. In spite of the drop in the London and African sales, topmakers obtain a fair margin on their products, and as users of these qualities have little confidence, there is no sign of an improvement in any section. Piece goods orders are still only small. Bulk business is needed by the manufacturers. Prices of tops are about as follows :—64's warp, 38d. ; average, 27d. ; 56's, 18½d. ; 50's, 15½d. ; 40's, prepared, 13½d.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Sept. 18.—SUGAR.—Home refined in fair request at unchanged rates. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 19s. 9d. ; T L granulated, 19s. 6d. ; home grown granulated, Oct. and Oct.-Dec., ex Silvertown and Canning, quoted 19s. 3d. (3d. less ex Lon. don) ; Kelham, 19s. 3d. ; Bardney and Brigg, 19s. 4½d. ; Anglo-Scottish, 19s. 6d. to 19s. 7½d., ex factory ; T L. ex refinery, quoted 19s. ; West Indian refined, spot, quoted 19s. 6d. to 20s. ; white Java, Nov.-March, quoted 18s. ; B R B, Oct.-Dec., 8s. 3d. ; c and f, India, Czech, granulated, prompt, quoted 7s. 7½d. ; Nov.-Dec., 6s. 10½d., for U.K., f.o.b., Hamburg ; Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 7s. 6d., f.o.b., Rotterdam ; Polish, ex refinery, quoted 6s. 9d., f.o.b., Danzig ; Mauritius, 96 per cent., Oct.-Nov., sold at 9s. 7½d., c.i.f. Raw sugar was quiet. Preferentials, 96 per cent., Sept.-Oct., quoted 9s. 1½d., value ; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., Oct., quoted 5s. 4½d. ; Nov., 5s. 5¼d. ; Dec., 5s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f.

White sugar futures were inactive. Calls :—

Month	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sept. ..	7 6	7 0	7 6	7 0	7 6	7 0
Oct. ..	7 6	7 0	7 6	7 0	7 6	7 0
Dec. ..	7 6	7 3	7 5¼	7 3	7 5¼	7 3
March ..	7 11¾	7 6	7 10½	7 6¾	7 10½	7 6¾

Raw sugar futures opened steady but closed with a quieter tone ; Dec. delivery sold at 4s. 8¼d. ; Jan. from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 5½d. ; May at 5s. 11¾d. ; Aug. at 6s. 1½d. Calls (88 per cent. beet) :—

Month	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sept. ..	4 11¼	4 6	4 11¼	4 6	4 11¼	4 6
Oct. ..	4 8¼	4 5¼	4 7½	4 4½	4 7½	4 4½
Nov. ..	4 8¼	4 6	4 7½	4 5¼	4 7½	4 5¼
Dec. ..	4 9	4 8¼	4 8¼	4 7½	4 8¼	4 7½

NEW CONTRACT BASIS, 96 PER CENT. C.I.F.

Jan. ..	5 6¼	5 6	5 6	5 4½	5 6	5 5¼
March	5 9	5 8¼	5 9	5 7½	5 9	5 7½
May ..	6 0	5 11¼	5 11¼	5 10½	6 0	5 11¼
July ..	6 2¼	6 1½	6 1½	6 0¼	6 1½	6 0¼

COFFEE.—At auction 1,887 packages were offered and met a good demand at firm prices. Kenya, bold greygreenish and greenish, sold from 76s. 6d. to 108s. 6d. ; medium from 68s. 6d. to 74s. 6d. ; Costa Rica, bold colours, from 137s. 6d. to 149s. ; medium from 98s. 6d. to 111s. 6d. ; pea berry, 106s. ; Nicaragua, bold colourry, from 106s. 6d. to 107s. ; Kilimanjaro, bold greenish, at 71s. ; medium at 61s. Futures nominal.

COCOA.—Accra was easier. Fair fermented, Oct.-Dec., sold at 39s. 6d. per cwt., London contract ; 26s.,

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty ; ▲, bargains done with or between non-members ; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day ; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 1s. in the pound ; ‡‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 2s. in the pound ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Anns.. 53¾ 4
2½% Cons.. 53¼ ¼ ¼ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ 5 5 3⅛
4% Cons. Ln.. 86⅛‡†† ⅛ ⅛ ¼ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛

DRAWING OF BONDS
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

CITY of LONDON (TITHES and RATES) ACT, 1910.
LOAN of £132,000.
DRAWING of BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the conditions contained in the said Bonds, the following BONDS were DRAWN by lot on Tuesday, the 16th day of September, 1930, by the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee of the Corporation at the Guildhall, in the City of London, in the presence of the undersigned, and will be paid off at par, on presentation and delivery, with all Coupons not then due, at the Chamber of London, Guildhall, E.C.2, on the 1st day of November, 1930, from which date all interest will cease, viz.:—

14 BONDS of £100 EACH:—
730, 1032, 1136, 1202—£1,400.

Nos. 20, 96, 210, 226, 231, 267, 357, 472, 530, 538,

F. ROWLAND, Chairman of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee.
ADRIAN POLLOCK, Chamberlain.
JAMES REID, Town Clerk.

Guildhall, E.C.2, 16th September, 1930.

SOUTH AMERICAN CATTLE FARMS, Limited.
6 per CENT. DEBENTURES—1930 DRAWING.

Notice is hereby given that the DEBENTURES of this issue, the numbers and particulars of which are given below, were this day DRAWN in the presence of Dudley James Crumpe, Esq., Solicitor, at the Registered Office of the Company, Thames House, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., for Redemption at the rate of £105 per £100 Debenture on the 1st day of November next, when interest thereon will cease.

14 DEBENTURES of £500 EACH NUMBERED

"A."

7	16	43	129	155	162	165	166
193	197	207	250	261	291		

159 DEBENTURES of £100 EACH NUMBERED

"B."

60	61	89	101	123	223	224	229
399	416	456	457	461	463	488	495
551	581	625	627	628	654	753	754
758	766	804	812	825	829	838	839
868	871	897	901	946	982	999	1002
1044	1045	1049	1050	1055	1056	1057	1085
1096	1129	1148	1170	1171	1189	1190	1210
1212	1212	1213	1315	1318	1337	1341	1406
1411	1449	1471	1472	1473	1516	1536	1537
1538	1544	1545	1560	1561	1562	1565	1605
1607	1609	1675	1676	1716	1726	1731	1738
1739	1740	1741	1744	1747	1765	1766	1789
1790	1855	1856	1879	1886	1946	1964	1988
1989	1990	2015	2031	2052	2068	2095	2132
2134	2135	2152	2154	2192	2196	2248	2253
2288	2349	2355	2357	2459	2560	2578	2583
2589	2600	2615	2634	2641	2669	2687	2731
2742	2743	2744	2746	2747	2760	2768	2827
2828	2829	2841	2842	2845	2846	2849	2866
2867	2872	2966	2968	2985	2989	2993	

121 DEBENTURES of £20 EACH NUMBERED

"C."

19	46	54	64	187	219	229	230
278	279	321	330	403	439	443	463
464	495	508	509	539	555	556	577
578	621	632	769	827	832	836	838
839	840	841	842	846	851	870	880
888	890	894	912	913	919	929	951
960	982	996	1008	1036	1038	1043	1044
1050	1055	1064	1067	1105	1114	1137	1191
1229	1236	1329	1340	1360	1413	1428	1455
1481	1513	1519	1539	1555	1556	1570	1611
1612	1614	1619	1634	1639	1660	1661	1737
1760	1775	1797	1879	1880	1906	2032	2044
2047	2078	2136	2153	2162	2165	2179	2187
2188	2207	2211	2226	2235	2314	2319	2320
2340	2344	2345	2346	2363	2365	2366	2368
2425							

The above-mentioned Debentures must be presented for payment and the remaining Coupons surrendered:—
In LONDON:—At the Banking House of Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co., 67, Lombard-street, London, E.C., any day (Saturday excepted) between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, and must be left three clear days for examination.

Numbers of Bonds of previous Drawings outstanding:—
1st November Bonds of £20 each Nos.

1929	1	C.2034
1928	2	{C.2025 / C.2026}
1926	1	C.2031

Holders of Coupons not domiciled in the United Kingdom should present their Coupons in Paris at the Credit Lyonnais, 30/32, Rue Gaillon, or in Antwerp at the Société Générale de Belgique, 3, Montagne du Parc.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
COUPON No. 38 REPRESENTS THE LAST INTEREST PAYMENT DUE ON THE ABOVE BONDS, THE BONDS THEMSELVES, WITH ALL UNMATURED COUPONS AND BONUSCRIPT COUPON No. 39 SHOULD BE PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT ATTACHED TO SEPARATELY-DRAWN COUPONS, FOR REPAYMENT AS PER NOTICE WHICH APPEARED IN "THE TIMES OF THE 28TH MARCH, 1930.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that a Half-Year's DIVIDEND, viz., two shillings and sixpence per share (being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum), less Income-Tax at 4s. 6d. in the £, will become PAYABLE on and after the 1st October, 1930, to the registered Members of Preference Shares who are registered on the Company's books on 18th September, 1930.

Coupons must be left for examination three clear days before payment.

Coupons may also be presented in Antwerp at the Banque Centrale Anversoise for payment at the short exchange on London.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. MARTIN, Secretary.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co., Registered Office, Thames House, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.4.
18th September, 1930.

METALLGESELLSCHAFT A.G.
6½ per CENT.
15-YEAR STERLING BONDS per CENT.

Notice is hereby given that COUPONS falling due on October 1st, 1930, of the above Bonds, should be PRESENTED at the Counting House of Helbert, Wagg and Co., Ltd., 41, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Saturdays excepted).

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER and RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
6 per Cent. CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES.
NOTICE to HOLDERS of SHARE WARRANTS to BEARER.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. (less tax) in respect of the six months ending 30th inst. (being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum) has been declared upon the issued Preference Shares of the Company PAYABLE on 1st, prox. to Shareholders on the Register on 18th inst., and to holders of Coupon No. 56 attached to Preference Share Warrants to Bearer. Coupons are payable at the Anglo-South American Bank Ltd., 117, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., and must be left three clear days for examination.

By Order,
E. A. GAYLER, Secretary.
15, St. Helen's-place, London, E.C., 19th September, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

DOMINION TRACTION and LIGHTING COMPANY, Limited.
PURCHASE of FIVE PER CENT. BONDS due 1st MAY, 1043, for SINKING FUND.

For the purpose of using the Sinking Fund in its possession under the Indenture of Trust made to this Company as Trustee, dated the first day of May, 1913, as amended, altered and modified, made by the Dominion Traction and Lighting Company, Limited, to the undersigned to secure an issue of its Thirty Year Five per Cent. Gold Bonds, the undersigned will receive tenders for the sale to it of the said Bonds of the Dominion Traction and Lighting Company, Limited, issued under the above described Indenture of Trust.

Offerings of bonds for sale will be received by the undersigned at its office, Toronto, Canada, up to and inclusive of the first day of October, 1930.

Unless expressly stated to the contrary, each offer will be deemed to include accrued interest to the said first day of October, 1930, at the rate of four decimal ten (4.10 per cent.) per annum, after which date the bonds accepted shall cease to draw interest, and to be for the whole or any part of the amount offered at the rate specified in the offer.

Delivery of bonds and payment therefor in Toronto Funds to be made at the office of the Trustee, Toronto, Canada.

The undersigned does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any offer.

Dated the 3rd day of September, 1930, Toronto, Canada.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, Limited,
Trustee.
105, Victoria-street, Toronto, Canada.

WESTMINSTER BANK Limited BEARER CERTIFICATES
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY COMMON STOCK.

Holders of Westminster Bank Certificates representing shares of $100 each of the Common Capital Stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway are requested to lodge their Certificates with Westminster Bank Limited, 41, Lothbury, London, to be stamped with the Legend "Irrevocably Company, the Original Share Certificate specified herein issued by the Company is exchangeable (subject to the rights of the case may be) of $25 each." The Certificates should have attached all outstanding Coupons (Dividend No. 138 to 150) which Westminster Bank Limited will retain, substituting a new sheet of 40 Coupons (Dividends 138 to 177), on which the relative dividends will be paid. The charge for overprinting and re-couponment is 1s. per Certificate.

Alternatively until further notice, holders may surrender the old Certificate in exchange for new Certificates in the denominations and at the charges set out below. Westminster Bank bearing the cost of forwarding the Company's registered Certificates to New York for exchange.

For the convenience of Continental holders, Certificates may be lodged, for transmission to London, at Westminster Foreign Bank Limited, 28-30, Place de Meir, Antwerp;
Westminster Foreign Bank Limited, 2-4, Rue du Treurenberg, Brussels;
Westminster Foreign Bank Limited, 22, Place Vendôme, Paris;
Société Générale, 29, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris;
Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque, Luxembourg;
from whom listing forms may be obtained.

It is desirable that Certificates should be deposited for payment at the short exchange on London.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. MARTIN, Secretary.
Westminster Bank Limited, Registered Office, Thames House, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.4.
18th September, 1930.

NORTHERN TAVOY TIN DREDGING, Limited.
(In voluntary liquidation.)
THEINDAW TIN DREDGING COMPANY, Limited.
(In voluntary liquidation.)
THINGANDON TIN DREDGING COMPANY, Limited.
(In voluntary liquidation.)

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTERS of the above companies will be FINALLY CLOSED at the close of business on Friday, the 19th September, 1930. Shareholders registered at that date will become entitled to the distribution to be made under the terms of the respective agreements for amalgamation with Tavoy Tin Dredging Corporation, Limited.

Registered shareholders will be advised in due course when shares of Tavoy Tin Dredging Corporation, Limited, are ready in exchange for the old shares of the above companies.

G. H. ROBINSON, Liquidator.
95A, Chancery-lane, W.C.2. Dated this 18th day of September, 1930.

SOUTH SHIELDS CORPORATION THREE per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK.

In order to prepare the Dividend due on the 1st November next the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the night of the 1st October, the Stock being ex dividend on the 2nd October.

By Order of the Board.
Lloyds Bank Limited, 71, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
September 19th, 1930.

THE NIGER COMPANY, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 30th September, inclusive of both those days.

By Order of the Board,
J. W. B. HEYWOOD, Secretary.
Union House, 26, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, E.C.1.

THOMAS WETHERED and SONS, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTERS of the FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK and of the SECOND MORTGAGE DEBENTURE SHARES of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 10th October, 1930, both dates inclusive, for the purpose of paying the Interest and Dividends due on the 10th October, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. YATES, Secretary.
The Brewery, Marlow, 17th September, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

COMPANIA de ELECTRICIDAD de la PROVINCIA de BUENOS AIRES, Limited.
FIVE per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that holders of COUPONS No. 38 attached to the above Bonds PAYABLE on the 1st October, 1930, will receive payment at the rate of $5. 0s. 0d. per Coupon (free of income-tax), provided they are domiciled in the United Kingdom and subject to British Income-tax, on presentation of such Coupons at the offices of Messrs. Hilder, Hamlyn and Co., River Plate House, 12/13, South-place, London, E.C.2.

Holders of Coupons not domiciled in the United Kingdom should present their Coupons in Paris at the Credit Lyonnais, 30/32, Rue Gaillon, or in Antwerp at the Société Générale de Belgique, 3, Montagne du Parc.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
COUPON No. 38 REPRESENTS THE LAST INTEREST PAYMENT DUE ON THE ABOVE BONDS, THE BONDS THEMSELVES, WITH ALL UNMATURED COUPONS AND BONUSCRIPT COUPON No. 39 SHOULD BE PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT ATTACHED TO SEPARATELY-DRAWN COUPONS, FOR REPAYMENT AS PER NOTICE WHICH APPEARED IN "THE TIMES OF THE 28TH MARCH, 1930.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that a Half-Year's DIVIDEND, viz., two shillings and sixpence per share (being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum), less Income-Tax at 4s. 6d. in the £, will become PAYABLE on and after the 1st October, 1930, to the registered Members of Preference Shares who are registered on the Company's books on 18th September, 1930.

Coupons must be left for examination three clear days before payment.

Coupons may also be presented in Antwerp at the Banque Centrale Anversoise for payment at the short exchange on London.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. MARTIN, Secretary.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co., Registered Office, Thames House, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.4.
18th September, 1930.

SOUTH AMERICAN CATTLE FARMS, Limited.
6 per CENT. DEBENTURES—1930 DRAWING.

Notice is hereby given that the DEBENTURES of this issue, the numbers and particulars of which are given below, were this day DRAWN in the presence of Dudley James Crumpe, Esq., Solicitor, at the Registered Office of the Company, Thames House, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., for Redemption at the rate of £105 per £100 Debenture on the 1st day of November next, when interest thereon will cease.

14 DEBENTURES of £500 EACH NUMBERED

"A."

7	16	43	129	155	162	165	166
193	197	207	250	261	291		

159 DEBENTURES of £100 EACH NUMBERED

"B."

60	61	89	101	123	223	224	229
399	416	456	457	461	463	488	495
551	581	625	627	628	654	753	754
758	766	804	812	825	829	838	839
868	871	897	901	946	982	999	1002
1044	1045	1049	1050	1055	1056	1057	1085
1096	1129	1148	1170	1171	1189	1190	1210
1212	1212	1213	1315	1318	1337	1341	1406
1411	1449	1471	1472	1473	1516	1536	1537
1538	1544	1545	1560	1561	1562	1565	1605
1607	1609	1675	1676	1716	1726	1731	1738
1739	1740	1741	1744	1747	1765	1766	1789
1790	1855	1856	1879	1886	1946	1964	1988
1989	1990	2015	2031	2052	2068	2095	2132
2134	2135	2152	2154	2192	2196	2248	2253
2288	2349	2355	2357	2459	2560	2578	2583
2589	2600	2615	2634	2641	2669	2687	2731
2742	2743	2744	2746	2747	2760	2768	2827
2828	2829	2841	2842	2845	2846	2849	2866
2867	2872	2966	2968	2985	2989	2993	

121 DEBENTURES of £20 EACH NUMBERED

"C."

19	46	54	64	187	219	229	230
278	279	321	330	403	439	443	463
464	495	508	509	539	555	556	577
578	621	632	769	827	832	836	838
839	840	841	842	846	851	870	880
888	890	894	912	913	919	929	951
960	982	996	1008	1036	1038	1043	1044
1050	1055	1064	1067	1105	1114	1137	1191
1229	1236	1329	1340	1360	1413	1428	1455
1481	1513	1519	1539	1555	1556	1570	1611
1612	1614	1619	1634	1639	1660	1661	1737
1760	1775	1797	1879	1880	1906	2032	2044
2047	2078	2136	2153	2162	2165	2179	2187
2188	2207	2211	2226	2235	2314	2319	2320
2340	2344	2345	2346	2363	2365	2366	2368
2425							

11 BONDS of £20 EACH.

10469	to	10474	6
10670	to	10899	10900
10648			1
11030			2

4, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, 17th September, 1930.

ERLANGERS, Ltd.

BANKS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.
(Incorporated in Egypt. Liability of members is limited.)

Position at the 21st July, 1930, published in conformity with Article 8 of the Statutes:—

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Share Capital (200,000 fully-paid Shares of £10 each.)		L.E. 2,925,000
RESERVE FUND:		
Statutory Reserve	L.E. 1,462,500	
Special Reserve	1,462,500	
Current, Deposit, and other Accounts	141,956,756	
Egyptian Government	15,880,196	
Sudan Government	5,238,022	
Mixed Tribunals	391,356	
Interest Accounts	2,097,813	
Cheques and Bills Payable	355,423	
Sundry other Accounts	1,794,904	
	2,334,312	
	L.E. 32,905,268	L.E.
Government Securities and Securities guaranteed by the Egyptian Government		17,035,995
Sundry Securities		952,359
Advances on Merchandise		1,078,561
Advances on Securities		3,670,455
Advances otherwise Secured		1,727,824
Sundry other Advances		1,239,962
Bills of Exchange		2,720,502
Local Bills Discounted		635,741
Buildings and Furniture		290,784
Mortgage Advances		751,000
Bankers' Accounts		1,546,553
Sundry other Accounts		1,611,113
CASH:		
Notes	L.E. 7,680,430	
Gold	1,956,747	
Silver, Nickel, &c.	560,314	
	9,563,064	
	L.E. 32,905,268	2,302,705

ISSUE DEPARTMENT. L.E. 32,905,268

NOTES ISSUED		L.E. 22,000,000
		L.E. 22,000,000
GOLD:		
*British Treasury Bills	L.E. 5,339,570	L.E.
SECURITIES:	L.E. 7,680,430	
Egyptian Government Securities and Securities guaranteed by Egyptian Government		11,000,000
British Treasury Bills	1,500,000	
British War Loan	9,500,000	
		11,000,000
		L.E. 22,000,000

*By authority of the Egyptian Government these Treasury Bills are deposited in lieu of Gold. (See Official Gazette of 30th October, 1916.)

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE ANGLO-PALESTINE COMPANY Limited.
Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-mentioned Company will be held on Tuesday, the 14th day of October, 1930, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the registered offices of the Company, 10-12, Walbrook, London, E.C.4, when a Resolution will be submitted for the passing of a special Resolution to alter the name of the Company to The Anglo-Palestine Bank Limited.

By Order of the Board,
S. COSTA, Secretary.
17th September, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS

CARSONS, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preferred Ordinary Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from September 22nd to September 24th, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
Barrowfield Works, Glasgow, 18th September, 1930.

GOVERNMENT of the PROVINCE of ALBERTA.
FOUR per CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, repayable 1st November, 1943.

In order to prepare the Dividend due on the 1st November next the BOOKS will be CLOSED for Transfers from the 15th to 31st October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
Lloyds Bank Limited, 71, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
September 19th, 1930.

GOVERNMENT of the PROVINCE of ALBERTA.
FOUR-and-a-HALF per CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, repayable 1st November, 1943.

In order to prepare the Dividend due on the 1st November next the BOOKS will be CLOSED for Transfers from the 15th to 31st October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
Lloyds Bank Limited, 71, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
September 19th, 1930.

NOVA SCOTIA STOCK.
The National Provincial Bank Limited notify that in order to prepare the dividend due on the 1st November, 1930, on the Provincial of Nova Scotia 4½ per Cent. Stock, the BALANCES of the several accounts will be STRUCK at the close of business on the 1st October, 1930, after which date the Stock will be transferable ex dividend.

NORTHERN TAVOY TIN DREDGING, Limited.
(In voluntary liquidation.)
THEINDAW TIN DREDGING COMPANY, Limited.
(In voluntary liquidation.)
THINGANDON TIN DREDGING COMPANY, Limited.
(In voluntary liquidation.)

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTERS of the above companies will be FINALLY CLOSED at the close of business on Friday, the 19th September, 1930. Shareholders registered at that date will become entitled to the distribution to be made under the terms of the respective agreements for amalgamation with Tavoy Tin Dredging Corporation, Limited.

Registered shareholders will be advised in due course when shares of Tavoy Tin Dredging Corporation, Limited, are ready in exchange for the old shares of the above companies.

G. H. ROBINSON, Liquidator.
95A, Chancery-lane, W.C.2. Dated this 18th day of September, 1930.

SOUTH SHIELDS CORPORATION THREE per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK.

In order to prepare the Dividend due on the 1st November next the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the night of the 1st October, the Stock being ex dividend on the 2nd October.

By Order of the Board.
Lloyds Bank Limited, 71, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
September 19th, 1930.

THE NIGER COMPANY, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 30th September, inclusive of both those days.

By Order of the Board,
J. W. B. HEYWOOD, Secretary.
Union House, 26, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, E.C.1.

THOMAS WETHERED and SONS, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTERS of the FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK and of the SECOND MORTGAGE DEBENTURE SHARES of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 10th October, 1930, both dates inclusive, for the purpose of paying the Interest and Dividends due on the 10th October, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. YATES, Secretary.
The Brewery, Marlow, 17th September, 1930.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
3 lines 3s. (minimum);
Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON and SUBURBS

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

A HYDE PARK, W.2.
A BARE MINUTE. LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two bedrooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; meeting by arrangement, inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast and bath from 30s. 9d. per week; apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st., Hyde Park. Phone, Padd. 6770.

LANCASTER-GATE.
A Bare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 20 visitors. Personally recommended for comfort and excellent food. Personally cook, etc. Not run as boarding house or hotel. Excellent cuisine. Variety, or Public School or private hotel couples preferred. Double from £2 2s., single 2gns., single inclusive, or 5gns. and £2 12s. 6d. without luncheon.—Write Box F.1213. The Times, E.C.4.

WESTMINSTER BANK Limited BEARER CERTIFICATES
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY COMMON STOCK.

Holders of Westminster Bank Certificates representing shares of $100 each of the Common Capital Stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway are requested to lodge their Certificates with Westminster Bank Limited, 41, Lothbury, London, to be stamped with the Legend "Irrevocably Company, the Original Share Certificate specified herein issued by the Company is exchangeable (subject to the rights of the case may be) of $25 each." The Certificates should have attached all outstanding Coupons (Dividend No. 138 to 150) which Westminster Bank Limited will retain, substituting a new sheet of 40 Coupons (Dividends 138 to 177), on which the relative dividends will be paid. The charge for overprinting and re-couponment is 1s. per Certificate.

Alternatively until further notice, holders may surrender the old Certificate in exchange for new Certificates in the denominations and at the charges set out below. Westminster Bank bearing the cost of forwarding the Company's registered Certificates to New York for exchange.

For the convenience of Continental holders, Certificates may be lodged, for transmission to London, at Westminster Foreign Bank Limited, 28-30, Place de Meir, Antwerp;
Westminster Foreign Bank Limited, 2-4, Rue du Treurenberg, Brussels;
Westminster Foreign Bank Limited, 22, Place Vendôme, Paris;
Société Générale, 29, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris;
Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque, Luxembourg;
from whom listing forms may be obtained.

It is desirable that Certificates should be deposited for payment at the short exchange on London.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. MARTIN, Secretary.
Westminster Bank Limited, Registered Office, Thames House, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.4.
18th September, 1930.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
3 lines 3s. (minimum);
Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON and SUBURBS

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

A HYDE PARK, W.2.
A BARE MINUTE. LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two bedrooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; meeting by arrangement, inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast and bath from 30s. 9d. per week; apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st., Hyde Park. Phone, Padd. 6770.

LANCASTER-GATE.
A Bare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 20 visitors. Personally recommended for comfort and excellent food. Personally cook, etc. Not run as boarding house or hotel. Excellent cuisine. Variety, or Public School or private hotel couples preferred. Double from £2 2s., single 2gns., single inclusive, or 5gns. and £2 12s. 6d. without luncheon.—Write Box F.1213. The Times, E.C.4.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Paddington. Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Newly decorated; breakfast and dinner only from 2gns. weekly. Large doubles now available. Padd. 8858.

SAYES COURT.

2-4, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water. Gas fires best room; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens; central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

MARBLE ARCH.

A Beautiful Residential House, 3mins. Hyde Park; excellent table; large bed rooms; constant hot water. Inclusive terms from 2½gns.—Mrs. Poole, 4671 or write Box 7331, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

TWO MINUTES LANCASTER-GATE STATION.
TELEPHONE: PADDINGTON 5065.

A Beautifully Furnished Residence for business and professional men offers bed-sitting rooms, fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; ample bath rooms; terms, including breakfast, baths, light, boots, and attendance, from 2 guineas; comfort assured. Inspection invited.—11, Sussex-gardens.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SUITE of ROOMS vacant; two-three-four bed rooms, sitting room; with board; private house; every comfortable arrangement; good maids; 'phone.—21, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park.

CLEVELAND COURT.

NO EXTRAS.

A Beautifully equipped, high-class residential; every comfort; running water, gas fires all bed rooms. From 3gns. single, 5½gns. double.—Tel. 2225, Leinster-gardens.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE. Lounge; tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good cuisine; attractive bed rooms fitted lavatory basins; hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A Bright, QUIET SUITE; two £6 with Board. Or single, 3gns. Rooms £2. Facing gardens, close Tubes.—40, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park. (Padd. 0121.)

GRANVILLE-COURT.

A Charming Establishment most centrally situated in Granville-place, W.1, between Oxford-street and Portman-square; excellent accommodation at 3 and 3½ guineas, en pension; there is no more attractive residential proposition in London. Tele., Mayfair 3503 and 6929.

A Charmingly FURNISHED sunny BED ROOM and hot and cold water in bed room; use bath; 2½ guineas weekly, including service.—18, Adam-street, W.C.1. Wel-beck 5311.

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.

A Comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, near Hyde Park; excellent French cuisine; 2½gns.

A Comfortable BED and BREAKFAST, other meals if required; healthy open district; parks adjoining; bus; 8 minutes; moderate; business men's wife. Primrose 4380. St. Edmund's-terrace, St. John's Wood.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL, 38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens, central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires; every room running water in each room. Rich and varied but plain English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily), Bed room, table d'hôte breakfast, bath, boots, and attendance, 7s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Padd. 1008. Also Stuart House, 40, Leinster-gardens.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

1-2, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A HANDSOME DOUBLE-FRONTED HOUSE. Log FIRES IN ALL BED ROOMS; four reception rooms, GAS fires, constant hot water. The best spring and hair MATTRESSES; ELEVATOR. The GREAT FEATURE is the table, with good cooking and daintiness of service. Heated day and night. Three minutes from three tubes, buses. Hyde Park. Special terms, Single £3 12s. 6d. and £3 18s. 6d., Double £6 6s. and 8 guineas. Daily from 10s. 6d. Padd. 3528. Illustrated Tariff.

A HOMELY PLACE; lovely grounds and surroundings; easily accessible; COMFORTABLE. 136, TULSE-HILL, S.W.2; nice rooms; good food; gas fires; tennis; comfort, freedom; quiet; buses, trams, electric trains.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 30 bed rooms, with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

RICHMOND HILL.

A RESIDENCE OF REFINEMENT, with first-class cooking and personal attendance, beautifully furnished, quiet residential position; close Park, River, famous Terrace, golf, boating, &c. Private rooms if desired; inclusive terms; every comfort and convenience, constant hot water; easy access by Rail and City. Special terms for business gentlemen.—GREEN COURT, Queen's-road, Richmond. (Richmond 2818.)

A "ROOM with a view." Interesting house. Highgate Village, 5min. Ken Wood, Hampstead Heath, 25min. City, West End. Ring up Mountview 3427.

A Stone's-throw GLOUCESTER-ROAD STATION.—SITTING-ROOMS (2) with BEDS; partially furnished as desired; service; meals optional; inclusive terms.—45A, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7. Western 1630.

A Well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM and LARGE BED ROOM; excellent cooking.—7, Devonport-street, Hyde Park, W.2.

A Well FURNISHED SUITE; two bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen, bath; private house, 3½ guineas.—3, Nottingham-place, Baker-street, W.

RIVIERA 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (4minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, 20minutes West End); all fitted rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine and comfort specially studied. From 3gns. Park 9173.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE,

139-141, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.5.

ABSOLUTELY reliable for good cuisine and attendance; box-spring mattresses and hair mattresses; gas fires; from 3gns. Frobisher 2770.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY up-to-date. Quiet Sunny ROOMS with running water; highly recommended for excellent table and service; five minutes Tubes and buses; single from 2½gns. Padd. 2257.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, facing gardens; with breakfast from 30s. Pad

TOWN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 20)

UNINTERRUPTED VIEWS
OVER THE PARK.
A FINELY PROPORTIONED RESIDENCE
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THE IMPORTANT FREEHOLD ESTATE known as "THE GRANGE," situate in the centre of the town, and comprising a well-built and commodious Mansion, containing spacious hall, five reception rooms, conservatory, eight principal bed rooms, two bath rooms, nine maids' rooms, and complete domestic offices. TWO COTTAGES and a LODGE, ample stabling and garage accommodation. Charming matured garden of about
THREE ACRES,
including over 1,100ft. of exciting road frontage, the whole forming a COMPACT BUILDING ESTATE RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT. By AUCTION 16th OCTOBER, 1930, unless sold previously.—Particulars and Conditions of Sale with plan of the Auctioneers, as above.

WATFORD, in a quiet position, detached RESIDENCE; three reception, four bed, bath. Redecorated and ready for occupation. Executors' sale, and very low price will be taken.—Sole Agents, STIMPSON, 97, CORN, and WINCH, Station-road, Watford.

WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS, PINNER, NORTHWOOD.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

AT CHISLEHURST. Three minutes station.—Well-planned, properly built HOUSES; parquet floors in hall and two reception rooms; tiled bath room; garage; all mains laid; electric light fittings fixed. From £1,450 Freehold.—Open to view any time, or write MILLER and PERRIAM, Vale-road, Chislehurst. Imperial 345.

YOUR LAST CHANCE
to SECURE ONE of the few remaining labour-saving HOUSES to be LET for short or four months; rent £4 4s. per week, inclusive of gardener's wages.—Apply SOAR and SOAR, Crossways Estate Offices, Cheam, Surrey. Phone, Sutton 1845.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

WARING & GILLOW, LTD.,
164-180, OXFORD-STREET, W.
By Order of the Executors.
SALE WEDNESDAY NEXT.
Absurdly low reserve. Must sell.
TWO THAMES-SIDE BUNGALOWS
known as "AMBERLEY" and "HAPPYLANDS," Chertsey-lane, near Staines.
Every Modern convenience. Garage.
River frontage and moorings 50 feet.
Each having
four bed rooms, bath room, reception room, verandah and lawns, &c.
Apply Sale particulars, WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1.

AMERSHAM, BUCKS.
£1,350 FREEHOLD.
An attractive modern RESIDENCE, 600ft. up; close to station, 45 minutes of Town; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.; space for garage; tennis court; in all about ½ Acre.
Central heating, constant hot water; all modern conveniences.
Apply Owner's Agents, WARING and GILLOW, Ltd.

RICKMANSWORTH.
Hard tennis court, 1½ Acre. Two garages.
For SALE, FREEHOLD, attractive RESIDENCE, with all modern conveniences; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; delightful gardens, orchard, kitchen garden.
Price for quick sale, £2,600.
Apply Owner's Agents, WARING and GILLOW, Ltd.

SURREY.
AN attractive FAMILY RESIDENCE, well built and in excellent decorative condition, known as "DEVON LODGE," WALTON ON THAMES. Seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; cottage, two garages; electric light, main drainage, and water.
Very charming grounds of over 1½ ACRES. To be offered for SALE by Public AUCTION at Winchester House, Old Broad street, on Wednesday, September 24th, at 3 o'clock (unless previously sold privately), by Messrs. GIDDY and GIDDY, Auctioneers, Messrs. GIDDY and GIDDY, 61, Grosvenor street, W.1 (Mayfair 1411).

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.
A REAL SUN TRAP, principal rooms facing South, in unique position on summit; all modern conveniences; built by an architect for his own occupation; eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms; garage; lovely garden and about 1¼ acre. FREEHOLD £6,000.—QUINTANA and Co., 88, Eccleston-square, S.W. Vic. 5008-9.

QUITE UNIQUE.
A LOVELY OLD CHARACTER HOUSE, amidst beautiful and unspoilt country in Bucks; rich in characteristic features and thoroughly modernised yet retaining its old world charm. Hall, two reception rooms, three bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light, central heating, telephone, &c.; garage; pretty yet simple gardens and paddock. Hunting four days a week.
THREE ACRES.
FREEHOLD ONLY £3,000.
Fresh in the market and unhesitatingly recommended. Particulars from
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7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

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On Golf Links.
BEACONSFIELD (near).—400ft. up, gravel soil; permanently protected; glorious views; 4mins. walk station and bus services; five bed, bath room, three reception, box room, garage; electric light, gas, &c.; fine old treed garden.—FROST, Beaconsfield, Bucks. (Phone 600.)

ALL BRICK DETACHED HOUSES.
BEAUMONT-AVENUE, RICHMOND PARK. Four beds, bath, two reception, cloak room; garage; electric light and gas; cavity walls; slate damp course. £1,375 Freehold. Surveyor's inspection invited.—Sole Agent, H. BASIL YOUNG, Bingham Hall, Addiscombe. Phone 1611.

IN THE HEART OF AN OLD-WORLD KENTISH VILLAGE.
BESSELLS GREEN.—Picturesque Detached RESIDENCE, close to shops, churches, 15 minutes station, containing three receptions, five bed rooms, bath room, excellent offices; main services; garage for two cars; charming old-world garden. Owner about to sell, or PARTNER. Inspected and recommended by the Owner's Sole Agents, KEMP and THOMAS, 11A, London-road, Sevenoaks.

BOURNEMOUTH AGENTS,
A. V. WELCH and Co. Est. 1893.
CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE, 17 miles from London, Herts border, beautiful country, near main line station and golf links; two receptions, four bed; garage, good garden; electric light, company's water, telephone; £1,750 (£1,000 with less ground), or let £125 per annum.—Tudor House, Nazeing, Waltham Cross.

£1,250.—Near SALISBURY.—Old Stone TUDOR HOUSE, 12 rooms, 360 square feet oak panelling; three Acres.—Driver, Stratton, Cirencester.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES
CLOSE TO BANSTEAD DOWNS, BELMONT, SURREY.
300ft. up.
PICTURESQUE detached HOUSE in lovely garden; four bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms; excellent garage; every modern convenience; tastefully furnished. To be LET for short or four months; rent £4 4s. per week, inclusive of gardener's wages.—Apply SOAR and SOAR, Crossways Estate Offices, Cheam, Surrey. Phone, Sutton 1845.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

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River frontage and moorings 50 feet.
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AMERSHAM, BUCKS.
£1,350 FREEHOLD.
An attractive modern RESIDENCE, 600ft. up; close to station, 45 minutes of Town; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.; space for garage; tennis court; in all about ½ Acre.
Central heating, constant hot water; all modern conveniences.
Apply Owner's Agents, WARING and GILLOW, Ltd.

RICKMANSWORTH.
Hard tennis court, 1½ Acre. Two garages.
For SALE, FREEHOLD, attractive RESIDENCE, with all modern conveniences; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; delightful gardens, orchard, kitchen garden.
Price for quick sale, £2,600.
Apply Owner's Agents, WARING and GILLOW, Ltd.

SURREY.
AN attractive FAMILY RESIDENCE, well built and in excellent decorative condition, known as "DEVON LODGE," WALTON ON THAMES. Seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; cottage, two garages; electric light, main drainage, and water.
Very charming grounds of over 1½ ACRES. To be offered

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ONE OF THE MOST EXQUISITE AND SECLUDED POSITIONS ON THE COTE D'AZUR.

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ROMANTIC SITUATION. SEA FRONTAGE.

Magnificent Great Hall or Music Salon 50ft. by 30ft., in marble with mosaic floor; billiard room, four reception rooms, 15 bed rooms, six bath rooms, good domestic offices.

Fine Loggias and Balconies all overlooking the Bay of Cap Martin.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS

including imposing Formal Stairway from gardens to house terrace; tropical and exotic trees, plants and shrubs. Matured palm grove.

Circular Sun Loggia. Entrance Lodge. Gardener's Villa. Double Garage with Chauffeur's quarters.

ABOUT 300 METRES FORESHORE FRONTAGE.

VACANT POSSESSION. REDUCED PRICE.

For SALE, the Property of H. Osborne O'Hagan (decd.).—Full details upon application to HARRODS, Ltd., Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1; or Mr. J. Pullar Philbs, Roquebrune Cap Martin, A.M., France.

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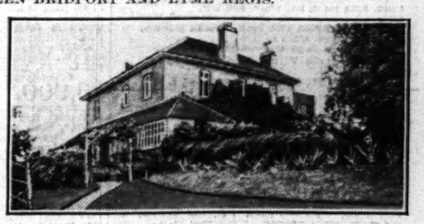
BETWEEN BRIDPORT AND LYME REGIS.

Extremely attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in a wonderful situation enjoying truly glorious views. Close to sea and golf, three miles Station.



Lounge hall, eight bed, three reception, and bath room. Electric light, company's water, telephone, main drainage. Garage, studio, and useful outhouses.

BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS

in first-rate order, full of flowers, shrubs, and fruit, and including an excellent meadow, in all about 2½ ACRES.

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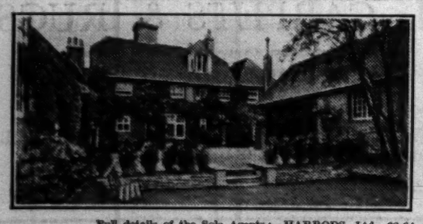
Within the precincts of this beautiful old town.

EXTREMELY INTERESTING XVITH CENTURY RESIDENCE.



Containing wealth of oak and many charming features.

Reconstructed and equipped in modern style during the last 18 months.

Four reception, seven bed and two bath rooms, usual offices; Co.'s electric light, gas and water, telephone, main drainage; garage for three, stabling for six, greenhouse.

CHARMING PLEASURE GARDENS,

fully stocked and attractively laid out with flowers, fruit, sunk garden, roses and lawn, in all about HALF ACRE.

BARGAIN PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

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FARNHAM & LIPHOOK.

Ideal retreat, away from all traffic, in the midst of lovely pine and heather country.

CHARMING MODERN HOUSE,

beautifully built, on labour-saving principles, and enjoying Southern aspect. Hall and cloak-room, three good reception, six bed rooms, bath room, and offices.

Electric light, telephone, central heating. Double garage.

ABOUT ONE ACRE.

FREEHOLD £2,800.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

ADJACENT PEPPARD COMMON.

Beautiful situation on high ground above Henley.

EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING HOUSE facing South and convenient for Henley and Reading.

Hall and cloak room, three reception, five bed rooms, bath room, and offices; company's water, modern drainage; two garages, stabling.

TWO ACRES

pretty grounds affording absolute seclusion. £2,750 FREEHOLD FOR QUICK SALE.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

IMMEDIATE SALE IMPERATIVE. OWNER GOING ABROAD.

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ADJOINING THE GOLF COURSE WITH A PRIVATE GATE THERETO.

Modern house in the Georgian style, exceptionally well-built, every convenience and labour-saving device. Three good reception rooms (one 30ft. by 20ft.), seven bed rooms, lavatory basins (hot and cold), two bath rooms, excellent offices with servants' sitting room. Central heating. Electric light and power. Telephone. Main drainage. Company's water. Shady but inexpensive grounds with tennis lawn, in all about 1¼ Acres. Large garage.

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COST OVER £7,000. ACCEPT £4,500.

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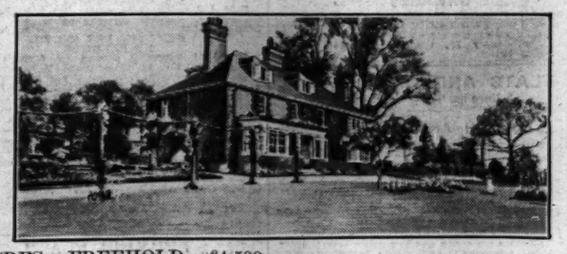
WONDERFUL VIEWS OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY IN A SITUATION OF UNAPPROACHABLE BEAUTY.
GOOD SOCIETY. FIRST-RATE HUNTING. FISHING AND GOLF.

FASCINATING OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE WITH MANY CHARMING FEATURES.

Completely modernized and in excellent condition. Right off the "beaten track" yet remarkably accessible, surrounded by Nobleman's large estates and immune from development. Carriage Drive approach.



PANELLED LOUNGE HALL, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, 10 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, TWO BATH ROOMS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, MODERN DRAINAGE; EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY; TWO GARAGES; STABLING; SMALL FARMERY. TWO COTTAGES (AVAILABLE). CHARMING GARDENS AND GROUNDS WELL TIMBERED AND FORMING A SPECIAL FEATURE WITH TENNIS LAWN, DUTCH GARDEN WITH SUMMER HOUSE AND FOUNTAIN, TERRACES, SPACIOUS LAWNS, KITCHEN AND FRUIT GARDENS, PADDOCKS, &c.

20 ACRES. FREEHOLD. £4,500.

FURTHER LAND UP TO 30 ACRES WITH TWO COTTAGES CAN BE PURCHASED.

AN OFFER NOT LIKELY TO BE REPEATED.

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4 MILES SUSSEX COAST. 80 MINUTES LONDON.

UNIQUE POSITION ON THE DOWNS. 400 FEET UP.

BEAUTIFUL SEA VIEWS EMBRACING BEACHY HEAD AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

AN ELEGANT EXAMPLE OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE BUILT REGARDLESS OF COST AND INTERNALLY THE LAST WORD IN LUXURY EQUIPMENT.

The Residence, one of really exceptional character, with a well-chosen position, is remarkably well built with 16-inch cavity walls, and the windows (of the bronze-framed, leaded light casement pattern with plate glass) alone cost £685. The accommodation is practically all on two floors, the rooms are large and well proportioned, and the internal appointments of the highest grade, including solid oak and parquet floors, oak and mahogany doors, panelling, &c. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, full-sized billiards room, loggia and winter garden. Model domestic offices. Seven or eight bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms. Main electric light, gas, and water. Large garage and a first-rate cottage (four rooms, bath, &c.).

SURROUNDED BY EXQUISITE GARDENS OF 3 ACRES.

THE PROPERTY IS UNDOUBTEDLY ONE OF THE CHOICEST IN THIS GREATLY FAVOURED LOCALITY, AND IS ESTIMATED TO HAVE COST OVER £14,000.

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1 MILE FROM OXTED STATION AND JUST OVER 40 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

THIS DELIGHTFUL TUDOR REPLICA

HOME PLACE, LIMPSFIELD.

One of the most beautiful Houses in the Home Counties. Superbly placed on a Southern slope and magnificently fitted throughout.

ACCOMMODATION: Lounge hall, four reception rooms, sun lounge, Charles II. oak staircase, 14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and excellent offices. Every modern convenience and comfort. Capital stabling, garages and farm buildings. Chauffeur's Flat. Gardener's Cottage.

DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GARDENS, including hard and grass tennis courts, clipped yews, pergolas, kitchen and fruit gardens, and pasture land, in all about

18 ACRES.

For SALE Privately or by Auction later. Sole Agents, Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

GLORIOUS VIEWS OF THE BERKELEY VALE. TWO HOURS WEST OF TOWN.

EASTWOOD PARK ESTATE, FALFIELD.

13 MILES FROM BRISTOL, and 20 MILES FROM GLOUCESTER AND BATH.

FINE RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

includes a noble RESIDENCE perfectly placed in a magnificently timbered park of 300 acres. Approached by three long drives, and containing a handsome suite of reception rooms, billiards room, 23 bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms, and excellent offices.

Every modern convenience and comfort.

Home and Pool Farms. Dower House. 12 Cottages. Excellent Stabling and Garages. Beautiful old grounds with terraced and woodland walks. Tennis courts. Walled kitchen garden with range of glass.

The remainder of the property comprises park and farm lands, and valuable woodland, IN ALL about

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For SALE privately or by AUCTION later. Joint Auctioneers:—Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1, and Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

ADJOINING A GREEN AND SURROUNDED BY A WELL-KNOWN GOLF COURSE.

SURREY. UNDER 20 MILES FROM LONDON.

Approached by Drive, the RESIDENCE stands about 400ft. up, and commands grand views. Contains billiard and three reception, three bath, 11 bed and dressing rooms, &c. Electric light. Main water. Central heating. &c. Cottage. Garage for four cars. Delightfully timbered grounds, including terraces, lake and woodlands, in all about

12 ACRES.

For SALE Freehold.—Inspected and recommended by Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE 2, Mount-street, W.1.

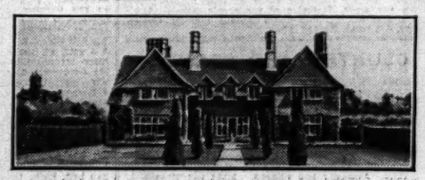
A GREAT OPPORTUNITY. ON A PRIVATE ESTATE.

SUSSEX.

ON THE BORDERS OF ASHDOWN FOREST.

LYE GREEN HOUSE, WITHYHAM.

In a really lovely position commanding fine views. Charming RESIDENCE beautifully appointed throughout, recently entirely redecorated, on two floors.



Hall, three reception, eight or nine bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms. Every modern convenience, central heating, electric light, constant hot water. Garages (chauffeur's flat over). Gardener's cottage.

UNUSUALLY LOVELY GARDENS of old-world type, fine old yews, rose garden, tennis lawn. Chain of ponds and unique rock and water garden, in all about

FOUR ACRES.

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AT A LOW RESERVE.

WELSH BORDER. FINE SITUATION.

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THE UNIQUE FREEHOLD PROPERTY

BRYNEITHIN, GLYNCEIRIOG, DENBIGHSHIRE.

Standing in a wonderful position amid the hills. Admirably planned modern residence with large lounge, two other reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath-dressing room, bath room. Parquet floors. Gravitation water. Modern drainage. Garage; two-stall stable. Small garden. Two small plantations. Useful sheepland. Total area about

50 ACRES.

For SALE privately or by AUCTION on September 24th next at the Wynnstay Hotel, Oswestry. Full particulars from the Solicitors: Messrs. Cannon Brookes and Odgers, Norfolk House, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C.2, or from the Auctioneers: Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 42, Castle-street, Shrewsbury. 'Phone 2891.

By instructions from Edgar Watts, Esq.

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13 miles from Bristol, 20 miles Bath, 20 miles Gloucester (G.W.R.), 3 miles Thornbury (Mid. Rly.)

Important Sale of FINE ANTIQUE ENGLISH FURNITURE,

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Valuable Persian Rugs, Carpets, Curtains, Antique Steel Fenders, Chinese Porcelain, Dresden and other Ornamental China.

A COLLECTION OF CHOICE OLD PEWTER. A FULL-SIZED BILLIARDS TABLE. A 40 H.P. LANCHESTER LIMOUSINE.

A suit of Japanese Armour, Antique Brass Ingus, Bronzes, Silver Plate, Table Glass, China, &c.

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, and Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., who will SELL the above by AUCTION, on the Premises on Tuesday, the 28th October and three following days, at 12 o'clock each day. May be viewed on Saturday and Monday, the 25th and 27th October, and Illustrated Catalogues, 1s. each, obtained from Messrs. CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1, and from Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1.

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IN UNDULATING AND RICHLY WOODED COUNTRY. ON THE VERGE OF AN EXTREMELY PRETTY OLD-WORLD VILLAGE. 90 MINUTES LONDON.

A CHARMING GEORGIAN TYPE RESIDENCE,

with many characteristic features in parklike grounds 400ft. above sea level. South aspect. Extremely pretty views. Lounge hall, four reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; Co.'s water; modern drainage; own lighting and central heating; excellent range of outbuildings, including garage, stabling, small farmery and three cottages. Fascinating old-world gardens and richly timbered grounds.

£7,500 WITH 50 ACRES.

FORMING A COMPLETE ESTATE IN MINIATURE.

OR WITH 3 ACRES ONLY £4,700.

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ARTISTIC MODERN GEM.

WITH FINE VIEWS AMIDST

SURREY'S PRETTIEST SCENERY.

DELIGHTFUL SITUATION IN A BEAUTIFUL SETTING. SOUTH ASPECT.

Real quietude and seclusion in that lovely unspoilt country between Farnham and Hindhead. This is really a perfect small type of modern house without one single fault, possessing a nicely planned interior with well-proportioned rooms. In irreproachable repair, approached by a carriage drive. Three reception rooms, five-six bed rooms, two bath rooms; central heating, electric light, gas and main water; excellent cottage; garage. Really beautiful pleasure gardens laid out at large expense, in all

3 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. TEMPTING PRICE.

UNIQUE AND FASCINATING IN THE EXTREME.

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BEAUTIFUL PART OF SURREY.

ADJOINING GOLF LINKS. 50 MINUTES LONDON. CHARMING SITUATION.

A MINIATURE SHOW PLACE WITH LOW UPKEEP.

EXQUISITE TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE.

With exceptional quantity of genuine old Linen old and Tudor Panelling, beautiful open fireplaces, magnificent carved overmantles and a host of other absorbing features. A veritable "gem" of incomparable beauty in splendid order throughout requiring no expenditure whatever. Complete seclusion yet not isolated. Three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete domestic offices, maids' sitting room. Co.'s water, electric light, gas. Central heating. Main drainage. The gardens hold the distinction of being the finest in the district, plenty of fine specimen trees, spacious lawns, winding woodland walks, rose garden, &c.

10 ACRES. FREEHOLD.

ENTIRELY FRESH IN THE MARKET. PRICED MODERATELY FOR EARLY SALE.

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CHARMING SMALL ESTATE WITH EXCELLENT SPORTING ATTRACTIONS.

ON THE GLOS. AND WILTS. BORDERS, NEAR CIRENCESTER. 90 MINUTES LONDON.

THOROUGHLY SECLUDED WITHIN THE CONFINES OF A PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD VILLAGE AMIDST SOME OF THE PRETTIEST SCENERY IN THE COUNTY. 300 FEET UP. GRAVEL SOIL. EXTREMELY PLEASANT VIEWS.

GENUINE OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER.

COMPLETELY RESTORED AND IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

EVERY UP-TO-DATE CONVENIENCE. WELL PLANNED AND ECONOMICAL TO MAINTAIN.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, usual offices and maids' sitting room. Electric light; modern drainage; central heating; excellent water supply. Fine range of outbuildings; 23 loose boxes, garage for three cars and five cottages.

Delightful gardens and grounds and rich parklike pasture, intersected by well-stocked

TROUT STREAM.

68 ACRES.

FREEHOLD. TEMPTING PRICE.

EARLY SALE IMPERATIVE. OWNER PURCHASED LARGER PROPERTY.

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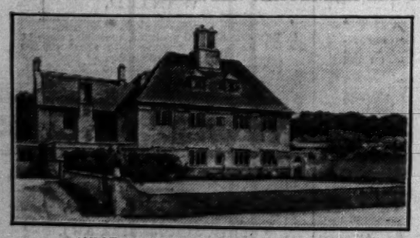
BY DIRECTION OF SIR FELIX BRUNNER, BART.

WILTSHIRE.

BETWEEN CHIPPENHAM AND BATH.



THE EARLY XVIIth CENTURY MANOR HOUSE, RUDLOE FARM.

Faultlessly restored without in any way marring its character.

It is stone-built with stone mullions and drip-stones and stone-tiled roof.

It contains hall, three well-proportioned reception rooms, reconstructed offices, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two large well-fitted bath rooms, &c.

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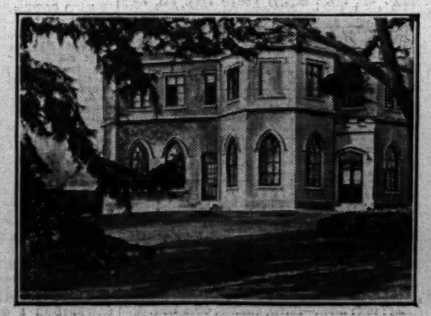

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